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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 279--78th Congress

Chapter 152--2d Session

H. R. 4346

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 279

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION ACT, 1944. Contains the following provisions: Overtime pay (including \$17,093,500 for this Department); Forest Service, \$145,000 for national forest protection and management and \$1,535,000 for fighting forest fires; \$250,000 increase in CCC's administrative-expense authorization; war public works (community facilities) \$115,000,000; war housing, \$7,500,000; Disbursement Division, \$600,000; Procurement Division (general supply fund), \$1,000,000; farm-labor administrative expense limitation increased to \$972,000 (making \$592,305 available for the calendar year 1944 instead of \$467,205 under the wording of Public Laws 45 and 229, 72nd Congress); judgments and claims; elimination of the requirement that community ceiling price orders and schedules be printed in the Federal Register and prohibiting certain retroactive payments and adoption of new method of computing the pay of certain employees subject to the Classification Act, now compensated on a time-and-a-half-basis for work over 40 hours a week.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. R. 4346

February 16, 1944	Hearings: House, H. R. 4346
March 7, 1944	House Committee on Appropriations reported H. R. 4346. House Report 1239. Print of the bill as reported.
March 8, 1944	House began debate.
March 9, 1944	Debate continued.
March 10, 1944	Debate concluded. Passed House with amendment. Remarks of Rep. Miller.
March 13, 1944	Referred to Senate Committee on Appropriations. Print of the bill as referred.
March 17, 1944	Hearings: Senate, H. R. 4346.
March 27, 1944	Senate Committee reported H. R. 4346 with amendments. Senate Report 772. Print of the bill as reported. Amendment proposed by Senator McKellar.
March 28, 1944	Debated in Senate and passed with amendments. House and Senate Conferees appointed. Print of the bill with the amendments of the Senate numbered.
March 29, 1944	Both Houses agreed to Conference Report. House Report 1312.
April 1, 1944	Approved. Public Law 279.

claimed was illegal. It is unfair and unjust for the Federal Government to in any event penalize farmers for growing anything. But here we see this injustice compounded. The 49-cents-per-bushel penalty was placed on all wheat grown in excess of a certain amount. Many farmers paid the penalty. Then before they could collect a penalty from other farmers who had also grown wheat in excess of the amount allowed by the politicians in Washington, the penalty program was abandoned. But the Federal Government refuses to refund the penalties which had already been collected. This is Government injustice with a vengeance.

If an amendment were in order to abolish the whole system of crop penalties as provided in the several agricultural acts, I should offer the same to this measure. I would like to see once and forever wiped off of our statute books all of the provisions which make such penalties as we are here considering possible.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, the language which I seek to strike out is found in lines 5 and 6, and reads as follows:

Shall be compensated at the rate of \$12,500 per annum and—

This has reference to the salary of the War Food Administrator. As I understand from the committee, this item of \$12,500 gives an increase in salary of \$2,500 per annum to the War Food Administrator as, when, and if he begins to draw a salary as such. I think I am correctly informed that the present occupant of that position, Judge Jones, draws his salary as a Federal judge at the rate of \$12,500 per year; therefore, he is not drawing a salary as War Food Administrator.

Mr. Chairman, I ask that my amendment be adopted on two grounds: First, in my opinion, Judge Jones is likely to remain the War Food Administrator and at the same time retain his right to the judgeship perhaps as long as we need a War Food Administrator. Secondly, this is an increase in salary of \$2,500 per year for a job which was created by Executive order, and I also assume it is a temporary job.

In line with my previous remarks this afternoon and yesterday afternoon, I personally have no disposition to support an increase in salary of \$2,500 per year for an Executive order created job.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Does not the gentleman feel that there may be a need for a new War Food Administrator after January 3 next year?

Mr. CRAWFORD. If by that question the gentleman means that the House will probably go Republican, may I say that if I am in the House at that time you will find me supporting the proposition that the War Administrator's work is such that he should not receive in excess of \$10,000 a year, and I do not care whether he is a Democrat or Republican, because the War Food Administrator serves under the Secretary of Agriculture; he is

also very largely dominated, if not controlled, by reason of the extraordinary power of the Economic Stabilizer, Mr. Vinson, and also Mr. Byrnes, and I think the War Production Board also has a great deal to do with what the War Food Administrator can do from the standpoint of furnishing mechanical equipment that the farmers use on their farms. So if men have such great desires to serve the public let them work for a reasonable salary. I think \$10,000 a year is enough.

Mr. MAY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. MAY. I have not seen a bill come out of the Appropriations Committee of this House for years that has fixed the salary of the regular directors of the agencies of the Government at more than \$10,000 a year.

Mr. CRAWFORD. My job is just as important as that of the War Food Administrator and the work he does, and if you fellows who have lots of crust want to vote for an increase in your own salary try to justify it. I am not going to justify it because I do not want it. We are not supposed to make ourselves wealthy or raise our living standard out of this war, and we might just as well keep some of these salaries down.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD].

Mr. Chairman, I would like to give the House the thinking of the subcommittee on this proposition. Of course, if the pending amendment is adopted there will be no authorization in any law for any salary for the War Food Administrator, and we will have made a step backward from what we are trying to do in authorizing certain things that have never been authorized by law. There will be no authority for his salary and none can be provided in the event Mr. Jones resigns. There would be no salary fixed for the War Food Administrator and if a new man were appointed he would have to come in under the Classification Act. If a new War Food Administrator were appointed, he would draw, as I understand it, \$8,000 under the Classification Act.

There are some 8 or 10 departments under the War Food Administrator, the heads of which departments are drawing \$10,000; \$10,628, to be exact.

If the House thinks that the man upon whom rests the responsibility of feeding this Nation, of feeding our armed forces, of feeding our allies, and of feeding the people in the liberated sections of the world, does not have a big job and that it is not a \$12,500 job, I am not going to complain. I think it is. I think clearly the War Food Administrator, whoever he may be, should be paid a little more than those working under him.

The gentleman from Michigan said that the War Food Administrator worked under the Secretary of Agriculture. That is in a sense an accurate and an inaccurate statement. The truth of the matter, as you all know, is that the President has transferred to the War Food Administrator almost all the responsibilities and duties of the Secretary of Agriculture. I think Secretary Wickard

today is in charge of research, probably, or something of that kind, and the War Food Administrator is running the Department of Agriculture.

The War Food Administration buys millions and millions of dollars worth of lend-lease material. It spends untold millions in the prosecution of the war.

Mr. Jones now gets his judgeship salary of \$12,500. He could not resign from that and take this job without a financial loss. But if you think it is not a \$12,500 job, I am quite sure the subcommittee will be glad to yield to the views of this House.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PACE. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. KEEFE. Was the office of War Food Administrator created as the result of any action of Congress?

Mr. PACE. No; my understanding is that it was created by Executive order.

Mr. KEEFE. It is my understanding that it was created by Executive order. If it was created by Executive order, then the President has the authority to fix the salary of the Administrator, does he not?

Mr. PACE. I would say offhand that he has, but that it is not bad business for the Congress to do that instead of the President.

Mr. KEEFE. The fact of the matter is that this is a temporary office?

Mr. PACE. Yes.

Mr. KEEFE. It is one that has been created, as have many others, by the President. In creating these offices by Executive order, the President himself has fixed the salaries. Perhaps the only reason he did not fix it here is that he took Judge Jones from the bench. He was already getting \$12,500, and he continues to draw it.

Mr. PACE. I had thought that the gentleman was in favor of bringing some of those acts back under the control of the Congress. This committee thought so.

Mr. KEEFE. I am not in favor of legislatively fixing a salary for a position that has been created by Executive order.

Mr. PACE. To be frank, I do not follow the gentleman's reasoning on that point.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD].

The question was taken; and, the Chair being in doubt, the Committee divided, and there were—ayes 74, noes 46.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee will rise.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. BULWINKLE, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 4278) to provide for the control and eradication of certain animal and plant pests and diseases, to facilitate cooperation with the States in fire control, to provide for the more efficient protection and management of the national forests, to facilitate the carrying out of agricultural conservation and related agricultural programs, to facilitate the

operation of the Farm Credit Administration and the Rural Electrification Administration, to aid in the orderly marketing of agricultural commodities, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 459, reported the same back to the House with sundry amendments adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gross.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

Mr. CLEVENGER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. CLEVENGER. In its present form, I am, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CLEVENGER moves to recommit the bill to the Committee on Agriculture with instructions to report the same back forthwith with the following amendment: Page 24, line 19, strike out "\$10" and insert in lieu thereof "\$5."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The motion was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who spoke on the bill just passed be permitted to revise and extend their remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

Mr. CANNON of Missouri, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill (H. R. 4246) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 1239), which was read a first and second time, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. TABER reserved all points of order on the bill.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a speech made by Senator TRUMAN.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made today and include therein certain tables and information.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a newspaper article.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. ROWAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an article from the Washington Post.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

(Mr. GRANT of Alabama asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that today, following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 30 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

THE LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. I do this to announce to the House that there will be no further legislative business today, that the Mundt resolution will come up on Friday next, if the deficiency appropriation bill is disposed of by that time.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Will this resolution be made the first order of business after the disposition of the deficiency appropriation bill?

Mr. McCORMACK. As I said, if the deficiency bill is disposed of.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. And it will immediately follow?

Mr. McCORMACK. It will come up Friday.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. It will immediately follow the deficiency appropriation bill?

Mr. McCORMACK. But not before Friday.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, the conferees on the soldiers' vote bill have reached an agreement. The conference report has been signed, and it will be taken up in the Senate, I understand, on Thursday of this week, which probably will prevent its coming up in the House before the first of next week, or it might come up Friday, if we are then in session.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, if it is disposed of in the Senate, this week, it will not come up in the House until next Tuesday.

Mr. RANKIN. As I understand it, if it is disposed of this week in the Senate it will not come up before Tuesday of next week in the House?

Mr. McCORMACK. That is correct.

Mr. RANKIN. I am very glad to have that information because many Members of the House are absent.

Mr. McCORMACK. I am glad to give that information to the Members of the House.

HOMER C. CHAPMAN

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, on the call of the Private Calendar this morning, the last bill on the calendar, S. 617, for the relief of Homer C. Chapman, was objected to, and the bill recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs. As I understand it, the objections have now been removed, and no opposition exists to its passage. I ask unanimous consent that the bill may be reinstated on the calendar and that it may be considered in the House at this time.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the title of the bill.

The Clerk reported the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. Do I understand that this is agreeable to the objectors?

Mr. BROOKS. Yes; the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. PRIEST] was the one who objected to it.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Do I understand that the Republican objectors are satisfied with this arrangement?

Mr. BROOKS. I spoke to them, and there is no objection on their part.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object, to say that when the bill was called, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. MADDEN] and myself objected, but since that time on further consideration of the bill, all of our objections have been removed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana that the bill be reinstated on the calendar and considered at this time?

There was no objection.

would all do well to ponder it carefully and bear it constantly in mind until military victory is ours.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include therein an editorial from St. Mary's (Pa.) Daily Press on the soldier vote bill.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD in three instances, to include some remarks made by me concerning two matters, and also a citation relating to Seaman First Class Basil D. Izzy.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks on two matters and to include therein, with reference to the first matter, an oration delivered by Rev. Daniel T. McColgan, Ph. D., professor of sociology at St. Johns' Seminary, Brighton, Mass., and Regis College, Weston, Mass., and secondly to include an editorial which appeared in the Boston Daily Record, Tuesday, March 7, 1944.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 7 minutes p. m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, March 8, 1944, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON ROADS

(Wednesday, March 8, 1944)

Hearings will be continued on H. R. 2426 in the Roads Committee room, 1011 New House Office Building, at 10 a. m. Wednesday, March 8, 1944.

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

(Wednesday, March 8, 1944)

There will be a meeting of the public-health subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce at 10 a. m. Wednesday, March 8, 1944.

Business to be considered: Public hearing on H. R. 3379, a bill to codify the laws relating to the Public Health Service, and for other purposes.

COMMITTEE ON THE CENSUS

(Wednesday, March 8, 1944)

The Committee on the Census will hold a public hearing on Wednesday, March 8, 1944, at 10:30 a. m., to consider H. R. 2687, a bill relating to excepting certain persons from the requirement of paying fees for certain census data.

COMMITTEE ON INVALID PENSIONS

(Thursday, March 9, 1944)

The Committee on Invalid Pensions will hold hearings on Thursday, March 9, 1944, at 10:30 a. m., in the committee room, 247 House Office Building, on H. R. 4099, entitled "A bill to extend the period of the Philippine Insurrection so as to include active service with the United States military or naval forces engaged in hostilities in Moro Province, including Mindanao, or in the islands of Samar and Leyte, between July 5, 1902, and December 31, 1913," which was introduced by the chairman, Hon. JOHN LESINSKI, of Michigan.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. LESINSKI: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 4238. A bill providing for the naturalization of certain alien veterans of the Spanish-American War, the First World War, and members of the Regular Army or National Guard who served on the Mexican border from June 1916 to April 1917; with amendment (Rept. No. 1237). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri: Committee on Appropriations. H. R. 4346. A bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 1239). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa: Committee on Military Affairs. S. 771. An act to provide for payment of pensions and compensation to certain persons who are receiving retired pay; with amendment (Rept. No. 1240). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. JENNINGS: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1962. A bill for the relief of Daniel D. O'Connell and Almon B. Stewart; with amendment (Rept. No. 1236). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. BRADLEY of Pennsylvania: Committee on Naval Affairs. H. R. 1232. A bill for the relief of Roscoe McKinley Meadows; without amendment (Rept. No. 1236). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. RANDOLPH:

H. R. 4327. A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to fix the salaries of officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force and the fire department of District of Columbia"; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. SUMNERS of Texas:

H. R. 4348. A bill to amend the act approved August 18, 1942, entitled "An act to facilitate the disposition of prizes captured by the United States during the present war, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 4349. A bill to exempt certain officers and employees of the National War Labor Board from certain provisions of the Criminal Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCANLON:

H. R. 4350. A bill to permit the naturalization of foreign seamen who serve on American-owned vessels for a period of at least 3 years while the United States is at war; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. LANE:

H. R. 4351. A bill to provide retirement benefits for certain emergency officers of World War No. 1; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. COFFEE:

H. J. Res. 247. Joint resolution on international economic collaboration; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. COOLEY:

H. J. Res. 248. Joint resolution relating to the marketing of Burley and flue-cured tobacco under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

5200. By Mr. COCHRAN: Petition (submitted by Fred Joseph, of the United Automobile Workers of St. Louis) of 43 men in the armed forces giving their personal views on the right of the servicemen to vote; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

5201. By Mr. ARNOLD: Petition to handle with the proper authorities for investigation at once of river carriers, with the view of putting this industry under proper management and to use this transportation system to its fullest extent to aid in the prosecution of the war effort; that schedules be maintained so the shipper will ship; that solicitors be put back in the field to acquaint the public with the fact that there is such an industry and a saving in freight rates, and they in the future can again depend on this transportation industry; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

5202. By Mr. ROLPH: Petition of the San Francisco Chapter of Hadassah, urging the abrogation of the Chamberlain White Paper; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5203. By Mr. LANE: Resolution adopted at the Balfour Day meeting, New York, November 1, 1943, and approved at the meeting February 1, 1944, of the Lynn Hebrew School Association, Lynn, Mass., urging that appropriate action be taken to open the gates of Palestine to Jewish immigration and to establish a homeland there for the Jewish race; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5204. By Mr. SCHIFFLER: Petition of the representatives of the churches of Grafton, W. Va., urging the passage of House bill 2082; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

MARCH 7, 1944.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state
of the Union and ordered to be printed

MR. CANNON of Missouri, from the Committee on Appropriations,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 4346]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill entitled "A bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes"—the first deficiency appropriation bill, 1944.

BUDGETARY REQUESTS

The Budget estimates upon which the bill is based were submitted in House documents of the present session Nos. 382, 389, 390, 391, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 401, 402, 404, 405, 407 to 416, inclusive, 418, 419, 420, 424, and 458 to 461, inclusive, embracing Budget estimates for new appropriations, transfers of appropriations decreasing existing obligating authority in one fund and increasing it in others, and authority to enter into contracts which will require future appropriations, as follows:

Requests for new appropriations.....	\$591, 338, 813. 31
Requests for transfer of appropriations.....	289, 259, 000. 00
Request for contract authorization.....	130, 000, 000. 00

Total, Budget estimates submitted for consideration.....	1, 010, 597, 813. 31
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AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED

The amount recommended in the bill under each of the three categories of Budget estimates is as follows:

Recommended for new direct appropriation-----	\$500, 103, 748. 38
Recommended transfers of appropriations-----	262, 314, 000. 00
Recommended contract authorization-----	120, 000, 000. 00

Total, recommended by committee in accompanying bill-----	882, 417, 748. 38
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DECREASES IN BUDGET REQUESTS

The following are amounts of decrease in the Budget requests divided between the three categories of funds considered:

Reduction in request for direct appropriations-----	\$91, 235, 064. 93
Reduction in request for transfers of funds-----	26, 945, 000. 00
Reduction in request for contract authorization----	10, 000, 000. 00

Total decrease in budget requests-----	128, 180, 064. 93
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MAJOR ITEMS OF RECOMMENDATION

The following are the principal items recommended for new appropriations. The transfers of appropriations and the contract authorizations are discussed under the Navy Department:

War overtime pay and other compensation increases:	
Title II (Public Laws 22 and 49)-----	\$135, 676, 249. 00
Title I—Included under items of Post Office Department (Public Laws 25, 205, and 509)-----	104, 432, 682. 00
Total-----	240, 108, 931. 00
Training of nurses (Public Health Service)-----	2, 700, 000. 00
Grants to States for old-age assistance-----	11, 350, 000. 00
Community facilities (Federal Works Agency)-----	127, 500, 000. 00
War Housing (National Housing Agency)-----	7, 500, 000. 00
Hospital facilities for veterans (Veterans' Administration)---	30, 000, 000. 00
Fighting forest fires (Forest Service)-----	1, 535, 000. 00
Detention of alien enemies (Immigration Service)-----	985, 000. 00
Post Office Department (exclusive of war overtime pay and other compensation increases), amount of deficiency on account of increased business and handling free soldier mail.	67, 462, 998. 00
State Department (including \$1,000,000 for restoration of salmon run to Fraser River System and \$1,000,000 for emer- gencies in the diplomatic service)-----	3, 241, 500. 00
Procurement Division, Treasury Department, additional work- ing capital for general supply fund-----	1, 000, 000. 00
District of Columbia (payable from District of Columbia reve- nues)-----	399, 906. 50
Judgments and authorized claims-----	3, 460, 510. 38
Miscellaneous items-----	2, 859, 902. 50
Total, direct, new appropriations-----	500, 103, 748. 38

WAR OVERTIME PAY AND OTHER COMPENSATION INCREASES

The Congress has passed a number of laws providing temporary additional war overtime pay and other compensation increases due to war conditions. These acts have had termination dates which hereto-

fore have expired and they have been extended so that the termination date on the principal laws is now June 30, 1945. The previous termination dates expired at such times of the year as to render it impossible for the estimated amounts for the additional compensation to be included in the regular Budget estimates for the various agencies of Government necessitating a deficiency basis for payment of the additional compensation and the submission of deficiency estimates for such amounts as the agencies might not be able to absorb within the limits of the regular funds previously given them. //

The various laws and the amounts of cost of each for the fiscal year 1944 are as follows:

Distribution of the total estimated cost of overtime and increased compensation by public laws for the fiscal year 1944

Act of Mar. 27, 1942 (Public Law 509)-----	\$44, 875, 192
Act of Apr. 1, 1943 (Public Law 22)-----	1, 938, 341
Act of Apr. 9, 1943 (Public Law 25)-----	92, 981, 225
Act of May 7, 1943 (Public Law 49)-----	685, 068, 905
Act of Dec. 17, 1943 (Public Law 205)-----	2, 343, 384
Alien employees-----	257, 006
Total-----	827, 464, 053

Public Laws 25, 205, and 509 affect employees of the Postal Service only, Public Law 22 relates primarily to employees of the government of the District of Columbia, and Public Law 49 applies to practically all agencies of Government in all three branches, including employees of the Post Office Department in Washington. The total coverage of personnel by all acts as of December 31, 1943, is 1,997,593, and the distribution of this personnel according to the acts of coverage and the branches of Government is found on page 618 of the hearings.

The total estimated cost under all of these laws for the fiscal year 1944 is \$827,464,053. The committee is gratified to find that \$584,210,717 of this additional cost will be absorbed within the limits of appropriations heretofore made, leaving a total to be provided by way of deficiency appropriation of \$243,253,336. This amount is recommended in the accompanying bill, as follows:

Title II, for Public Laws 22 and 49-----	\$135, 676, 249
Title I—Post Office Department, as a part of the various items of deficiency under that Department-----	104, 432, 682
New appropriations-----	240, 108, 931
Title II, use of corporate and other funds not involving new direct appropriations-----	3, 144, 405
Total deficiency requirement-----	243, 253, 336

The War and Navy Departments have absorbed all of the estimated cost for those Departments totaling \$414,324,115, approximately one-half of the total cost of \$827,464,053. The remaining amount, \$413,139,938, representing the other half of total cost, is distributed over all other agencies of Government, and of this amount \$173,031,007, or 40 percent, is being absorbed within existing funds and \$240,108,931 is recommended to be appropriated.

The total cost under all laws, the amounts to be absorbed, and the supplemental amounts required on the basis of the Budget estimates are set forth in a table appearing on page 611 of the hearings. This table shows additional amounts required for direct appropriation for the Post Office Department and other Government agencies of \$244,151,931. The committee has reduced this sum by \$4,043,000 on the basis of changes which have taken place since the estimate was prepared. The amounts recommended involve approximately 400 different appropriation accounts. Each of these has been reviewed by the Bureau of the Budget in the light of the total obligations in the first 6 months of the fiscal year, obligations for war overtime pay or other additional compensation, personnel ceilings, and numbers of vacancies and rate of recruitment to fill vacancies. The manpower situation in the first 6 months of the fiscal year has been so difficult that many agencies have been unable to recruit the authorized personnel and this situation in large part has accounted for their ability to absorb a very considerable part of the total cost.

Agencies will begin to run short of funds commencing about April 15 due to the deficiency basis on which they are operating in paying these additional charges from appropriations that were not budgeted to include them. This situation will not arise in the fiscal year 1945. The Budget estimates for that fiscal year, as submitted in the regular Budget in January 1944, include the amounts necessary on account of these temporary laws, the expiration dates for Public Laws 22, 25, and 49, being June 30, 1945, coincident with the close of the fiscal year, unless Congress by concurrent resolution should establish an earlier date. Public Laws 205 and 509 remain in effect during the present war and for 6 months thereafter.

The Budget situation for the fiscal year 1946 with respect to the additional compensation under Public Laws 22, 25, and 49 is dependent upon action by Congress with respect to extension of these laws. The Budget for that fiscal year is prepared in the fall of 1944 and presented to Congress in January of 1945. Unless the laws are extended prior to the Budget-making period it would be necessary, if they are continued for the fiscal year 1946, to make provision for carrying them out by supplemental appropriation before the fiscal year 1946 starts on July 1, 1945, or permit agencies again to resort to the procedure of operating on a deficiency basis as they have been compelled to do in the fiscal years 1943 and 1944 due to the legislative situation on the organic acts.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The amount recommended for community facilities for administration by the Federal Works Agency is \$127,500,000, a decrease of \$22,500,000 under the Budget request of \$150,000,000. Previous authorizations by Congress for the construction and operation of these facilities in War areas and due to war conditions total \$520,000,000, consisting of \$20,000,000 for the District of Columbia and the adjacent metropolitan areas and \$500,000,000 for the remainder of the United States. Appropriations pursuant to these authoriza-

tions total \$367,500,000, consisting of \$17,500,000 for the District of Columbia and environs and \$350,000,000 for the remainder of the country, leaving unappropriated authorizations of \$2,500,000 for the District and \$150,000,000 for the rest of the Nation.

The facilities furnished cover a wide range of community necessities consisting of schools, child-care centers, hospitals, venereal-disease centers, water supply, sewage systems, recreational facilities, streets, roads, police and fire protection, power facilities, sanitary facilities, garbage disposal, and out-plant facilities in the form of commercial structures. The authorization acts and previous appropriations have provided both for construction and for services for the operation of the facilities, the funds for services being limited by present law to a total of \$40,000,000 after July 1, 1943.

This program has prevented a serious impairment, if not a breakdown entirely, of community operation in many parts of the United States during this war period. The construction of war plants and shipyards, the intensification of production in all lines of industrial activity to support the war effort, and the concentrations of members of the armed forces in camps and training centers have operated to bring to the surrounding communities increased population and serious problems of education, health, sanitation, and other normal provision for proper community life. The manpower shortage has resulted in the entry of millions of women into industry and the consequent problem of the care of their minor children and operation of their households. Large concentrations of troops have created especial problems in venereal-disease control and treatment in connection with the civilian populations. Local communities were not prepared to meet these problems and in most instances could not be expected to meet them unaided. The accelerated movement of the war effort required action if plans for prosecution of the war were to proceed. Plants could not be operated without workmen and those with families could not long be expected to remain in an area without facilities for the education and well-being of their families. Much of the war-production construction and troop-concentration facilities took values out of the taxable structures of the communities and their existing resources were diminished under an increased burden.

Communities have responded to their responsibilities to the extent of their ability. Since the inception of the program in 1941 under title II of the Lanham Act, the President, pursuant to his authority and responsibility under the law, has approved a total of 4,722 projects scattered throughout every State, the District of Columbia, and our Territories and possessions where war conditions have brought congested and unusual situations. The total estimated cost of these projects, both for construction and operation, is \$494,866,891 of which \$352,778,346 is estimated to come from Federal funds and \$142,088,545 from funds of the sponsors. The following tabulation shows the general grouping of these approved projects divided between construction projects and service projects, Federal funds and sponsors' funds, and distributed by types of projects. It should be noted in this connection that of the total of sponsors' funds approximately \$6,000,000 represents loans made by the United States.

EXHIBIT A.—Federal Works Agency—War public works and services approved by the President Jan. 31, 1944

Type of project	Total			
	Number of projects	Estimated total cost	Federal funds	Sponsor's funds
Total	4,722	\$494,866,891	\$352,778,346	\$142,088,545
Schools	1,650	146,988,564	77,071,583	69,916,981
Child care	634	38,400,510	20,852,079	17,548,431
Medical (general)	542	76,400,128	65,595,204	10,804,924
Venereal-disease control	82	13,980,611	11,722,433	2,258,178
Water systems	347	90,014,799	74,318,395	15,696,404
Sewer systems	350	54,990,642	46,107,841	8,882,801
Recreation	815	35,080,765	32,958,226	2,122,539
Power	12	19,256,896	10,757,004	8,499,892
Fire and police	155	5,095,705	3,489,125	1,606,580
Streets and highways	57	5,099,589	4,000,278	1,099,311
Garbage disposal	39	2,222,527	1,569,933	652,594
Sanitary facilities	17	285,895	208,089	77,806
Other	22	7,050,260	4,123,156	2,922,104

Type of project	War public works			
	Number of projects	Estimated total cost	Federal funds	Sponsor's funds
Total	2,924	\$357,944,088	\$301,675,444	\$56,268,644
Schools	788	69,632,446	61,630,413	8,002,033
Child care	18	647,587	647,514	73
Medical (general)	520	73,520,001	63,700,294	9,819,707
Venereal-disease control	29	2,271,005	2,235,249	35,756
Water systems	344	89,988,942	74,292,538	15,696,404
Sewer systems	348	54,946,836	46,087,455	8,859,381
Recreation	638	30,554,271	30,001,911	552,360
Power	12	19,256,896	10,757,004	8,499,892
Fire and police	123	3,383,724	2,765,991	617,733
Streets and highways	57	5,099,589	4,000,278	1,099,311
Garbage disposal	25	2,164,744	1,513,750	650,994
Sanitary facilities	4	50,479	48,479	2,000
Other	18	6,427,568	3,994,538	2,433,030

Type of project	War public services			
	Number of projects	Estimated total cost	Federal contribution	Sponsor's funds
Total	1,798	\$136,922,803	\$51,102,902	\$85,819,901
Schools	862	77,356,118	15,441,170	61,914,948
Child care	616	36,752,923	20,204,565	17,548,358
Medical (general)	22	2,880,127	1,894,910	985,217
Venereal-disease control	53	11,709,606	9,487,184	2,222,422
Water systems	3	25,857	25,857	—
Sewer systems	2	43,806	20,356	23,450
Recreation	177	4,526,494	2,956,315	1,570,179
Power	—	—	—	—
Fire and police	32	1,711,981	723,134	988,847
Streets and highways	—	—	—	—
Garbage disposal	14	57,783	56,183	1,600
Sanitary facilities	13	235,416	159,610	75,806
Other	4	622,692	133,618	489,074

NOTE.—In respect to the above construction projects, loans have been made in the amount of \$5,851,692 of title II funds.

It will be noted from the foregoing table that of the over-all estimated total cost of the 4,722 projects, the Federal contribution amounts to approximately 70 percent and the sponsors' contributions to 30 percent. Dividing the projects between construction and service types, the Federal contribution to the construction projects

averages 84 percent and the sponsors' contributions 16 percent, and the Federal contribution to service projects averages 37 percent and the sponsors' contribution averages 63 percent. In the case of each project, careful examination is made of the financial capacity of the community to contribute and the appropriate proportion of the funds is determined upon the basis of the financial capacity of each.

The authorization of \$150,000,000, unfulfilled by appropriation, was made for the period of the war. The program of the construction projects is now on a diminishing basis while the necessity for maintenance and operation of facilities, due to completion of construction of many projects, is on an increasing scale. The overwhelming proportion of service projects are for schools, child-care centers, and recreation facilities. Since the beginning of the program, funds have been allotted to 862 school districts in the sum of \$15,441,000 to supplement \$61,914,000 of local funds. Without this Federal assistance these schools in war areas would have been unable to provide the educational facilities needed to accommodate the influx of population. Child-care facilities are making provision for 65,000 children of nursery and school age representing approximately 50,000 working mothers.

Funds for the continuation of both the construction and operation of projects are practically exhausted so far as approval of any new projects is concerned. The cash balance of \$95,000,000 for projects is obligated either for construction of projects which have been heretofore approved or for the operation of projects for which agreements for operation have been made for certain specific periods. The free balance on February 23 totaled \$2,324,000 in project funds consisting of \$849,000 for construction projects and \$1,475,000 for service projects. Administrative funds on January 31 showed a cash balance of \$4,854,000 of which \$3,662,000 was allotted for the program now under way and \$1,192,000 was unallotted but reserved for payment of accrued leave and liquidation of the going program upon termination.

The Budget estimate of \$150,000,000 was presented to the committee by the Administrator as a program, which, in his judgment, barring the unforeseen, would complete the needs of this type of assistance for the duration of the war. The funds for construction and operation contemplated an active program until June 30, 1945, the construction portion tapering off early in 1945 and the operation program rising. The \$150,000,000 contemplated the following general classification of projects and purposes:

Construction projects:

115 projects approved and ready but not covered by allotments of funds.....	\$11, 274, 381
210 projects in process of review in central office and regional offices—field work and field recommendations all completed, funds not available.....	29, 356, 480

Service projects (operation):

302 projects approved and ready but not covered by allotments.....	6, 295, 527
330 projects in process of review in central office and regional offices—field work and field recommendations all completed but funds not available.....	11, 820, 380
1,360 projects heretofore approved, funds not available for continuance after present dates of termination of agreements, until June 30, 1945.....	42, 808, 931

Total required for projects in advanced state of readiness and for continuance of present service projects.....	<u>101, 555, 699</u>
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Requested for new construction projects in preapplication stage in field offices—based upon a total of \$75,000,000 of such applications pending as of this time-----	\$32, 194, 301
Requested for new service projects to come in from field offices---	9, 500, 000
Total for anticipated projects during remainder of program--	41, 694, 301
Amount requested for administration based upon 4½ percent of \$150, 000, 000-----	6, 750, 000
Total request-----	150, 000, 000

The committee recommends a total of \$127,500,000 and has limited the amount for administration to 4 percent or \$5,100,000, which leaves \$122,400,000 for projects. Assuming that \$101,555,699 would be devoted to the projects heretofore outlined which are ready for approval or substantially ready and to continuance of service projects heretofore in operation, there would remain for new projects out of the total of \$122,400,000 recommended for projects the sum of \$20,844,301 to apply on the request for new projects in the preapplication stage of \$41,694,301, or approximately one-half. The committee believes that the sum of \$20,844,301 to be available for entirely new projects will undoubtedly be augmented by rescissions in projects which have been approved but which will be discontinued because of cessation of the war necessity in the particular area and by the disapproval of some projects now in course of review in the central and regional offices. These rescissions and rejections are problematical but could readily range from \$10,000,000 upward and these funds would then be available to apply on new projects.

Request was made for a new type of project, not heretofore extensively provided as a community facility, designated as outplant facilities. The sum requested for use on this type of application was included at \$9,500,000. The committee has placed a limitation in the bill that not more than \$7,500,000 of community facility funds shall be used for this purpose. The projects contemplate commercial structures for store and shopping purposes in the vicinity of war plants where the rate of absenteeism is abnormally high due to workers, particularly women, taking time off from work to travel long distances to stores to do shopping for their families. The projects are urged by the War Production Board. Mr. Joseph D. Keenan, Vice Chairman of the Board appeared before the subcommittee and the committee is also in receipt of a letter from Chairman Donald M. Nelson in support of the program.

The committee in placing this limitation upon amount desires to stress both to the Federal Works Agency and the War Production Board that the greatest of care and judgment should be exercised as to necessity of the facilities both from the standpoint of preventing absenteeism and also from the standpoint of unnecessary competition with existing commercial establishments. The facilities should also be confined to the type of commercial establishment the absence or inaccessibility of which is the cause of absenteeism.

The committee has reduced the amount for administrative expenses from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 percent. It further believes that with this program entering its concluding phases that the Federal Works Administrator should make an examination of the construction agencies under his jurisdiction with a view to ascertaining whether economy might result from utilizing the Public Roads Administration and the Public Buildings Administration increasingly in connection with the type of construction with which they are familiar and are equipped to carry on.

The committee has on file complete statements with respect to the programs, both of construction and operation, showing each project in detail as to State of location, city or locality, type of facility, total cost, Federal cost, sponsors' contribution, and other data. These exhibits relate to projects that have been completed, projects that are in course of construction or are in operation, projects that have been approved but for which no funds are available, and projects which are in course of review in the central office and regional offices preparatory to recommendation to the President but for which no funds are available.

The act of July 15, 1943 (Public Law 150 of the 78th Cong.), the last authorization for community facilities, placed a limitation of \$40,000,000 on the total amount of community-facility funds that could be allocated for contributions to public and private agencies for maintenance and operation of public works after July 1, 1943. This limitation will shortly be exhausted and further aid to maintenance and operation of schools, child-care centers, hospitals, and other facilities will not be possible unless it is removed or modified to meet the needs of the program to June 30, 1945. Pursuant to the Budget request and the recommendation of the Federal Works Agency, and after consultation with the chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, the committee recommends the removal of the limitation so that the service program may continue without interruption.

A great many Members of the House have appeared before the committee in the interest of additional facilities to meet the need in communities that are hard pressed because of the heavy impact of war conditions. The committee was also privileged to have a report from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, through its capable chairman, Hon. Fritz G. Lanham, who fathered the legislation authorizing the program and who has kept in close contact with its administration. The following is the concluding paragraph of his statement before the committee:

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds has had monthly reports from the Federal Works Agency on this program. I am glad to report to the Appropriations Committee that our committee feels that the program has been capably and economically handled. The present estimate looks to its completion. It has required less money than was anticipated. The maintenance and operation funds necessary for the services involved are certainly urgent. I am also impressed with the need for supplementary facilities in hard-pressed communities in direct aid of war production. These are needed because of the extraordinary employment of women, the consequent strain that that employment makes on their homes, and the congestion of war workers in isolated centers, which makes it difficult, if not impossible, for access to normal community facilities at hours which war jobs permit. The Government has a tremendous investment in shipyards, airplane factories, and other war industries. To make that investment completely serviceable and fruitful every effort must be made to prevent labor turn-over and to provide means by which the workers can get at the necessities of life.

WAR HOUSING

The Budget estimate of \$25,000,000 is reduced to \$7,500,000, or in the sum of \$17,500,000. The war-housing program has been proceeding under a total authorization by Congress of \$1,500,000,000 of which \$1,350,000,000 has been appropriated leaving an unappropriated authorization of \$150,000,000. The committee in connection with the First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1944, approved December

23, 1943, granted \$50,000,000 out of a Budget estimate of \$200,000,000 (remainder of authorized program) and stated that it preferred making appropriations more frequently and reviewing the declining needs in the light of changing circumstances as the program moved into its final stages. The present Budget estimate of \$25,000,000 was requested to meet needs to be programed from February 10 to June 30, 1944.

The total war-housing program that has been undertaken both by private enterprise and Government construction, where private financing was not available, has approximated \$6,000,000,000 of which \$4,000,000,000 has been through private sources and \$2,000,000,000 by Government funds.

There are still needs to be met due to various shifting conditions. There are changes in emphasis in war production involving movements of labor and a consequent need for housing to meet these situations. The landing-barge program of the Navy, the west coast aircraft production industry, and other more local conditions in the coal-mining and lumber industries have situations requiring attention. Another factor heretofore not prevalent in the program is the slowing down of private financing due to the fact that the long-range permanency of need in much of the housing now to be programed does not lend itself to sound investment. The impetus of war in the Pacific has brought to the west coast many families of military and naval personnel who are occupying already available facilities rendering it necessary to provide housing for war-industry personnel to whom these facilities would otherwise be available. There is still an existing though declining need for war housing. As much of this as possible is being met by the stopgap, or trailer type, of housing in order to avoid more expensive type of commitment.

The Budget estimate was based upon data furnished the National Housing Agency by the War and Navy Departments, the Maritime Commission, and the War Manpower Commission, supplemented by the Agency's data from its field offices and from local sources. There is printed in the hearings a tentative list, and it is entirely tentative and on the basis of projected but not fully determined needs, embracing localities where it was felt that additional housing might be required for programing during the period from February to June 30 next. This situation as reflected by this list changes from day to day. A project on the list indicating a possible need at this time may be off entirely due to changed conditions and a project not on the list may develop due to altered circumstances. It was, however, the best data available from all sources at the time of preparation and presentation of the Budget estimate of \$25,000,000.

As of February 10, 1944, the Agency had available an unprogramed balance in previous funds, unallocated money, of \$16,186,180. The request of \$25,000,000 would bring the amount to be available during this period for new programing to \$41,186,180. As against this fund the Agency estimated a requirement for new programing during this period of \$45,448,300 to provide 23,261 new units of public construction consisting of the following:

11,602 units for new construction to cost.....	\$33,722,400
234 units to be provided by conversion of existing structures.....	374,400
2,000 units of demountable dwellings now provided to be relocated.....	4,000,000
9,425 stop-gap units (trailers, etc.).....	7,351,500
Total.....	45,448,300

The balance available for new programing as of February 10 was \$16,186,180. This balance as of the end of February had declined to \$12,551,881, indicating a programing use during this period of only \$3,634,299. There was made available, however, during this period through cancellations and rescissions in previous programs a total of \$1,354,153, which, added to the \$3,634,299, made a total allotted for new programing through February of \$4,988,452. In providing the sum of \$7,500,000 additional the committee has projected the February rate through the remaining months of the fiscal year. The \$12,551,881 unprogramed at the end of February plus the \$7,500,000 in the bill makes a total availability for the remaining 4 months of the fiscal year of approximately \$20,000,000, which, on the basis of the February rate, should meet all necessitous situations. The committee has taken into consideration the very probable situation of increasing rescissions in previous programs. As of December 31, 1943, a total of approximately \$101,000,000 of housing had been programed but not placed under contracts and the last of this will not be contracted for until approximately April 1.

The housing program has been a huge and difficult task both for Government and private industry. It has served an indispensable need in connection with our war production and the raising and training of our armed forces. Failure to have met these needs would have meant an inexcusable and damaging delay in exerting our total efforts to wage war. No one will deny that there have been mistakes of judgment in some cases and in other instances there have been changes in war plans and changes in emphasis on production and other causes beyond the control of the National Housing Agency which have resulted in facilities not being used to capacity or being used only a short time. Housing for war workers assigned to specific localities since the inception of the program in 1940 to December 31, 1943, totaled 3,741,336 units of which 1,926,000 units, or 51 percent, have come from the use of existing private structures. Of the remaining 1,815,336 units, a total of 1,029,617, or 28 percent, have been provided by private enterprise by new construction and conversion of existing structures, and 785,719, or 21 percent, have been provided by public financing either by new construction or conversion. The occupancy rate for family dwellings of public construction is 92 percent.

The programing and assignment of housing has passed the peak. There remains the necessity of making provision for shifting conditions in connection with production and changes of manpower and the necessities arising in connection with areas around military and naval stations. The committee desires every need to be met that is necessary for the war effort. It feels that constant review of housing already programed and housing already provided should be made to take advantage of all facilities that can be moved from an area where they have served their purpose to an area where a new need has arisen. Other situations should be met, wherever possible, by use of stopgap facilities.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

The Budget estimate of \$30,000,000 for the construction of additional hospital facilities to meet the requirements of beneficiaries of the present war is approved. The sum contemplates provision for 9,252 additional beds for veterans' facilities—100 tuberculosis beds,

100 general beds, and 9,052 beds for neuropsychiatric patients. The 100 beds for tuberculosis patients (female) are to be provided by enlargement of the present facility at Livermore, Calif. The 100 general beds (cancer cases) will be provided by enlargement of the Hines Facility at Chicago, Ill. A new facility contemplated for the New York City metropolitan area will provide 1,492 additional neuropsychiatric beds. A new facility contemplated for the Wisconsin area provides 1,328 additional neuropsychiatric beds. The remaining 6,232 neuropsychiatric beds are provided by enlargement of the following 16 existing facilities:

American Lake, Wash.....	492	Murfreesboro, Tenn.....	492
Canandaigua, N. Y.....	492	North Little Rock, Ark.....	656
Coatesville, Pa.....	328	Perry Point, Md.....	328
Fort Custer, Mich.....	328	Roanoke, Va.....	328
Fort Lyon, Colo.....	492	Sheridan, Wyo.....	328
Gulftport, Miss.....	164	Tuscaloosa, Ala.....	328
Lexington, Ky.....	492	Tuskegee, Ala.....	328
Los Angeles, Calif.....	492	Waco, Tex.....	164

Provision was made in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1944, approved December 23, 1943, for \$10,356,000 to secure 3,950 additional neuropsychiatric beds at 12 existing veterans' facilities.

The provision of these funds will, when the facilities are completed, provide the Veterans' Administration with a total of 101,522 beds.

The estimate of need for beds for veterans of World Wars I and II, at the peak period of numerical need, is 300,000 by 1975. This need is now estimated to be met by using 100,000 beds from present facilities now under control of the Army and Navy, the 100,000 beds of the Veterans' Administration, and the construction of 100,000 additional beds as required. This latter group contemplates the use of some of existing camp facilities with alterations particularly for domiciliary purposes.

The occupancy of veterans' facilities as of February 3, 1944, was 63,351 beneficiaries, of whom 10,833 were veterans of World War II. This latter group is arriving at the approximate rate of 1,400 per month for an average stay of 50 days.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

Budget estimates for deficiency purposes for the Navy Department, with the exception of small amounts for the payment of claims for damages, contemplated no additional new appropriations. The request considered by the committee totaled \$289,259,000 to be transferred from the appropriation "Ordnance and ordnance stores" to 13 other naval appropriations. These sums involve deficiencies mainly in current funds for maintenance and operation of naval training stations and naval shore establishments and additional incidental expenses arising from increased naval personnel over and above the numbers contemplated by the original 1944 appropriations.

The committee has effected reductions in the amounts to be transferred totaling \$26,945,000, making a total transfer of funds of \$262,314,000 in lieu of the \$289,259,000 requested. The principal decreases have been effected in the amounts for maintenance of naval stations under the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts and maintenance of public works under the Bureau of Yards and Docks. The far-flung range of these activities and the speculative character of the

future requirements combined with the lag in getting experienced data upon which to gage accurately for the remainder of the year make these estimates conjectural. The committee believes that in some cases the estimates are improbable of realization and in others there are estimated needs, particularly in the case of public works funds, which careful review will develop not to be bedrock essentials.

Additional funds for the naval training stations at Norfolk, Va., Bainbridge, Md., Farragut, Idaho, and Sampson, N. Y., are due to inadequacy of previous basis of estimating original 1944 requirements. In the case of Norfolk, a change in the emphasis of training to an operational basis has required additional equipment and supplies not provided in the original 1944 funds. The stations at Farragut, Bainbridge, and Sampson were not in operation sufficiently before the 1944 funds were granted to provide a suitable basis for estimating total requirements. Increased enrollment above that estimated, the replacement of enlisted station personnel by civilians (to release enlisted personnel for purely naval assignment), and increased costs of maintenance due to temporary types of station construction, have necessitated deficiency funds to complete the year. The committee has made reductions in the amounts for each of these stations except Norfolk. Three of these are large stations with extensive grounds and large numbers of temporary buildings. Considering the temporary character of their use the committee feels that only minimum requirements should be met for buildings and grounds and for that reason has effected the decreases in the Budget estimates.

The Budget estimate for libraries contained an item of \$1,000,000 for advance purchase of books for recreation of naval personnel in order to assure that delays in procurement would not hinder the supply to be made in the first half of the fiscal year 1945. The item was taken from the regular 1945 estimates in the belief that such a procedure would expedite the procurement program. It appears that the regular naval supply bill for 1945, hearings on which are now under way, will not unduly delay this program and the item has been eliminated here and transferred for consideration in that bill.

The funds for general expenses of the Marine Corps, \$51,639,000, arise under the items of clothing, military supplies, and miscellaneous supplies and expenses. The entire amount is due to the increased strength of the corps. The original 1944 estimates were based upon a maximum strength in the fiscal year 1944 of 334,500 men, 18,000 women, and 8,800 officer candidates. The increased strength is based upon 415,360 men, 16,712 women, and 9,000 officer candidates.

Provision is made for the procurement of 1,000 passenger motor vehicles for the Navy. This number is to meet the needs for the fiscal year 1945 and is advanced to this bill from the regular estimates in order to procure the cars at as early a date as possible to save carrying charges. The Navy Department estimates that procurement in this fiscal year in an early bill should make a saving of approximately \$500,000 in costs. Cars are all of the lightweight variety, at an estimated cost of less than \$1,000 per car.

The Budget recommendation requesting authority to enter into contracts for repair facilities in the amount of \$130,000,000 is reduced to \$120,000,000. This contract authorization is dependent upon the enactment of enabling legislation for its effectiveness. Such legislation has passed the Senate in S. 1668 and this bill has been reported by the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House without amendment

and is now on the calendar awaiting action. The committee feels that the urgency of the situation justifies inclusion of the item at this time even though S. 1668 has not been finally enacted.

Necessity for additional repair facilities is occasioned by the ship-construction programs and by increased marine activities in the Pacific. These facilities are chiefly for the west coast of continental United States. The Navy Department has undertaken, by agreement of other agencies, the responsibility of providing ship-repair facilities for its own vessels and those of the Army and the War Shipping Administration. This centralization of responsibility permits maximum use of all facilities and eliminates competitive action and loss of time and money. The program is geared to the ship-production rate for the future and is designed to have repair facilities ready to meet the volume of ships which will be operating as of January 1, 1945. The program is devoted chiefly to provision for drydocks and supporting facilities, submarine overhaul facilities, additional development of the United States naval drydocks at Hunters Point and Terminal Island, Calif., the replacement of mobile floating repair units by equivalent shore facilities, and additional repair facilities for continental amphibious craft. The \$130,000,000 contemplated \$77,000,000 for these new facilities, \$53,000,000 on account of excess of cost of previously authorized docks and to furnish supporting facilities for such docks to the extent funds for such facilities have been diverted to providing more urgently required repair facility projects, and \$26,000,000 as a reserve for contingencies. This latter amount represented a 20 percent leeway in the entire authorization and from this the committee has deducted \$10,000,000 leaving the reserve amount at \$16,000,000.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The amount recommended for deficiencies in the Post Office Department is \$171,895,680, a decrease in the Budget estimates of \$251,180. Approximately 60 percent of the deficiency is due to the additional compensation and overtime laws for which provision was not made in the original 1944 appropriations and 30 percent is on account of increased volume of the mail including the free carriage of mail for men of the armed forces.

The sum of \$104,432,682 of the \$171,895,680 is due to the requirements for payments of overtime and additional compensation to postal personnel under the provisions of Public Laws 25, 49, 205, and 509. The total cost to the Post Office Department under these laws for the fiscal year 1944 is \$140,870,692 of which existing appropriations will permit the absorption of \$36,438,010, resulting in deficiency needs of \$104,432,682. The remainder of the amount carried by the bill, \$67,714,178, is occasioned by the increased volume of postal business over and above that contemplated when the original 1944 appropriations were projected. These costs result from additional personal services either in form of added force or overtime pay or substitute hire, increased volume to be transported by railroads, air-transport companies, and by motor vehicle and additional supplies. Some additional needs result from the reletting of star-route contracts pursuant to authorization of law where increased costs have resulted in inequitable situations for contractors.

Postal revenues at the time of the preparation of the 1944 appropriations were estimated at \$910,000,000. They are now estimated at \$1,072,000,000 or an increase of \$162,000,000 over the original

figure. These estimates are based upon the rates now in effect and do not take into consideration the new rates required under the Revenue Act of 1943 which become effective March 26.

Present expenditures for this fiscal year are estimated at \$1,080,000,000, leaving an estimated deficit on the basis of existing revenue rates of \$8,000,000. This is a commendable situation for the Postal Service considering the fact that it is carrying free annually an estimated two and a half billion pieces of mail of members of the armed forces, which, at the regular rates, is estimated would produce \$70,000,000 in revenue and which, on an advanced estimate basis, is causing an out-of-pocket expense to the Department approximating \$30,000,000.

Figures were not available to the committee as to the augmented revenues that will result from the inauguration of the increased postal rates. Department officials advised that substantial increased postal rates generally have an adverse effect upon the volume of business and no estimate figures are ready at this time.

IMPAIRMENT OF CAPITAL OF COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

The committee has eliminated the Budget estimate of \$39,436,884.93 for restoration of the capital impairment of the Corporation as revealed by the appraisal required by law as of March 31, 1943.

The act of March 8, 1938, requires the Secretary of the Treasury to make an annual appraisal of the assets and liabilities of the Corporation as of March 31, of each year and if such appraisal reveals the capital of \$100,000,000 to be impaired he is required to restore such impairment and appropriations are authorized to be made for that purpose. If the appraisal reveals the net worth of the Corporation to exceed the \$100,000,000 he is required by the act to cover such excess into the Treasury and apply it to a reduction of the public debt. The law requires the assets to be appraised at their cost plus 1 year of carrying charges or at the market value at time of appraisal, whichever is lower.

Commencing with 1938, six appraisals have been made under the law, four of which have shown impairments of capital and two of which have shown surpluses. Impairment restoration appropriations have been made following appraisals in 1938, 1939, and 1941, totaling \$215,522,768.29. If the impairment of \$39,436,884.93 revealed by the 1943 appraisal is added, the total impairments since the enactment of the law in 1938 aggregate \$254,959,653.22. Surpluses were revealed as the result of the appraisals of 1940 and 1942 and these aggregate \$71,572,244.69. The net excess of impairments over surpluses, on the appraisal basis since 1938, total \$183,387,408.53.

In considering impairments of capital in the years 1938, 1939, and 1941, it should be recalled that the volume of business transacted in those years compared with the volume and responsibilities of the Corporation's present activities were much smaller. For example, the first impairment of capital revealed by the appraisal of 1938 was \$94,285,000, almost 100 percent, when assets and liabilities only slightly exceeded \$300,000,000 while the impairment revealed by the 1943 appraisal is \$39,436,000 with assets and liabilities exceeding \$2,500,000,000.

The appraisal of March 31, 1943, resulting in impairment of \$39,436,884.93 left unimpaired capital of \$60,563,115.07. The balance sheet of the Corporation of December 31, 1943, reveals that the

net worth of the Corporation was \$25,045,814.65 with capital impairment of \$74,954,185.35 as compared with impairment revealed by the appraisal of March 31, last, of \$39,436,884.93. The Corporation is authorized by law to issue notes and to borrow to carry on its transactions not to exceed \$3,000,000,000 and these obligations are guaranteed by the United States as to principal and interest.

GRANTS FOR OLD-AGE ASSISTANCE

The Budget estimate of \$11,350,000 for grants to States for old-age assistance through the Social Security Board is approved in the full amount. The current appropriation for this purpose is \$325,000,000. The cost for the first three-quarters of the fiscal year on the basis of amounts certified is \$254,232,000. The estimated amount for the fourth quarter on the basis of actual certifications by more than half of the States and estimates for the remainder is \$89,117,000, making a total requirement for the year of \$343,349,000, or a deficiency of \$18,350,000. Surplus funds in other grant appropriations will permit the transfer of \$7,000,000 toward the deficiency leaving an unfinanced amount of \$11,350,000. The additional cost results from an increase in the rate of old-age assistance granted by the States to meet the increased cost of living to beneficiaries. The total number of beneficiaries is decreasing—the number declining from 2,201,000 in the first quarter to 2,173,000 in the third quarter. The average cost per month, which causes the deficiency, has risen from \$23.29 for the fiscal year 1943 to an estimated cost for this fiscal year of \$25.68.

FEDERAL REGISTER

The committee recommends a provision amendatory of the Federal Register Act to waive the requirement of law which would result in the printing in the Federal Register of all Office of Price Administration lists of price ceilings. These price ceilings are printed and distributed by Office of Price Administration and posted in all stores. While not required specifically by law to be printed in the Register they are held to be such a general character of Federal regulation as to fall within the requirements of the act. No such printing in the Register has taken place since last May. The annual cost of printing the ceiling price regulations in the Register would be \$280,000. They would require 420 tons of paper, 130,000 man-hours of labor, and occupy 686 pages a month of the Register. In lieu of printing the ceiling prices the Register will merely contain a notice of the issuance and filing of such schedules and an indication of where copies may be obtained. The committee recommends this amendment heartily and commends the Federal Register authorities for exercising common-sense judgment with respect to this printing and applying for relief.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Appropriations totaling \$3,241,500 are recommended for domestic and foreign operations, a decrease of \$252,000 in the Budget estimates. Three amounts of importance are carried—\$450,000 for giving effect to the recent reorganization plans of the Department in Washington, \$1,000,000 for emergencies arising in the diplomatic and consular service, and \$1,000,000 for the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries

Commission to give effect to a treaty with Canada respecting the salmon fisheries on the Fraser River system.

The recent reorganization of the Department of State under the direction of Secretary Hull and Under Secretary Stettinius has not been implemented with funds. At the time of the hearings on the regular 1945 bill, which has already passed the House, the reorganization was explained and its importance emphasized by Secretary Hull. The funds recommended in this bill were discussed with the committee by Under Secretary Stettinius. The amount of \$350,000 for salaries is to provide the additional personnel needed for a period of 3 months of the present fiscal year, and the amounts for the fiscal year 1945 will be requested from the Senate where the regular bill is now pending. The \$350,000 will provide a total of 596 additional positions for the Department of which approximately 200 have previously been granted for the next fiscal year, leaving the net increase in this bill of approximately 400. The committee discussed in detail both on and off the record the specific needs for the various divisions and offices of the Department. The following excerpt from the Under Secretary's statement epitomizes the need:

I would like to say that some of you know I have worked for a number of organizations, generally large and busy ones, and, in my experience, I have never been associated with a group of people who were more conscientious or more overworked than the staff at the State Department of this Government. The Department, gentlemen, is undermined to a point that is somewhat alarming to me, not only with respect to our ordinary functional activities, but in connection with our planning for the post-war period.

Under Mr. Shaw's leadership, Mr. Ross has conducted an over-all survey of the Department which has resulted in a new plan of organization. I believe that he will be able to justify in every detail the number of people needed in each one of the offices, the requirements of which are before you.

I would like to say a few words on our over-all post-war responsibility. I do not know of anything that is more important in the post-war period than a strong, well-equipped Department of State of the United States Government whether we are thinking of such matters as petroleum reserves, world shipping, world aviation, or of raw material resources throughout the world, entirely apart from the diplomatic day-to-day functions. Frankly, gentlemen, we do not have the staff to carry out the plans this Government must develop in order to discharge our responsibility in the international situation. I am fully familiar with our requests, and I feel they are warranted.

I would like to say that this plan is the result of a very careful engineering survey which involved 3 months of day-and-night work by a great many members of the staff of the State Department.

It is not ideal in every respect, but I can assure you that in my opinion, the plan goes well over 80 percent of the way in bringing about a modern, efficient organization for the Department. The Department has many competent people, but as I said to someone the other day, "The duties of the first baseman were not defined in relation to those of the second baseman, so that they knew exactly their relation to each other." This plan does it.

Basically, responsibility is divided among 4 assistant secretaries and a legal adviser, and 12 new line officers, headed by 12 new brigadier generals responsible for the definite functions shown in each one of those columns below. Each man knows his place in the organization and his responsibility.

I would like to make a comment also about the policy committee, which is in the box to the left near the top. I think this is one of the most important things that has been done recently in the Department. The executive staff meets with the Secretary of State every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9:30 a. m. for an hour or two to discuss affairs of the Department. There is an executive secretary who prepares an agenda. This procedure gives assurance that the business of the Department is being handled with greater dispatch and greater efficiency.

I would like to call attention to the Post-War Program Committee indicated in the right-hand box, which is composed of members of the organization dealing with post-war planning. They develop the plans and act under the direction of

the Secretary as chairman or myself as vice chairman. A large number of people are needed for this activity.

I could support these general statements in detail, if you would request it, sirs, but I can assure you, in my opinion, the requests are reasonable. If anything, they are on the low side from the standpoint of the responsibility that lies ahead in the post-war period.

The sum of \$1,000,000 is recommended for emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service under a Budget estimate of \$1,200,000. This fund is utilized for emergent situations and bears the cost not only of unforeseen situations but also those of defraying cost of representing the United States interests by the Swiss in enemy countries and enemy-controlled territory, the repatriation of American citizens from enemy territory, etc.

The amount of \$1,000,000 is recommended, to be matched by a like amount by the Government of Canada, to give effect to the treaty between the two countries looking to a restoration of the salmon run on the Fraser River system. An international joint commission of the two countries has been studying this problem since 1937 and has formulated definite plans and estimates of cost for the restoration of this important food industry. The run of salmon on this river system, formerly one of the most productive of all salmon yields, has been declining due to obstructions in the Fraser River which prevent the fish from reaching their spawning grounds in the lakes on the upper rivers, some 800 miles from the ocean. The decline in the run has been due primarily to obstructions in the river resulting from blasting for railroad construction, although there are other contributing causes.

The decline in the run is continuing until the present pack yields only between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000 a year. The plans prepared by the Commission contemplate the removal of some 37 different obstructions which prevent or retard the fish from reaching the spawning grounds. Two of these obstructions account for approximately 80 percent of the cost of the project, namely, the construction of fishways at Hell Gate Canyon and Bridge River Rapids. These major projects must be undertaken in periods of low water ranging from September to March and are estimated to require two years to complete. The committee is advised that with the removal of these obstructions, enabling the fish to make the normal quadrennial visits to their spawning grounds, will result in checking the present decline in the already curtailed industry and will have the effect of restoring the industry to a \$40,000,000 volume for the quadrennial cycle and from \$12,000,000 to \$16,000,000 for the other three cycles.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore included in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 3:

The maximum rate of \$4 per day, specified in the appropriation "Contingent expenses, House of Representatives, folding documents, 1944", is hereby increased to \$5.20 per day.

On page 4:

In the appropriation entitled "Working capital and Congressional printing and binding", Government Printing Office, Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1944, following the words, "the printing, binding, and distribution of the Federal Register in accordance with the Act approved July 26, 1935 (44 U. S. C. 301-317) (not exceeding \$400,000);" insert the following: "notwithstanding the provisions of the

Federal Register Act (44 U. S. C. 305), during the fiscal year 1944 and thereafter, 'community ceiling price schedules' of the Office of Price Administration shall not be required to be printed in the Federal Register, except that after filing such schedules with the Federal Register, there shall be printed in such Register a notice of issuance and filing of such price schedules, which notice shall indicate where copies thereof may be obtained."

On page 7, in connection with the appropriation for community facilities:

Provided, That not more than \$7,500,000 of the funds for war public works shall be used for construction of outplant facilities: Provided further, That the funds herein and heretofore appropriated to the Federal Works Agency for community facilities may be allocated for contributions to public and private agencies for the maintenance and operation of public works without regard to the limitation contained in the Act of July 15, 1943 (Public Law 150).

On pages 8 and 9:

There may be transferred to the appropriation, "Salaries and expenses, Selective Service System", from appropriations available to the War and Navy Departments such amounts as may be necessary for expenses incurred by the Selective Service System during the fiscal year 1944, incident to the physical examination or induction of registrants.

The appropriation, "Salaries and expenses, Selective Service System", fiscal year 1944, is hereby made available under such rules or regulations as may be prescribed by the Director of Selective Service, for expenses of emergency medical care, including hospitalization, of registrants who suffer illness or injury, and the transportation, and burial, of the remains of registrants who suffer death, while acting under orders issued under the selective service law: Provided, That such burial expenses shall not exceed \$150 in any one case.

On page 15:

The appropriation "For investment by the Secretary of the Treasury in United States securities for the account of the water fund of the District of Columbia, \$300,000", under the head "Water Department" in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby rescinded, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to sell, at such time as shall be determined by the District Commissioners, any United States securities held for the account of the water fund of the District of Columbia, the total proceeds of such sales not to exceed \$190,000 and to be deposited to the credit of the water fund of the District of Columbia.

On page 16, in connection with the appropriation under the Bureau of Reclamation for a weir in the Colorado River:

Provided, That the construction, operation, or maintenance of said weir shall not be deemed a recognition of any obligation or liability whatsoever on the part of the United States; and no part of said sum or other funds of the United States shall be expended for the construction, operation, or maintenance of said weir after six months from the date of the termination of the present war, as determined by proclamation of the President or concurrent resolution of the Congress.

On page 22:

In addition to contract authorizations heretofore granted, the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to enter into contracts for equipment and facilities of all kinds at either private or naval establishments for the repair and conversion of ships, under the appropriation "Repair facilities, Navy," in the amount of not to exceed \$120,000,000, subject to authorization by other law: Provided, That the unobligated contract authorization and the unexpended balance, as of the last day of the month in which this Act is approved, of the appropriation "Construction of floating drydocks, Navy," and all outstanding obligations against that appropriation, for any purpose for which it was available, are hereby transferred to and combined with the contract authorizations and the appropriations, respectively, under this head, and such combined balances shall remain available until used.

On page 29:

Provided, That the loan of \$2,000,000 made by the War Department to the Procurement Division for financing the typewriter procurement program need not be repaid by such Division and shall be retained as a permanent increase in the general supply fund.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

Comparative statement of the amounts of the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill, and the increase (+) or decrease (—) of the amounts in the bill compared with the Budget estimate

[The year indicated after each item denotes the fiscal year]

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with Budget estimates
	TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS			
	LEGISLATIVE			
	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES			
-----	Beneficiaries of deceased Representatives, 1944	-----	\$50,000.00	+ \$50,000.00
-----	Contested-election expenses, House seats, 1944	-----	8,000.00	+ 8,000.00
411	Special and select committees, expenses of, 1944	\$200,000.00	175,000.00	—25,000.00
	Total, House of Representatives	200,000.00	233,000.00	+ 33,000.00
	ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL			
411	Capitol power plant, 1944	72,900.00	72,900.00	-----
	GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE			
411	Working capital and congressional printing and binding, 1944	(¹)	(¹)	-----
	Total, legislative	272,900.00	305,900.00	+ 33,000.00

THE JUDICIARY

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES			
390	Preparation of Rules for Criminal Proceedings, 1944-----	21, 000. 00	21, 000. 00
390	Preparation of Rules for Civil Procedure, 1944-----	4, 414. 00	4, 414. 00
	Total, judiciary-----	25, 414. 00	25, 414. 00
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT			
415	Office for Emergency Management, Foreign Economic Administration, 1944-----	(2)	(2)
405	Petroleum Administration for War, salaries and expenses, 1944-----	(3)	(3)
INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES			
FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY			
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE			
401	Pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals, 1944-----	500, 000. 00	500, 000. 00
401	Training for nurses (national defense), 1944-----	2, 700, 000. 00	2, 700, 000. 00
OFFICE OF EDUCATION			
396	Education and training, defense workers (national defense), 1944-----	4, 000, 000. 00	4, 000, 000. 00

¹ Proposed amendment providing that "community ceiling-price schedules" of the Office of Price Administration shall not be required to be printed in the Federal Register.

² Proposes amendment providing that the appropriation shall be available for expenses of transportation of dependents and household effects of employees of Foreign Economic Administration and the State Department for whom such expenses to a foreign country were authorized and paid from funds allocated to the Board of Economic Warfare.

³ Increase limitation for travel expenses from \$320,000 to \$360,000, and printing and binding from \$15,000 to \$25,000.

Comparative statement of the amounts of the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill, and the increase (+) or decrease (—) of the amounts in the bill compared with the Budget estimate—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with Budget estimates
TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES—Continued				
SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD				
398	Grants to States for old-age assistance, 1944-----	\$11, 350, 000. 00	\$11, 350, 000. 00	-----
	Total, Federal Security Agency-----	18, 550, 000. 00	14, 550, 000. 00	—\$4, 000, 000. 00
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY				
413	War public works (community facilities), no year-----	150, 000, 000. 00	127, 500, 000. 00	—22, 500, 000. 00
	Public Roads Administration (damage claims), 1944-----	3, 589. 30	3, 589. 30	-----
	Total, Federal Works Agency-----	150, 003, 589. 30	127, 503, 589. 30	—22, 500, 000. 00
NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY				
407	Maintenance and operation of properties under title I, D. of C. Alley Dwelling Authority Act, 1944-----	14, 000. 00	14, 000. 00	-----
NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY				
395	War housing, no year-----	25, 000, 000. 00	7, 500, 000. 00	—17, 500, 000. 00

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM		(4)	(5)	(6)
404	Salaries and expenses, 1944-----			
404	Salaries and expenses, 1944-----			
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION				
397	Widener gift tax, National Gallery of Art, 1944-----	307, 630. 50	307, 630. 50	
VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION				
391	For additional hospital and domiciliary facilities, 1944-----	30, 000, 000. 00	30, 000, 000. 00	
402	Repair, improve, or provide facilities-----	(6)	(6)	
	Total, independent agencies-----	223, 875, 219. 80	179, 875, 219. 80	-44, 000, 000. 00
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				
GENERAL EXPENSES				
412	Public-convenience stations, 1944-----	3, 078. 00	3, 078. 00	
District Building:				
412	Salaries, 1943-----	2, 418. 00	2, 418. 00	
412	Fuel, light, and power, etc., 1944-----	4, 400. 00	4, 400. 00	
	Total, general expenses-----	9, 896. 00	9, 896. 00	

⁴ Transferred to, from appropriations available to the War and Navy Departments, amounts necessary for expenses of Selective Service System incident to physical examination or induction of registrants.

⁵ Making funds available for expenses of emergency medical care, including hospitalization of registrants who suffer illness or injury, and the transportation and burial of registrants who die while acting under orders.

⁶ Limitation increased from \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000.

Comparative statement of the amounts of the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill, and the increase (+) or decrease (—) of the amounts in the bill compared with the Budget estimate—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with Budget estimates
TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Continued				
CONTINGENT AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES				
412	Contingent expenses, 1944-----	\$10, 000. 00	\$10, 000. 00	-----
412	Postage, 1944-----	1, 500. 00	1, 500. 00	-----
412	Judicial expenses, 1944-----	1, 500. 00	1, 500. 00	-----
412	Advertising delinquent taxes, 1944-----	1, 527. 86	1, 527. 86	-----
412	Printing and binding, 1944-----	7, 055. 00	7, 055. 00	-----
412	Streetcar and bus fares, 1944-----	(7)	(7)	-----
	Total, contingent and miscellaneous expenses-----	21, 582. 86	21, 582. 86	-----
EMERGENCY FUND				
412	Expendable by the Commissioners, 1944-----	1, 000. 00	-----	—\$1, 000. 00
SEWERS				
412	Cleaning and repairing, 1944-----	33, 900. 00	33, 900. 00	-----
POLICEMEN'S AND FIREMEN'S RELIEF				
412	Payment of pensions and other benefits-----	90, 000. 00	90, 000. 00	-----

THE MUNICIPAL COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				
412	Salaries and expenses, 1943.....	37. 93	37. 93	-----
NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS				
412	General expenses, public parks, 1944.....	60, 000. 00	60, 000. 00	-----
JUDGMENTS				
412	For payment of final judgments.....	5, 315. 07	5, 315. 07	-----
AUDITED CLAIMS				
412	Claims certified to be due by accounting officers of the District of Columbia, 1941, and prior fiscal years.....	1, 463. 95	1, 463. 95	-----
WATER SERVICE				
412	Washington aqueduct, 1944.....	125, 000. 00	125, 000. 00	-----
412	Water department, 1944.....	52, 700. 00	52, 700. 00	-----
412	Refunding water rents, 1943.....	10. 69	10. 69	-----
412	Water fund securities.....	(^s)	(^s)	-----
	Total, water service.....	177, 710. 69	177, 710. 69	-----
	Total, District of Columbia.....	400, 906. 50	399, 906. 50	-----
			- 1, 000. 00	-----

⁷ Limitation increased from \$20,150 to \$23,150.

⁸ Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to sell securities held for account of water fund of the District of Columbia not to exceed \$190,000, to be deposited to credit of water fund of the District of Columbia and authority for investment of \$300,000 rescinded.

Comparative statement of the amounts of the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill, and the increase (+) or decrease (—) of the amounts in the bill compared with the Budget estimate—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with Budget estimates
TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
FOREST SERVICE				
399	National forest protection and management, 1944-----	\$145,000.00	\$145,000.00	-----
399	Fighting forest fires, 1944-----	1,535,000.00	1,535,000.00	-----
	Total, Forest Service-----	1,680,000.00	1,680,000.00	-----
COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION				
399	Salaries and expenses, payable from corporate funds, 1944-----	(349,000.00)	(100,000.00)	— (\$249,000.00)
	Total, Department of Agriculture-----	1,680,000.00	1,680,000.00	-----
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR				
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS				
419	War food production program, Indian irrigation projects, 1944-----	1,040,000.00	-----	—1,040,000.00
419	Payment of interest on Indian trust funds, 1943-----	65,720.00	65,720.00	-----
419	Compensation and expenses of an attorney, Ute Tribe, Utah (tribal funds)-----	(4,500.00)	(4,500.00)	-----
	Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs-----	1,105,720.00	65,720.00	—1,040,000.00

419	BUREAU OF RECLAMATION				
	Colorado River front work and levee system, 1944-----	250,000.00	250,000.00		
419	GEOLOGICAL SURVEY				
	Cooperative advance, 1944-----	° 400,000.00	° 400,000.00		
419	BUREAU OF MINES				
	Buildings and grounds, Pittsburgh, Pa., 1944-----	12,500.00	12,500.00		
419	Coal-mine inspections and investigations, 1944-----	95,000.00			—95,000.00
419	Protection of experimental coal-mine property from mine fire, 1944-----	45,000.00	45,000.00		
	Total, Bureau of Mines-----	152,500.00	57,500.00		—95,000.00
	Total, Interior Department-----	1,908,220.00	773,220.00		—1,135,000.00
420	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE				
	FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM				
	For medical and hospital service, 1944-----	49,700.00	49,700.00		
409	IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE				
	Salaries and expenses, 1944-----	985,000.00	985,000.00		
465	FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION				
	Damage claims, 1944-----	716.78	716.78		
	Total, Department of Justice-----	1,035,416.78	1,035,416.78		

° Reimbursable.

Comparative statement of the amounts of the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill, and the increase (+) or decrease (—) of the amounts in the bill compared with the Budget estimate—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with Budget estimates
TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
NAVY DEPARTMENT				
SECRETARY'S OFFICE				
462	Damage claims, vessel collisions, 1944-----	\$9, 934. 70	\$9, 934. 70	-----
COAST GUARD				
467	Damage claims, vessel collisions, 1944-----	4, 110. 85	4, 110. 85	-----
389	TRANSFER OF APPROPRIATIONS			
	Sums are recommended to be transferred from the appropriation "Ordnance and ordnance stores" and distributed as follows to the respective ensuing appropriations:			
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY				
389	Miscellaneous expenses, 1944-----	(6, 250, 000. 00)	(6, 250, 000. 00)	-----
389	Naval Research Laboratory, 1944-----	(600, 000. 00)	(600, 000. 00)	-----
BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL				
389	Training, education, and welfare, Navy: Naval War College, 1944-----	(29, 000. 00)	(29, 000. 00)	-----

389	Naval training stations: (Norfolk, Lake Pend Oreille, Lake Seneca, Port Deposit), 1944-----	(4,597,000.00)	(4,152,000.00)	—(445,000.00)
389	Libraries, 1944-----	(1,353,000.00)	(353,000.00)	—(1,000,000.00)
389	Welfare and recreation, 1944-----	(1,991,000.00)	(1,991,000.00)	-----
	BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS			
389	Maintenance, 1944-----	(178,000,000.00)	(158,000,000.00)	—(20,000,000.00)
	BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS			
389	Maintenance, 1944-----	(43,500,000.00)	(38,000,000.00)	—(5,500,000.00)
	MARINE CORPS			
389	General expense, 1944-----	(51,639,000.00)	(51,639,000.00)	-----
	HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE			
389	Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, Hydrographic Office, 1944-----	(1,300,000.00)	(1,300,000.00)	-----
	REPAIR FACILITIES, NAVY			
389	Additional facilities for repair of ships, no year-----	(⁽¹⁰⁾	(⁽¹¹⁾	-----
	Total, Navy Department:			
	New appropriations-----	14,045.55	14,045.55	-----
	Transferred balances-----	(289,259,000.00)	(262,314,000.00)	—(26,945,000.00)
	Contract authorization-----	(130,000,000.00)	(120,000,000.00)	—(10,000,000.00)

¹⁰ Authority to enter into contract obligations for not to exceed \$130,000,000.¹¹ Authority to enter into contract obligations for not to exceed \$120,000,000.

Comparative statement of the amounts of the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill, and the increase (+) or decrease (—) of the amounts in the bill compared with the Budget estimate—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with Budget estimates
TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT				
(Out of the Postal Revenues)				
DEPARTMENTAL				
416	Salaries, office of the Postmaster General, 1944.....	\$42, 114. 00	\$42, 114. 00	-----
416	Salaries, office of Budget and Administrative Planning, 1944.....	3, 100. 00	3, 100. 00	-----
416	Salaries, office of the First Assistant Postmaster General, 1944.....	113, 223. 00	113, 223. 00	-----
416	Salaries, office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General, 1944.....	87, 000. 00	87, 000. 00	-----
416	Salaries, office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, 1944.....	160, 923. 00	160, 923. 00	-----
416	Salaries, office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, 1944.....	60, 000. 00	60, 000. 00	-----
416	Salaries, office of the Solicitor, 1944.....	12, 385. 00	12, 385. 00	-----
416	Salaries, office of the Chief Inspector, 1944.....	51, 250. 00	51, 250. 00	-----
416	Salaries, office of the Purchasing Agent, 1944.....	6, 651. 00	6, 651. 00	-----
416	Salaries, Bureau of Accounts, 1944.....	14, 745. 00	14, 745. 00	-----
416	Printing and binding, 1944.....	400, 000. 00	400, 000. 00	-----
	Total, Post Office Department, proper.....	951, 391. 00	951, 391. 00	-----

Comparative statement of the amounts of the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill, and the increase (+) or decrease (—) of the amounts in the bill compared with the Budget estimate—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with Budget estimates
TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—Continued				
SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL				
416	Star Route Service, 1944-----	\$1,890,000.00	\$1,890,000.00	-----
416	Railroad Transportation and Mail Messenger Service, 1944-----	19,695,000.00	19,695,000.00	-----
416	Railway Mail Service, salaries, 1944-----	18,957,525.00	18,957,525.00	-----
416	Railway postal clerks, travel allowance, 1944-----	546,000.00	546,000.00	-----
416	Domestic air-mail service, 1944-----	8,437,262.00	8,437,262.00	-----
	Total, office of Second Assistant-----	49,525,787.00	49,525,787.00	-----
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL				
416	Manufacture and distribution of stamps and stamped paper, 1944--	851,180.00	800,000.00	—\$51,180.00
416	Indemnities, domestic mail, 1944-----	700,000.00	700,000.00	-----
416	Unpaid money orders more than 1 year old, 1944-----	140,000.00	140,000.00	-----
	Total, office of Third Assistant-----	1,691,180.00	1,640,000.00	—51,180.00
FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL				
416	Post-office stationery, equipment, and supplies, 1944-----	280,300.00	280,300.00	-----

416	Rent, light, fuel, and water, 1944-----		205, 000. 00	205, 000. 00	-----
416	Pneumatic-tube service, New York, 1944-----		35, 621. 00	35, 621. 00	-----
416	Vehicle service, 1944-----		2, 776, 971. 00	2, 776, 971. 00	-----
416	Operating force for public buildings, 1944-----		2, 282, 980. 00	2, 282, 980. 00	-----
416	Operating supplies for public buildings, 1944-----		638, 000. 00	638, 000. 00	-----
	Total, office of Fourth Assistant-----		6, 218, 872. 00	6, 218, 872. 00	-----
	Total, Post Office Department-----		172, 146, 860. 00	171, 895, 680. 00	----- -251, 180. 00
	DEPARTMENT OF STATE				
	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY				
418	For an additional amount for salaries, 1944-----		350, 000. 00	350, 000. 00	-----
418	Contingent expenses, 1944-----		107, 000. 00	100, 000. 00	-7, 000. 00
418	Printing and binding, 1944-----		40, 000. 00	30, 000. 00	-10, 000. 00
418	Passport agencies, 1944-----		1, 500. 00	1, 500. 00	-----
	Total, departmental-----		498, 500. 00	481, 500. 00	-17, 000. 00
	FOREIGN INTERCOURSE				
418	Transportation, 1944-----		285, 000. 00	285, 000. 00	-----
418	Foreign Service, auxiliary (emergency), 1944-----		150, 000. 00	150, 000. 00	-----
418	Contingent expenses, Foreign Service, 1944-----		360, 000. 00	325, 000. 00	-35, 000. 00
418	Emergencies in Diplomatic and Consular Service, 1944-----		1, 200, 000. 00	1, 000, 000. 00	-200, 000. 00
	Total, foreign intercourse-----		1, 995, 000. 00	1, 760, 000. 00	-235, 000. 00

Comparative statement of the amounts of the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill, and the increase (+) or decrease (—) of the amounts in the bill compared with the Budget estimate—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or Agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with Budget estimates
TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
DEPARTMENT OF STATE—Continued				
INTERNATIONAL PACIFIC SALMON FISHERIES COMMISSION				
418	Restoration of salmon runs, Fraser River system, no year-----	\$1, 000, 000. 00	\$1, 000, 000. 00	-----
	Total, Department of State-----	3, 493, 500. 00	3, 241, 500. 00	—\$252, 000. 00
TREASURY DEPARTMENT				
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY				
410	Restoration of capital impairment, Commodity Credit Corporation, 1944-----	39, 436, 884. 93	-----	—39, 436, 884. 93
BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS				
410	For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Division of Dis- bursement, 1944-----	749, 000. 00	600, 000. 00	—149, 000. 00
PROCUREMENT DIVISION				
410	General supply fund, 1944-----	3, 000, 000. 00	1, 000, 000. 00	—2, 000, 000. 00
	Total, Treasury Department-----	43, 185, 884. 93	1, 600, 000. 00	—41, 585, 884. 93

WAR DEPARTMENT			
CIVIL FUNCTIONS			
QUARTERMASTER CORPS			
414	Cemeterial expenses, 1944-----	34,000.00	34,000.00
CORPS OF ENGINEERS			
382	Rivers and harbors-----	(12)	
U. S. SOLDIERS' HOME			
408	For an additional amount for maintenance and operation of the U. S. Soldiers' Home, 1944-----	105,038.00	105,038.00
	Total, War Department-----	139,038.00	139,038.00
	Total, title I-----	448,177,405.56	360,985,340.63
424	TITLE II--WAR OVERTIME PAY AND OTHER COMPENSA- TION INCREASES, 1944		-87,192,064.93
	Legislative establishment-----	1,564,469.00	1,564,469.00
	The judiciary-----	734,600.00	734,600.00
	Executive Office of the President-----	30,315,000.00	26,564,000.00
	Independent agencies-----	31,599,600.00	31,599,600.00
	Federal Security Agency-----	4,073,000.00	4,073,000.00
	Federal Works Agency-----	4,146,000.00	4,121,000.00
	National Housing Agency-----	(13)	(13)

¹² Use of existing funds for Cleveland Harbor.¹³ Use of \$1,064,000 of National Housing Agency funds.

Comparative statement of the amounts of the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended to be appropriated by the bill, and the increase (+) or decrease (—) of the amounts in the bill compared with the Budget estimate—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or Agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in the bill	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with Budget estimates
424	TITLE II—WAR OVERTIME PAY AND OTHER COMPENSA- TION INCREASES, 1944—Continued			
	Department of Agriculture.....	\$17,360,500.00	\$17,093,500.00	—\$267,000.00
	Department of Commerce.....	4,787,100.00	4,787,100.00	-----
	Department of the Interior.....	3,652,980.00	3,652,980.00	-----
	Department of Justice.....	10,615,500.00	10,615,500.00	-----
	Department of Labor.....	1,668,300.00	1,668,300.00	-----
	Department of State.....	2,678,600.00	2,678,600.00	-----
	Treasury Department.....	23,966,000.00	23,966,000.00	-----
	War Department.....	440,500.00	440,500.00	-----
	District of Columbia.....	2,117,100.00	2,117,100.00	-----
	Total, title II.....	139,719,249.00	135,676,249.00	—4,043,000.00

TITLE III—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED CLAIMS			
471	Property damage claims, all departments and agencies, 1944-----	27, 368. 86	27, 368. 86
460	} Judgments, United States courts-----		
463			
464		125, 239. 81	125, 239. 81
469			
458	} Judgments, Court of Claims-----		
461		526, 560. 06	526, 560. 06
459	} Claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, 1941 and prior years-----		
468		2, 762, 990. 02	2, 762, 990. 02
470			
	Total, title III-----	3, 442, 158. 75	3, 442, 158. 75
	Grand total-----	¹⁴ 591, 338, 813. 31	¹⁵ 500, 103, 748. 38
			—91, 235, 064. 93

¹⁴ Plus contractual authority for \$130,000,000 and plus use of \$289,259,000 of transferred funds under Navy Department.

¹⁵ Plus contractual authority for \$120,000,000 and plus use of \$262,314,000 of transferred funds under Navy Department.

O

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR
THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

THREE SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS, TOTAL-
ING \$2,029,000, AND A DRAFT OF A PROPOSED PROVISION AFFECT-
ING AN EXISTING APPROPRIATION FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1944

FEBRUARY 7, 1944.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 4, 1944.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration
of Congress three supplemental estimates of appropriations, totaling
\$2,029,000, and a draft of a proposed provision affecting an existing
appropriation, for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year
1944.

The details of these estimates and the proposed provision, the
necessity therefor, and the reasons for their transmission at this
time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the
Budget, transmitted herewith, in whose comments and observations
thereon I concur.

Respectfully,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., February 4, 1944.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for your consideration
three supplemental estimates of appropriations, totaling \$2,029,000,

and a draft of a proposed provision affecting an existing appropriation, for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1944. The amounts recommended provide overtime for the additional employees allowed. The items are as follows:

FOREST SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

National forest protection and management: For an additional amount for national forest protection and management, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944..... \$145, 000

At the time the 1944 Budget was approved, it was estimated that the volume of timber sale business would increase in the amount of 220,000,000 board feet over the volume cut in the fiscal year 1943, and on the basis of that estimate an increase of \$165,000 was granted to the Forest Service to handle the increased volume of business. During the first 6 months of the present fiscal year, the amount of timber cut on the national forests has exceeded the cut of the first 6 months of the fiscal year 1943 by 421,487,000 board feet. For the fiscal year 1944, it is now estimated that the timber cut will exceed that of the fiscal year 1943 by approximately 863,537,000 board feet.

The Forest Service has been extremely hard-pressed in administering this expanded volume of timber sale business. In many cases allotments which had been set aside for spring timber sale work have already been drawn upon. Under these conditions it is necessary to recommend that an estimate for a supplemental appropriation be submitted to the Congress in the amount of \$145,000 to enable the Forest Service to administer its timber sale business throughout the fiscal year 1944.

Fighting forest fires: For an additional amount for fighting forest fires, fiscal year 1944..... \$1, 535, 000

Because of the impossibility of determining definitely in advance the amount of funds required during any fiscal year for fighting and preventing fires in the national forests, the annual appropriation act for the Department of Agriculture for a number of years past has provided only the nominal sum of \$100,000 for this purpose, and the practice has been to supplement this sum to the extent actually required by the temporary use of funds appropriated for general expense purposes of the Forest Service. After the close of the forest-fire season each year, estimates have been submitted and Congress has appropriated the funds needed to reimburse these general expense appropriations. The purpose of this supplemental estimate of appropriation is to provide similar reimbursement for expenditures actually incurred by the Forest Service since July 1, 1943, and to provide for estimated expenditures during the remainder of the fiscal year 1944.

Climatic conditions on the national forests during the normal 1943 fire season were favorable. The fall rains, however, which usually terminate the fire season in most sections of the West in early September did not materialize, with the result that the season was prolonged into October and November. Obligations for fighting forest fires during October and November exceeded the obligations incurred during July and August, by over \$50,000, illustrating the abnormality of the fire season of 1943.

The estimate of \$1,535,000 may be summarized as follows:

Expenditures, July 1 to Dec. 31, 1943, for fire suppression and fire-prevention in the national forests.....	\$1, 136, 125
Expenditures, July 1 to Dec. 31, 1943, for fire suppression and prevention on unappropriated public lands.....	85, 475
Estimated expenditures, Jan. 1 to June 30, 1944, in the national forests.....	386, 000
Estimated expenditures, Jan. 1 to June 30, 1944, on unappropriated public lands.....	27, 400
Total.....	1, 635, 000
Less amount available from 1944 appropriation.....	100, 000
Basis for estimate.....	1, 535, 000

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Salaries and administration expenses: For an additional amount for salaries and administrative expenses of the Commodity Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944, \$349,000, payable from the funds of said Corporation.

The 1944 Budget estimate was based upon the activities that could be financed by the Commodity Credit Corporation under its then existing bond authorization of \$2,650,000,000. Subsequent to the action of Congress on the 1944 Budget, the bond authorization of the Corporation was increased to \$3,000,000,000. The present estimate of \$349,000 for salaries and administrative expenses results from the requirements incident to the expanded lending and purchase activities under the increased bond authorization.

Illustrative of the newly initiated programs are: American-Egyptian cottonseed loan and purchase program; flax straw reserve loan program; requisitioning of idle farm machinery; hay and pasture seeds loan program; sugar beet price support program; canning vegetable price support program; cotton linters purchase program; sweetpotato price support program; raisin purchase and sale program; dairy feed payment program; hay for drought States; freight equalization programs on apples, onions, and citrus fruits; and two corn price guaranty programs. In addition to the new programs initiated, it has been necessary to expand activities dealing with feed wheat sales, vegetable oils, and Alaska spruce logs, as well as to handle a larger volume of cotton loans than previously had been anticipated.

The transfer of the foreign purchase work to the Foreign Economic Administration, effective January 1, 1944, pursuant to Executive Order 9385, has had the effect of reducing the total amount otherwise required for administrative expenses of the Corporation for the current fiscal year.

No provision has been made in this supplemental estimate for administrative expenses in connection with the dairy feed payment program, the continuation of which beyond February 1, 1944, is subject to congressional approval.

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY

CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The text of the appropriation for "Conservation and Use of Agricultural Land Resources, Department of Agriculture" contained in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby amended by striking therefrom the

words and figures "December 31, 1943, inclusive", appearing immediately preceding the first proviso clause, and inserting in lieu thereof the words and figures "June 30, 1944, inclusive".

For the past several years each agricultural appropriation act, under the appropriation item "Conservation and use of agricultural land resources," has provided funds for the agricultural conservation programs for two or more program (calendar) years. For example, the agricultural appropriation act for 1944 appropriates \$400,000,000 for the program ending December 31, 1943, and authorizes the use of a part of such funds to purchase fertilizers, seeds, and other conservation materials to be applied to the soil principally in the spring of 1944. The program ending on December 31, 1943, is known as the "1943 agricultural conservation program," whereas the materials applied after January 1, 1944, were intended for inclusion in the 1944 agricultural conservation program.

The present 1945 Budget as submitted to the Congress implies that hereafter the conservation materials applied in the spring of the year will constitute the completion of a program rather than a commencement of a program. In other words, rather than end the 1944 conservation program on December 31, 1944, it is proposed to extend it to June 30, 1945.

In place of waiting until a year from now to establish the program year on the foregoing basis, it is now proposed to establish it on that basis immediately by amending the present "1943 agricultural conservation program" (which ended on December 31, 1943), so as to include as a part thereof the conservation materials applied and to be applied to the soil during the period January 1 to June 30, 1944. To accomplish this, the date "December 31, 1943," appearing on page 28, line 16, of the item "Conservation and use of agricultural land resources" of the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944 (Public Law 129), will have to be changed to "June 30, 1944." Failure to extend the 1943 program to June 30, 1944, will result in inequities as follows:

1. As authorized in the 1944 Appropriation Act, conservation materials consisting of lime, fertilizer, seed, and services, in relatively large quantities, have been advanced to farmers against the 1944 program. In many instances such materials have already been applied, and services rendered in the entire northeast region and in several other areas. These materials and services cannot be recalled or reduced. As a consequence, farmers in other areas who have not received such advances will be penalized to the extent that funds will not be available to furnish them with assistance in like quantities for identical purposes.

2. The \$300,000,000 authorized for the 1944 program by the Congress will have to be spread over a period 6 months longer than the period presumably intended in the congressional program limitation. This will result in a material reduction in the rates of cash payments, since it is impossible at this late date to reduce rates of advances of conservation materials and services for which commitments have already been made. Farmers who receive the bulk of their payments in cash will therefore be penalized.

3. Because of variations in cropping practices and differences in the conception of crop years as among the several sections of the country, the program year has not heretofore terminated coincidentally

in all areas. As a consequence, failure to extend the 1943 program to June 30, 1944, will result in a disadvantage to the farmers who did not receive payments prior to December 31, 1943; that is, such farmers will receive a 1944 payment comparable to those in other sections of the country but will be unable to receive materials and services as an advance against the 1944 program and, hence, they will receive only one payment instead of the two payments which would be received by the farmers in the areas where the 1943 program ended prior to December 31, 1943.

The foregoing supplemental estimates of appropriations and the proposed provision are made necessary by reason of contingencies which have arisen since the submission of the Budget for the fiscal year 1944. I recommend that they be submitted to Congress.

Very respectfully,

PAUL H. APPLEBY,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.



Union Calendar No. 411

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 4346

[Report No. 1239]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 7, 1944

Mr. CANNON of Missouri, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply defi-
- 5 ciencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending

1 June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide sup-
2 plemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30,
3 1944, and for other purposes:

4 TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

5 LEGISLATIVE

6 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

7 To pay the widow of Thomas H. Cullen, late a Repre-
8 sentative from the State of New York, \$10,000.

9 To pay the widow of J. William Ditter, late a Rep-
10 resentative from the State of Pennsylvania, \$10,000.

11 To pay the widow of Leonard W. Schuetz, late a Rep-
12 resentative from the State of Illinois, \$10,000.

13 To pay the daughters of Henry B. Steagall, late a Rep-
14 resentative from the State of Alabama, in equal parts to
15 each, \$10,000.

16 To pay the widow of William H. Wheat, late a Rep-
17 resentative from the State of Illinois, \$10,000.

18 The foregoing sums to be disbursed by the Sergeant
19 at Arms of the House of Representatives.

20 Special and select committees: For an additional amount
21 for expenses of special and select committees authorized
22 by the House, fiscal year 1944, \$175,000.

23 Contested-election expenses: For payment to the fol-
24 lowing contestants and contestees for expenses incurred in
25 the contested-election cases of Thill versus McMurray and

1 Clark versus Nichols, as audited and recommended by the
2 Committee on Elections Numbered 3, namely:

3 Lewis D. Thill, contestant, \$2,000;

4 Howard J. McMurray, contestee, \$2,000;

5 E. O. Clark, contestant, \$2,000;

6 Jack Nichols, contestee, \$2,000;

7 In all, \$8,000; to be disbursed by the Clerk of the
8 House of Representatives.

9 Folding documents: The maximum rate of \$4 per
10 day, specified in the appropriation "Contingent expenses,
11 House of Representatives, folding documents, 1944", is
12 hereby increased to \$5.20 per day.

13 ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

14 Capitol Power Plant: For an additional amount for
15 lighting, heating, and power for the Capitol, Senate and
16 House Office Buildings, Supreme Court Building, Congres-
17 sional Library Buildings, and so forth, fiscal year 1944, in-
18 cluding the objects specified under this head in the Legisla-
19 tive Branch Appropriation Act, 1944, \$72,900, of which
20 \$40,500 shall remain available until June 30, 1945.

21 Depositories for valued documents of Congress: The
22 appropriation of \$25,000, contained under the caption
23 "Architect of the Capitol" in title III, Third Supplemental
24 National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942 (Public Law
25 353), approved December 17, 1941, as amended by the

1 Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1943, approved
 2 June 8, 1942, for preparation of depositories in the Capitol
 3 Building and Annex Building, Library of Congress, for
 4 the valued documents of the two Houses of Congress, shall
 5 be available until June 30, 1944, and not to exceed \$1,000
 6 may be used by the Architect of the Capitol for labor and
 7 any incidental items necessary to transfer documents from
 8 their present locations in the main and Annex buildings of
 9 the Library of Congress and the Old House Office Building
 10 to the depository in the Annex Building, Library of Congress.

11 GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

12 In the appropriation entitled "Working capital and
 13 Congressional printing and binding", Government Printing
 14 Office, Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1944, follow-
 15 ing the words, "the printing, binding, and distribution of
 16 the Federal Register in accordance with the Act approved
 17 July 26, 1935 (44 U. S. C. 301-317) (not exceeding
 18 \$400,000);" insert the following: "notwithstanding the
 19 provisions of the Federal Register Act (44 U. S. C. 305),
 20 during the fiscal year 1944 and thereafter, 'community
 21 ceiling price schedules' of the Office of Price Administration
 22 shall not be required to be printed in the Federal Register,
 23 except that after filing such schedules with the Federal
 24 Register, there shall be printed in such Register a notice of

1 issuance and filing of such price schedules, which notice
2 shall indicate where copies thereof may be obtained.”

3 THE JUDICIARY

4 SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

5 Preparation of Rules for Criminal Proceedings: For an
6 additional amount for Preparation of Rules for Criminal
7 Proceedings, Supreme Court, fiscal year 1944, \$21,000,
8 which amount together with the unexpended balance of the
9 appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1944 shall
10 be available until June 30, 1945.

11 Preparation of Rules for Civil Procedure: For an addi-
12 tional amount for preparation of Rules for Civil Procedure,
13 Supreme Court, fiscal year 1944, \$4,414, which amount to-
14 gether with the unexpended balance of the appropriation for
15 this purpose for the fiscal year 1944 shall be available until
16 June 30, 1945.

17 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

18 OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

19 Foreign Economic Administration: The appropriation
20 “Salaries and expenses, Board of Economic Warfare”, con-
21 tained in the National War Agencies’ Appropriation Act,
22 1944, is hereby made available for the entire fiscal year 1944
23 for the expenses of the transportation of dependents and house-
24 hold effects from foreign countries to their homes in the

1 United States of employees of the Foreign Economic Admin-
2 istration and the State Department for whom such expenses
3 to a foreign country were authorized and paid from funds
4 allocated to the Board of Economic Warfare.

5 PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR

6 The limitations in the appropriation for salaries and ex-
7 penses, Petroleum Administration for War, contained in the
8 National War Agencies Appropriation Act, 1944, upon the
9 amounts that may be expended for travel expenses and for
10 printing and binding are hereby increased from \$320,000 to
11 \$360,000 and from \$15,000 to \$25,000, respectively.

12 INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

13 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

14 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

15 Pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals: For an
16 additional amount for "Pay of personnel and maintenance
17 of hospitals", fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified
18 under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropria-
19 tion Act, 1944, \$500,000.

20 Training for nurses (national defense): For an addi-
21 tional amount for "Training for nurses (national defense)",
22 fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this
23 head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act,
24 1944, and including \$70,000 additional for administrative
25 expenses, \$2,700,000.

SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

Grants to States for old-age assistance: For an additional amount for grants to States for old-age assistance, subject to the conditions specified under this heading in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1944, \$11,350,000.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

War public works (community facilities) : For an additional amount to enable the Federal Works Administrator to carry out the functions vested in him by titles II and III of the Act of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1531-1534 and 1541), \$127,500,000, to remain available during the continuance of the unlimited national emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941, of which amount not to exceed \$5,100,000 shall be available for administrative expenses, including the objects specified under the head "Defense public works (community facilities)" in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, and the joint resolution approved December 23, 1941 (Public Law 371) : *Provided*, That not more than \$7,500,000 of the funds for war public works shall be used for construction of outplant facilities: *Provided further*, That the funds herein and heretofore appropriated to the Federal Works Agency for community facilities may be allocated for contributions to public and private agencies for the maintenance and opera-

1 tion of public works without regard to the limitation con-
 2 tained in the Act of July 15, 1943 (Public Law 150).

3 Public Roads Administration: For the payment of claims
 4 for damage to roads and highways under section 10 of the
 5 Defense Highway Act of 1941 (23 U. S. C. 3), as amended
 6 by the Act of July 13, 1943 (Public Law Numbered 146),
 7 as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 466,
 8 Seventy-eighth Congress, \$3,589.30.

9 NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

10 For an additional amount for the maintenance and oper-
 11 ation of properties under title I of the District of Columbia
 12 Alley Dwelling Authority Act, fiscal year 1944, \$14,000,
 13 to remain available until June 30, 1945.

14 NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

15 War housing: For an additional amount to carry out
 16 the purposes of title I of the Act of October 14, 1940, as
 17 amended (42 U. S. C. ch. 9), and subject to the applicable
 18 provisions of the joint resolution approved October 14, 1940
 19 (54 Stat. 1115), \$7,500,000, to remain available during
 20 the continuance of the unlimited national emergency declared
 21 by the President on May 27, 1941.

22 SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

23 There may be transferred to the appropriation, "Salaries
 24 and expenses, Selective Service System", from appropriations
 25 available to the War and Navy Departments such amounts

1 as may be necessary for expenses incurred by the Selective
2 Service System during the fiscal year 1944, incident to the
3 physical examination or induction of registrants.

4 The appropriation, "Salaries and expenses, Selective
5 Service System", fiscal year 1944, is hereby made available
6 under such rules or regulations as may be prescribed by the
7 Director of Selective Service, for expenses of emergency
8 medical care, including hospitalization, of registrants who
9 suffer illness or injury, and the transportation, and burial, of
10 the remains of registrants who suffer death, while acting
11 under orders issued under the selective service law: *Provided*,
12 That such burial expenses shall not exceed \$150 in any one
13 case.

14 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

15 Widener gift tax, National Gallery of Art: For the
16 payment, by the National Gallery of Art to the Common-
17 wealth of Pennsylvania, of taxes which have been levied by
18 that Commonwealth as a result of the gift effected Septem-
19 ber 9, 1942, to the National Gallery of Art of a collection
20 of works of art, which gift was made by the late Joseph
21 E. Widener, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as authorized
22 by the will of his father, the late Peter A. B. Widener, and
23 accepted by the Board of Trustees of the National Gallery
24 of Art in reliance upon the authorization contained in Public

1 Law 707, approved September 3, 1942, \$307,630.50, to
2 remain available until expended.

3 VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

4 Hospital and domiciliary facilities: For an additional
5 amount for hospital and domiciliary facilities, Veterans'
6 Administration, fiscal year 1944, including the objects
7 specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appro-
8 priation Act, 1944, to remain available until expended,
9 \$30,000,000, 3 per centum of which shall be available
10 for the employment in the District of Columbia and in
11 the field of necessary technical and clerical assistants
12 to aid in the preparation of plans and specifications for
13 the projects as approved hereunder and in the supervision
14 of the execution thereof, and for traveling expenses, field
15 office equipment, and supplies in connection therewith.

16 The limitation upon the amount which may be expended
17 to repair, alter, improve, or provide facilities in the several
18 hospitals and homes under the jurisdiction of the Veterans'
19 Administration, appearing in the appropriation for adminis-
20 tration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services, Veterans'
21 Administration, for the fiscal year 1944, is hereby increased
22 from \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000.

23 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

24 GENERAL EXPENSES

25 Public-convenience stations: For an additional amount

1 for maintenance of public-convenience stations, including
2 compensation of necessary employees, fiscal year 1944,
3 \$3,078.

4 Care of the District buildings, salaries: For an addi-
5 tional amount for personal services, fiscal year 1943, includ-
6 ing the objects specified in the appropriation for this pur-
7 pose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1943,
8 \$2,418.

9 Expenses: For an additional amount for fuel, light and
10 power, repairs, laundry, and miscellaneous supplies, fiscal
11 year 1944, \$4,400.

12 CONTINGENT AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

13 Contingent expenses: For an additional amount for gen-
14 eral necessary expenses of District offices, fiscal year 1944,
15 including the objects specified in the appropriation for this
16 purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1944,
17 \$10,000.

18 Postage: For an additional amount for postage for
19 strictly official mail matter, including the rental of postage-
20 meter equipment, fiscal year 1944, \$1,500.

21 Judicial expenses: For an additional amount for judicial
22 expenses, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified in
23 the appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia
24 Appropriation Act, 1944, \$1,500.

25 Advertising delinquent taxes: For an additional amount

1 for advertising notice of taxes in arrears, fiscal year 1944,
2 including the objects specified in the appropriation for this
3 purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1944,
4 \$1,527.86.

5 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for
6 printing and binding, fiscal year 1944, \$7,055.

7 Streetcar and bus fares: The limitation of \$20,150,
8 under the heading "Contingent and miscellaneous expenses"
9 in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1944, upon
10 the amount which the Commissioners are authorized to
11 expend for the purchase of streetcar and bus fares, is hereby
12 increased to \$23,150.

13

SEWERS

14 Cleaning and repairing sewers: For an additional amount
15 for cleaning and repairing sewers and basins, fiscal year
16 1944, including the objects specified in the appropriation
17 for this purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation
18 Act, 1944, \$33,900.

19

POLICEMEN AND FIREMEN'S RELIEF

20 For an additional amount to pay the policemen and
21 firemen's relief and other allowances as authorized by law,
22 fiscal year 1944, \$90,000.

23 THE MUNICIPAL COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE DISTRICT

24

OF COLUMBIA

25 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for

1 personal services and all necessary expenses, other than
2 printing and binding, and so forth, fiscal year 1943, \$37.93.

3 NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

4 General expenses, public parks: For an additional
5 amount for general expenses, public parks, fiscal year 1944,
6 including the objects specified under this head in the Dis-
7 trict of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1944, \$60,000.

8 JUDGMENTS

9 For the payment of final judgments, including costs,
10 rendered against the District of Columbia, as set forth in
11 House Document Numbered 412 of the present Congress,
12 together with such further sum as may be necessary to pay
13 the interest at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum on
14 such judgments, as provided by law, from the date the same
15 became due until the date of payment, \$5,315.07.

16 AUDITED CLAIMS

17 For the payment of claims, certified to be due by the
18 accounting officers of the District of Columbia, under the
19 appropriations listed below, the balances of which have been
20 exhausted or carried to the surplus fund under the provisions
21 of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713),
22 being for the service of the fiscal year 1941 and prior fiscal
23 years, as follows:

24 Free Public Library, binding, District of Columbia,
25 1941, \$114.04;

1 General advertising, District of Columbia, 1941,
2 \$131.70;

3 District offices, expenses, District of Columbia, 1941,
4 26 cents;

5 Sewage treatment plant, maintenance, District of
6 Columbia, 1941, \$760.89;

7 Public schools, expenses, District of Columbia, 1941,
8 \$177.62;

9 Public schools, repairs and improvements, buildings and
10 grounds, District of Columbia, 1941, \$86.44;

11 Health Department, medical services, District of Co-
12 lumbia, 1941, \$2.20;

13 Department of Vehicles and Traffic, expenses, highway
14 fund, District of Columbia, 1941, \$40.61;

15 Public schools, expenses, District of Columbia, 1940,
16 \$90.74;

17 Gallinger Municipal Hospital, expenses, District of
18 Columbia, 92 cents;

19 Division of Child Welfare, board and care of children,
20 District of Columbia, 1940, \$1.38;

21 Department of Vehicles and Traffic, expenses, highway
22 fund, District of Columbia, 1940, \$57.15;

23 In all, \$1,463.95.

24 WATER SERVICE

25 Washington Aqueduct: For an additional amount for

1 operation, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified
2 under this head in the District of Columbia Appropriation
3 Act, 1944, payable wholly from the revenues of the Water
4 Department, \$125,000.

5 Water Department: For an additional amount for the
6 maintenance of the Water Department distribution system,
7 fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified in the ap-
8 propriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia
9 Appropriation Act, 1944, payable wholly from the revenues
10 of the Water Department, \$52,700.

11 Refunding water rents: For an additional amount for
12 the refunding of water rents and other water charges errone-
13 ously paid in the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1943,
14 including the objects specified in the appropriation for this
15 purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act,
16 1943, payable wholly from the revenues of the Water De-
17 partment, \$10.69.

18 Water fund securities: The appropriation "For invest-
19 ment by the Secretary of the Treasury in United States
20 securities for the account of the water fund of the District
21 of Columbia, \$300,000", under the head "Water Depart-
22 ment" in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1944,
23 is hereby rescinded, and the Secretary of the Treasury is
24 authorized to sell, at such time as shall be determined by
25 the District Commissioners, any United States securities held

1 for the account of the water fund of the District of Columbia,
2 the total proceeds of such sales not to exceed \$190,000 and
3 to be deposited to the credit of the water fund of the District
4 of Columbia.

5 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

6 The foregoing sums for the District of Columbia, unless
7 otherwise therein specifically provided, shall be paid out
8 of the revenues of the District of Columbia and the Treasury
9 of the United States in the manner prescribed by the Dis-
10 trict of Columbia Appropriation Acts for the respective
11 fiscal years for which such sums are provided.

12 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

13 FOREST SERVICE

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 National forest protection and management: For an
16 additional amount for national forest protection and man-
17 agement, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified
18 under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appro-
19 priation Act, 1944, \$145,000.

20 Fighting forest fires: For an additional amount for fight-
21 ing forest fires, fiscal year 1944, \$1,535,000.

22 COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

23 Salaries and administration expenses: For an additional
24 amount for salaries and administrative expenses of the Com-
25 modity Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1944, including the

1 objects specified under this head in the Department of Agri-
2 culture Appropriation Act, 1944, \$100,000, payable from
3 the funds of said Corporation.

4 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

5 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

6 Payment of interest on Indian trust funds: For an addi-
7 tional amount for payment of interest on moneys held in
8 trust for the several Indian tribes, as authorized by various
9 Acts of Congress, fiscal year 1943, \$65,720.

10 Compensation and expenses of an attorney, Ute Tribe,
11 Utah (tribal funds): For compensation and expenses of an
12 attorney employed by the Ute Tribe of Indians of the Uintah
13 and Ouray Reservation, Utah, under a contract approved
14 by the Secretary of the Interior on November 18, 1943,
15 \$4,500, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of the
16 tribe.

17 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

18 Colorado River front work and levee system: For an
19 additional amount for the Colorado River front work and
20 levee system, \$250,000, to be available for the construction,
21 operation, and maintenance of a weir in the Colorado River
22 below the heading of the diversion canal for the Palo Verde
23 Irrigation District, California: *Provided*, That the construc-
24 tion, operation, or maintenance of said weir shall not be

1 deemed a recognition of any obligation or liability whatso-
2 ever on the part of the United States; and no part of said sum
3 or other funds of the United States shall be expended for the
4 construction, operation, or maintenance of said weir after
5 six months from the date of the termination of the present
6 war, as determined by proclamation of the President or con-
7 current resolution of the Congress.

8 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

9 Cooperative advance: To enable the Geological Survey
10 to meet obligations incurred by it arising from cooperative
11 work pending reimbursement from cooperating agencies in
12 accordance with the provisions of the Acts of February 27,
13 1925 (43 U. S. C. 39, 40); May 10, 1926, as amended
14 (43 U. S. C. 48); June 17, 1935 (43 U. S. C. 49); March
15 4, 1915, as amended (31 U. S. C. 686); and July 12,
16 1943 (Public Law 133), fiscal year 1944, \$400,000, which
17 amount shall be placed to the credit of the 1944 appropria-
18 tion account of the Geological Survey: *Provided*, That there
19 shall be returned to the Treasury not later than six months
20 after the close of the fiscal year 1944 out of reimbursements
21 received from cooperating agencies an amount equal to the
22 sum herein appropriated.

23 BUREAU OF MINES

24 Buildings and grounds, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: For
25 an additional amount for care and maintenance of buildings

1 and grounds at Pittsburgh and Bruceton, Pennsylvania,
2 fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this
3 head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1944,
4 \$12,500.

5 Protection of experimental coal-mine property from mine
6 fire: For the construction of a fireproof barrier and for such
7 other measures as may be necessary to protect the property
8 of the United States known as the experimental coal mine
9 and explosives testing station of the Bureau of Mines, at
10 Bruceton, Pennsylvania, from the encroachment of fire in the
11 coal measures underlying the property, \$45,000, which
12 may be expended without regard to section 3709, Revised
13 Statutes, to remain available until June 30, 1945.

14 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

15 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

16 Medical and hospital services: For an additional amount
17 for medical and hospital service, fiscal year 1944, including
18 the objects specified under this head in the Department of
19 Justice Appropriation Act, 1944, \$49,700.

20 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

21 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
22 salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Serv-
23 ice, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under
24 this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act,
25 1944, \$985,000, which amount, together with the appropria-

tion to which added, shall be available for the advance of cash to aliens for meals and lodging while en route from place of detention to place of bona fide residence or to such other place as may be authorized by the Attorney General.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the Attorney General of the United States under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain claims arising out of the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation", approved March 20, 1936 (5 U. S. C. 600b), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 465, Seventy-eighth Congress, \$716.78.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Claims for damages by collision with naval vessels: To pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Act authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to settle claims for damages to private property arising from collisions with naval vessels", approved December 28, 1922, as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 462, Seventy-eighth Congress, \$9,934.70.

COAST GUARD

1
2 Claims for damages, operation of vessels, Coast Guard:
3 To pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the
4 Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act
5 entitled "An Act to provide for the adjustment and settle-
6 ment of certain claims for damages resulting from the oper-
7 ation of vessels of the Coast Guard and the Public Health
8 Service, in sums not exceeding \$3,000 in any one case",
9 approved June 15, 1936, as fully set forth in House Docu-
10 ment Numbered 467, Seventy-eighth Congress, \$4,110.85.

TRANSFERS OF APPROPRIATIONS

11
12 The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and
13 directed to transfer the sum of \$262,314,000 from the ap-
14 propriation "Ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, 1944",
15 to other appropriations of the Navy Department for the
16 fiscal year 1944, as follows:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

17
18 Miscellaneous expenses, \$6,250,000.
19 Naval Research Laboratory, \$600,000.

BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL

20
21 Training, education, and welfare, Navy: Naval War
22 College, \$29,000.

23 Naval training stations:

24 Norfolk, Virginia, \$147,000.

1 Lake Pend Oreille, Idaho, \$1,530,000.

2 Lake Seneca, New York, \$1,530,000.

3 Port Deposit, Maryland, \$945,000.

4 Libraries, \$353,000.

5 Welfare and recreation, \$1,991,000.

6 In all, training, education, and welfare, Navy, \$6,-
7 525,000.

8 BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

9 Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts,
10 including packing, unpacking, and local handling, as au-
11 thorized by law, of household goods and effects of civilian
12 and naval personnel of the Naval Establishment, \$158,-
13 000,000.

14 BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

15 Maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks, including the
16 purchase of not to exceed one thousand additional motor-
17 propelled, passenger-carrying vehicles, \$38,000,000.

18 MARINE CORPS

19 General expenses, Marine Corps, \$51,639,000.

20 CONTINGENT EXPENSES

21 Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, Hydrographic
22 Office, \$1,300,000.

23 REPAIR FACILITIES, NAVY

24 In addition to contract authorizations heretofore granted,
25 the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to enter into

1 contracts for equipment and facilities of all kinds at either
2 private or naval establishments for the repair and conversion
3 of ships, under the appropriation "Repair facilities, Navy",
4 in the amount of not to exceed \$120,000,000, subject to
5 authorization by other law: *Provided*, That the unobligated
6 contract authorization and the unexpended balance, as of
7 the last day of the month in which this Act is approved,
8 of the appropriation "Construction of floating drydocks,
9 Navy", and all outstanding obligations against that appro-
10 priation, for any purpose for which it was available, are
11 hereby transferred to and combined with the contract author-
12 izations and the appropriations, respectively, under this head,
13 and such combined balances shall remain available until
14 used.

15 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

16 (OUT OF THE POSTAL REVENUES)

17 DEPARTMENTAL

18 For additional amounts for appropriations of the Post
19 Office Department for the fiscal year 1944, including the
20 objects specified under the respective heads in the Post
21 Office Department Appropriation Act, 1944, as follows:

22 Salaries, Office of the Postmaster General, \$42,114.

23 Salaries, Office of Budget and Administrative Planning,
24 \$3,100.

1 Salaries, Office of the First Assistant Postmaster Gen-
2 eral, \$113,223.

3 Salaries, Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster Gen-
4 eral, \$87,000.

5 Salaries, Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster Gen-
6 eral, \$160,923.

7 Salaries, Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster
8 General, \$60,000.

9 Salaries, Office of the Solicitor for the Post Office De-
10 partment, \$12,385.

11 Salaries, Office of the Chief Inspector, \$51,250.

12 Salaries, Office of the Purchasing Agent, \$6,651.

13 Salaries, Bureau of Accounts, \$14,745.

14 Printing and binding, \$400,000.

15 FIELD SERVICE

16 OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR

17 Post-office inspectors, salaries, \$228,056.

18 Post-office inspectors, clerks, division headquarters,
19 \$159,183.

20 OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

21 Compensation to postmasters, \$9,475,408.

22 Compensation to assistant postmasters, \$1,121,674.

23 Clerks, first- and second-class post offices, \$65,889,297.

24 Separating mails, \$63,000.

25 Unusual conditions at post offices, \$362,968.

1 Clerks, third-class post offices, \$1,727,560.

2 Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices,
3 \$637,171.

4 City-delivery carriers, \$19,435,049.

5 Special-delivery fees, \$1,833,847.

6 Rural Delivery Service, \$12,626,417.

7 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

8 Star-Route Service, \$1,890,000.

9 Railroad Transportation and Mail Messenger Service,
10 \$19,695,000.

11 Railway Mail Service, salaries, \$18,957,525.

12 Railway postal clerks, travel allowance, \$546,000.

13 Domestic air-mail service, \$8,437,262: *Provided*, That
14 the limitation on the amount available for supervisory
15 officials and clerks at air-mail transfer points, under this
16 head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act,
17 1944, is hereby increased from \$55,200 to \$58,800.

18 OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

19 Manufacture and distribution of stamps and stamped
20 paper, \$800,000: *Provided*, That the limitation on the
21 amount available for pay of agent and assistants to examine
22 and distribute stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers,
23 under this head in the post Office Department Appropriation
24 Act, 1944, is hereby increased from \$22,950 to \$25,000.

1 Indemnities, domestic mail, \$700,000.

2 Unpaid money orders more than one year old, \$140,000.

3 OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

4 Post office stationery, equipment, and supplies, \$280,300:

5 *Provided*, That the limitation on the amount available for
6 pay of employees in the District of Columbia, in connection
7 with the shipment of supplies, under this head in the Post
8 Office Department Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby in-
9 creased from \$63,800 to \$73,100.

10 Rent, light, fuel, and water, \$205,000.

11 Pneumatic-tube service, New York, \$35,621.

12 Vehicle service, \$2,776,971.

13 Operating force for public buildings, \$2,282,980.

14 Operating supplies for public buildings, \$638,000.

15 Equipment shops: The limitation on the amount avail-
16 able for personal services in the District of Columbia under
17 this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act,
18 1944, is hereby increased from \$626,000 to \$763,450.

19 GENERAL PROVISIONS

20 Appropriations for the field service of the Post Office
21 Department for the fiscal years 1943 and 1944 are hereby
22 made available for actual and necessary expenses of officials
23 and employees of said Department when traveling on official
24 business.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries: For an additional amount for salaries Department of State, fiscal year 1944, including the objects under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1944, \$350,000.

Contingent expenses: For an additional amount for contingent expenses, Department of State, fiscal year 1944, including the objects under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1944, and including the purchase of uniforms, \$100,000.

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for printing and binding, Department of State, fiscal year 1944, including the objects under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1944, \$30,000.

Passport agencies: For an additional amount for passport agencies, Department of State, fiscal year 1944, including the objects under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1944, \$1,500.

FOREIGN INTERCOURSE

Transportation, Foreign Service: For an additional amount for transportation, Foreign Service, fiscal year 1944, including the objects under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1944, \$285,000.

Foreign Service Auxiliary (emergency): For an addi-

1 tional amount for Foreign Service, auxiliary (emergency),
2 fiscal year 1944, including the objects under this head in
3 the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1944, \$150,000.

4 Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For an addi-
5 tional amount for contingent expenses, Foreign Service, fiscal
6 year 1944, including the objects under this head in the
7 Department of State Appropriation Act, 1944, and includ-
8 ing repairs to property which is not Government owned or
9 leased but which is necessary to assure water supply to the
10 American Legation at Tehran, \$325,000, of which \$10,000
11 shall remain available until June 30, 1945.

12 Emergencies arising in the diplomatic and consular
13 service: For an additional amount for emergencies arising
14 in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, fiscal year 1944,
15 including the objects under this head in the Department of
16 State Appropriation Act, 1944, \$1,000,000, to remain avail-
17 able until June 30, 1945.

18 INTERNATIONAL PACIFIC SALMON FISHERIES COMMISSION

19 Restoration of salmon runs Fraser River system: For the
20 share of the United States of expenses incident to the work
21 of improving facilities for sockeye salmon migration in the
22 Fraser River by the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries
23 Commission, under the convention between the United States
24 and Canada, concluded May 26, 1930, including personal
25 services; traveling expenses; rent; purchase, maintenance,

1 repair, and operation of not to exceed four motor-propelled,
2 passenger-carrying vehicles; purchase of furniture, instru-
3 ments, and equipment; construction of fishways; removal of
4 obstructions and stream improvement; construction of ware-
5 house for storage of equipment; and such other expenses as
6 the Secretary of State may deem proper, to be expended
7 under his direction, \$1,000,000, to remain available until
8 expended.

9 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

10 BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

11 Division of Disbursement, salaries and expenses: For
12 an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Division of
13 Disbursement, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified
14 under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation
15 Act, 1944, \$600,000.

16 PROCUREMENT DIVISION

17 General supply fund: To increase the general supply
18 fund established by the Act approved February 27, 1929,
19 as amended (41 U. S. C. 7c), \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That
20 the loan of \$2,000,000 made by the War Department to
21 the Procurement Division for financing the typewriter pro-
22 curement program need not be repaid by such Division and
23 shall be retained as a permanent increase in the general
24 supply fund.

1 WAR DEPARTMENT—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

2 QUARTERMASTER CORPS

3 Cemeterial expenses: For an additional amount for
4 cemeterial expenses, including the same objects specified
5 under this head in the War Department Civil Appropria-
6 tion Act, 1944, \$34,000.

7 CORPS OF ENGINEERS

8 Rivers and harbors: The appropriations for rivers and
9 harbors shall be available for the maintenance, in the
10 interest of national defense, subject to the approval of the
11 Chief of Engineers, of the extension of the Cuyahoga River
12 Channel, Cleveland Harbor, Ohio.

13 UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

14 For an additional amount for maintenance and opera-
15 tion of the United States Soldiers' Home, fiscal year 1944,
16 to be paid from the Soldiers' Home permanent fund,
17 \$105,038.

18 TITLE II—WAR OVERTIME PAY AND OTHER
19 COMPENSATION INCREASES

20 SEC. 201. For additional amounts for appropriations for
21 the fiscal year 1944, for the payment of overtime and addi-
22 tional compensation authorized by the Act of April 1, 1943
23 (Public Law 22, Seventy-eighth Congress), and May 7,
24 1943 (Public Law 49, Seventy-eighth Congress), as
25 follows:

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

For—

“Salaries, officers and employees, Senate, 1944”,
\$200,000;

“Salaries and expenses of detailed police, Capitol
Police Board, Senate, 1944”, \$2,000;

“Contingent expenses, Senate, cleaning furniture,
1944”, \$300;

“Salaries and expenses, Joint Committee on Internal
Revenue Taxation, Senate 1944”, \$2,500;

“Salaries, officers and employees, House of Repre-
sentatives, 1944”, \$180,000;

“Clerk hire, Members and Delegates, House of
Representatives, 1944”, \$400,000;

“Salaries and expenses of detailed police, Capitol
Police Board, House of Representatives, 1944”, \$2,000;

“Salaries and expenses, Joint Committee on Inter-
nal Revenue Taxation, House of Representatives, 1944”,
\$2,500;

“Contingent expenses, House of Representatives,
folding documents, 1944”, \$3,500;

“Contingent expenses, House of Representatives,
revision of laws, 1944”, \$525.

“Contingent expenses, House of Representatives,

- 1 preparation of new edition of the United States Code,
2 1944", \$1,400;
- 3 "Salaries, Office of Architect of the Capitol, 1944",
4 \$7,178;
- 5 "Capitol Building and repairs, 1944", \$43,911;
- 6 "Improving the Capitol Grounds, 1944", \$17,338;
- 7 "Maintenance, legislative garage, 1944", \$1,969;
- 8 "Maintenance, Senate Office Building, 1944",
9 \$25,899;
- 10 "Maintenance, House Office Buildings, 1944",
11 \$61,947;
- 12 "Capitol power plant, 1944", \$39,321;
- 13 "Library buildings and grounds, 1944", \$16,974;
- 14 "Salaries, Botanic Garden, 1944", \$15,274;
- 15 "Salaries, Library proper, Library of Congress,
16 1944", \$261,356;
- 17 "Salaries, Copyright Office, Library of Congress,
18 1944", \$31,659;
- 19 "Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress,
20 1944", \$28,071;
- 21 "Distribution of card indexes, Library of Congress,
22 1944", \$39,853;
- 23 "Index to State legislation, Library of Congress,
24 1944", \$5,620;

1 “Union catalogs, Library of Congress, 1944”,
2 \$6,073;

3 “Salaries, Library buildings, Library of Congress,
4 1944”, \$47,333;

5 “Salaries, Office of Superintendent of Documents,
6 1944”, \$119,968;

7 Total, Legislative Branch, \$1,564,469.

8 THE JUDICIARY

9 For—

10 “Salaries, Supreme Court, 1944”, \$29,600;

11 “Care of Supreme Court Building and grounds,
12 1944”, \$8,600;

13 “Salaries, United States Court of Customs and
14 Patent Appeals, 1944”, \$6,000;

15 “Salaries of clerks, United States courts, 1944”,
16 \$373,500;

17 “Probation system, United States courts, 1944”,
18 \$143,000;

19 “Fees of commissioners, United States courts, 1944”,
20 \$49,400;

21 “Miscellaneous salaries, United States courts, 1944”,
22 \$97,000;

23 “Salaries, Administrative Office, United States

1 Courts, 1944", \$27,500;

2 Total, the Judiciary, \$734,600.

3 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

4 For—

5 "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of the Budget,
6 1944", \$214,000;

7 "National defense activities, Bureau of the Budget,
8 1944", \$99,000;

9 Office for Emergency Management:

10 "Salaries and expenses, Division of Central
11 Administrative Services, Office for Emergency
12 Management, 1944", \$1,300,000;

13 "Administrative expenses, Export-Import Bank
14 of Washington, Foreign Economic Administration,
15 1944": (The amount that may be used for adminis-
16 trative expenses is hereby increased by \$7,000) ;

17 "Salaries and expenses, National War Labor
18 Board, 1944", \$346,000;

19 "Salaries and expenses, Office of Defense Trans-
20 portation, 1944", \$2,000,000;

21 "General administration, War Manpower Com-
22 mission, 1944", \$600,000;

23 "Training Within Industry Service, War Man-
24 power Commission (national defense), 1944",
25 \$60,000;

“Employment office facilities and services, War
Manpower Commission, 1944”, \$4,900,000;

“Salaries and expenses, Apprentice-Training
Service, War Manpower Commission, 1944”,
\$62,000;

“Salaries and expenses, Apprentice-Training
Service, War Manpower Commission (national
defense), 1944”, \$86,000;

“Salaries and expenses, Office of Censorship, 1944”,
\$1,800,000;

“Salaries and expenses, Office of Price Administra-
tion, 1944”, \$14,500,000;

“Salaries and expenses, Petroleum Administration
for War, 1944”, \$597,000;

Total, Executive Office of the President, \$26,564,000.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

For—

“Salaries and expenses, Civil Service Commission,
1944”, \$670,000;

“Prevention of pernicious political activities, Civil
Service Commission, 1944”, \$6,000;

“Salaries and expenses, Civil Service Commission
(national defense), 1944”, \$1,474,000;

“Salaries and expenses, United States Employees’
Compensation Commission, 1944”, \$98,600;

1 “Salaries and expenses, military bases, United States
2 Employees’ Compensation Commission (national de-
3 fense), 1944”, \$18,900;

4 “Salaries and expenses, Federal Communications
5 Commission, 1944”, \$100,000;

6 “Salaries and expenses, Federal Communications
7 Commission (national defense), 1944”, \$175,000;

8 “Federal Power Commission, 1944”, \$153,000;

9 “Flood control surveys, Federal Power Commission,
10 1944”, \$13,000;

11 “National defense activities, Federal Power Com-
12 mission, 1944”, \$20,000;

13 “Federal Trade Commission, 1944”, \$15,000;

14 “Salaries, General Accounting Office, 1944”,
15 \$1,820,000;

16 “General administrative expenses, Interstate Com-
17 merce Commission, 1944”, \$60,000;

18 “Safety of employees, Interstate Commerce Com-
19 mission, 1944”, \$45,000;

20 “Signal safety systems, Interstate Commerce Com-
21 mission, 1944”, \$10,900;

22 “Locomotive inspection, Interstate Commerce Com-
23 mission, 1944”, \$45,000;

24 “Valuation of property carriers, Interstate Com-
25 merce Commission, 1944”, \$50,000;

1 “Motor transport regulation, Interstate Commerce
2 Commission, 1944”, \$50,000;

3 “Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, 1944”, \$1,-
4 650,000;

5 “Salaries and expenses, National Archives, 1944”,
6 \$49,400;

7 “Maintenance and operation of title I properties, Na-
8 tional Capital Housing Authority, 1944”, \$1,300;

9 “Salaries, National Labor Relations Board, 1944”,
10 \$285,450;

11 “Salaries and expenses, National Labor Relations
12 Board (national defense), 1944”, \$81,550;

13 “Salaries and expenses, National Mediation Board,
14 1944”, \$13,300;

15 “Salaries and expenses, National Railroad Adjust-
16 ment Board, National Mediation Board, 1944”, \$23,700;

17 “Securities and Exchange Commission, 1944”,
18 \$554,500;

19 “Salaries and expenses, Selective Service System,
20 1944”, \$7,087,000;

21 “Salaries and expenses, Smithsonian Institution,
22 1944”, \$50,000;

23 “Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art,
24 1944”, \$82,000;

25 “United States Tariff Commission, 1944”, \$97,000;

1 “Salaries and expenses, Veterans’ Administration,
2 1944”, \$16,800,000;
3 Total, independent agencies, \$31,599,600.

4 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

5 For—

6 “Columbia Institution for the Deaf, Federal Security
7 Agency, 1944”, \$26,300;

8 “Salaries and expenses, Food and Drug Administra-
9 tion, Federal Security Agency, 1944”, \$409,700;

10 “Salaries, Freedmen’s Hospital, Federal Security
11 Agency, 1944”, \$89,000;

12 “Salaries, Howard University, Federal Security
13 Agency, 1944”, \$140,000;

14 “Library service and research, Office of Education,
15 1944”, \$3,200;

16 “Salaries, Office of Education, 1944”, \$38,000;

17 “Loans to students, Office of Education (national
18 defense), 1944”, \$900;

19 “Salaries and expenses, vocational education, Office
20 of Education, 1944”, \$45,100;

21 “Salaries and expenses, Office of Education (national
22 defense), 1944”, \$100,000;

23 “Emergency health and sanitation activities, Public
24 Health Service (national defense), 1944”, \$400,000;

1 “Pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals,
2 Public Health Service, 1944”, \$1,525,000;

3 “Expenses, Division of Mental Hygiene, Public
4 Health Service, 1944”, \$93,000;

5 “Foreign Quarantine Service, Public Health Service,
6 1944”, \$94,000;

7 “Salaries and expenses, National Institute of Health,
8 Public Health Service, 1944”, \$122,000;

9 “Expenses, States Relations Division, Public Health
10 Service, 1944”, \$15,300;

11 “Salaries, Office of Surgeon General, Public Health
12 Service, 1944”, \$85,000.

13 “Saint Elizabeths Hospital, Federal Security
14 Agency, 1944”, \$180,000;

15 “Salaries, Bureau of Public Assistance, Social
16 Security Board, 1944”, \$13,000;

17 “Salaries, Bureau of Employment Security, Social
18 Security Board, 1944”, \$12,000;

19 “Salaries, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors’ In-
20 surance, Social Security Board, 1944”, \$385,900;

21 “Salaries, Offices of Social Security Board, 1944”,
22 \$140,000;

23 “Salaries, Chief Clerk’s Division, Federal Security
24 Agency, 1944”, \$16,700;

1 “Salaries, Office of General Counsel, Federal Secu-
2 rity Agency, 1944”, \$40,000;

3 “Administrative expenses, vocational rehabilitation
4 of disabled civilians, Federal Security Agency, 1944”,
5 \$18,900;

6 “Salaries and expenses, Office of Community War
7 Services, Federal Security Agency, 1944”, \$80,000;
8 Total, Federal Security Agency, \$4,073,000.

9 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

10 For—

11 “Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator,
12 Federal Works Agency, 1944”, \$31,000;

13 “Administrative expenses, Public Works Adminis-
14 tration, 1944”: (The amount of prior year unobligated
15 funds which may be used is increased by \$3,600) ;

16 “General administrative expenses, Public Buildings
17 Administration, 1944”, \$75,000;

18 “Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds
19 in the District of Columbia and adjacent area, Public
20 Buildings Administration, 1944”, \$3,375,000;

21 “Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds
22 outside the District of Columbia, Public Buildings Ad-
23 ministration, 1944”, \$640,000;

24 Total, Federal Works Agency, \$4,121,000.

NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

For—

“Salaries and expenses, Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, National Housing Agency, 1944”: (The amount which may be used for administrative expenses is increased by \$104,000).

“Salaries and expenses, Federal Housing Administration, National Housing Agency, 1944”: (The amount which may be used for administrative expenses is increased by \$960,000).

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

For—

“Salaries and expenses, Office of Secretary of Agriculture, 1944”, \$150,000;

“Salaries and expenses, Office of Solicitor, Department of Agriculture, 1944”, \$200,000;

“Salaries and expenses, Office of Information, Department of Agriculture, 1944”, \$50,000;

“Salaries and expenses, library, Department of Agriculture, 1944”, \$74,000;

“Salaries and expenses, Extension Service, 1944”, \$60,000;

“Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, 1944”, \$400,000;

1 “Salaries and expenses, Office of Foreign Agricultural
2 Relations, 1944”, \$53,000;

3 “Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator,
4 Agricultural Research Administration, 1944”, \$6,000;

5 “Special research fund, Department of Agriculture,
6 1944”, \$65,000;

7 “Salaries and expenses, experiment stations, Agricultural
8 Research Administration, 1944”, \$22,000;

9 “Salaries and expenses, Animal Industry, Agricultural
10 Research Administration, 1944”, \$1,378,000;

11 “Marketing agreements, hog cholera virus, and
12 serum, Agricultural Research Administration, 1944”:
13 (The sum made available from the appropriation
14 made by sec. 12 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment
15 Act, approved May 12, 1933, is increased from \$30,689
16 to \$36,989) ;

17 “Salaries and expenses, Dairy Industry, Agricultural
18 Research Administration, 1944”, \$50,000;

19 “Salaries and expenses, Plant Industry, Soils, and
20 Agricultural Engineering, Agricultural Research Administration,
21 1944”, \$400,000;

22 “Salaries and expenses, Entomology and Plant Quarantine,
23 Agricultural Research Administration, 1944”,
24 \$650,000;

1 “Salaries and expenses, regional research labora-
2 tories, Agricultural Research Administration, 1944”,
3 \$65,000;

4 “Salaries and expenses, Human Nutrition and Home
5 Economics, Agricultural Research Administration,
6 1944”, \$65,000;

7 “Beltsville Research Center, Agricultural Research
8 Administration, 1944”, \$14,500;

9 “White pine blister rust control, Department of
10 Agriculture, 1944”, \$200,000;

11 “Salaries and expenses, Forest Service, 1944”,
12 \$2,785,000;

13 “Forest fire cooperation, 1944”, \$30,000;

14 “Farm and other private forestry cooperation,
15 1944”, \$25,000;

16 “Forest roads and trails, 1944”, \$500,000;

17 “Salaries and expenses, War Food Administration,
18 Department of Agriculture, 1944”, \$1,200,000;

19 “Administrative expenses, Commodity Credit Cor-
20 poration, Department of Agriculture, 1944”: (The
21 amount which may be used for administrative expenses
22 is increased by \$655,000) ;

23 “Salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service,
24 1944”, \$3,170,000;

1 “Land utilization and retirement of submarginal
2 land, Department of Agriculture, 1944”, \$150,000;

3 “Salaries and expenses, marketing service, Food
4 Distribution Administration, 1944”, \$818,000;

5 “Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation, Department
6 of Agriculture, 1944”, \$4,000,000;

7 “Salaries and expenses, farm tenancy, Department
8 of Agriculture, 1944”, \$188,000;

9 “Development of water facilities, arid and semiarid
10 areas, Department of Agriculture, 1944”, \$25,000;

11 “Salaries and expenses, Rural Electrification, De-
12 partment of Agriculture, 1944”, \$300,000;

13 “Salaries and expenses, Farm Credit Administra-
14 tion, Department of Agriculture, 1944”: (The funds
15 made available pursuant to the Act of January 29, 1937,
16 are increased from \$3,938,561 to \$4,123,561) ;

17 Total, Department of Agriculture, \$17,093,500.

18 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

19 For—

20 “Salaries, Office of Secretary of Commerce, 1944”,
21 \$61,800;

22 “Administrative expenses, Reconstruction Finance
23 Corporation and The RFC Mortgage Company, 1944”:
24 (The amount that may be used for administrative ex-
25 penses is increased by \$975,000) ;

1 “Customs statistics, Department of Commerce,
2 1944”, \$78,000;

3 “Salaries and expenses, Bureau of the Census,
4 1944”, \$247,000;

5 “General administration, Office of Administrator of
6 Civil Aeronautics, 1944”, \$145,000;

7 “Maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Office of
8 Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, 1944”, \$1,812,700;

9 “Enforcement of safety regulations, Office of Admin-
10 istrator of Civil Aeronautics, 1944”, \$379,200;

11 “Maintenance and operation, Washington National
12 Airport, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics,
13 1944”, \$53,000;

14 “Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Board,
15 1944”, \$87,000;

16 “Coastal surveys, Coast and Geodetic Survey,
17 1944”, \$38,000;

18 “Magnetic and seismological work, Coast and
19 Geodetic Survey, 1944”, \$12,000;

20 “Geodetic control surveys, Coast and Geodetic Sur-
21 vey, 1944”, \$46,000;

22 “Salaries, Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1944”,
23 \$155,000;

24 “Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Foreign and
25 Domestic Commerce, 1944”, \$100,000;

1 “Field office service, Bureau of Foreign and Domes-
2 tic Commerce, 1944”, \$41,800;

3 “Salaries, Patent Office, 1944”, \$550,000;

4 “Operation and administration, National Bureau of
5 Standards, 1944”, \$63,000;

6 “Testing, inspection, and information service, Na-
7 tional Bureau of Standards, 1944”, \$160,000;

8 “Research and development, National Bureau of
9 Standards, 1944”, \$120,900;

10 “Standards for commerce, National Bureau of
11 Standards, 1944”, \$31,700;

12 “Salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, Depart-
13 ment of Commerce, 1944”, \$605,000;

14 Total, Department of Commerce, \$4,787,100.

15 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

16 For—

17 “Salaries, Office of the Secretary of the Interior,
18 1944”, \$160,000;

19 “Salaries, Office of Solicitor, Department of the In-
20 terior, 1944”, \$29,000;

21 “Salaries, Division of Territories and Island Posses-
22 sions, Department of the Interior, 1944”, \$18,800;

23 “Salaries and expenses, Grazing Service, Depart-
24 ment of the Interior, 1944”, \$112,000;

1 “Range improvements within grazing districts (re-
2 ceipt limitation) , 1944”, \$8,000;

3 “Soil and moisture conservation operations, Depart-
4 ment of the Interior, 1944”, \$135,000;

5 “Expenses, Commission of Fine Arts, 1944”, \$930;

6 “United States High Commissioner to the Philip-
7 pine Islands, Department of the Interior, 1944”,
8 \$10,850;

9 “Salaries, General Land Office, 1944”, \$65,000;

10 “Surveying the public lands, 1944”, \$74,000;

11 “Salaries and commissions of registers of land offices,
12 1944”, \$12,500;

13 “Salaries and expenses of land offices, 1944”,
14 \$4,000;

15 “Prevention of fires on public domain in Alaska,
16 1944”, \$2,500;

17 “Salaries, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1944”, \$70,000;

18 “Maintaining law and order on Indian reservations,
19 1944”, \$26,000;

20 “Administration of Indian forests, 1944”, \$52,600;

21 “Expenses, sale of timber (reimbursable), 1944”,
22 \$27,600;

23 “Agriculture and stock raising among Indians,
24 1944”, \$100,000;

1 “Development of Indian arts and crafts, 1944”,
2 \$3,700;

3 “Water supply for Indians in Arizona, New Mexico,
4 and Utah, 1944”, \$5,000;

5 “Irrigation, Indian reservations (reimbursable),
6 1944”, \$15,000;

7 “Maintenance, San Carlos irrigation project, Gila
8 River Reservation, Arizona (receipt limitation), 1944”,
9 \$29,700;

10 “Improvement and maintenance, irrigation system,
11 Colorado River Reservation, Arizona (reimbursable),
12 1944”, \$1,500;

13 “Improvement and maintenance, irrigation system,
14 Colorado River Reservation, Arizona (receipt limita-
15 tion), 1944”, \$3,000;

16 “Improvement and maintenance, Fort Hall irriga-
17 tion systems, Idaho, 1944”, \$3,950;

18 “Improvement and maintenance, Fort Hall irriga-
19 tion systems, Idaho (receipt limitation), 1944”, \$4,050;

20 “Maintenance, irrigation systems, Fort Belknap
21 Reservation, Montana (reimbursable), 1944”, \$2,000;

22 “Maintenance, irrigation systems, Fort Belknap
23 Reservation, Montana (receipt limitation), 1944”,
24 \$400;

1 “Maintenance, irrigation systems, Fort Peck Reser-
2 vation, Montana (reimbursable), 1944”, \$1,400;

3 “Maintenance, irrigation systems, Fort Peck Reser-
4 vation, Montana (receipt limitation), 1944”, \$470;

5 “Maintenance, irrigation systems, Flathead Reser-
6 vation, Montana (receipt limitation), 1944”, \$26,890;

7 “Improvement and maintenance, irrigation systems,
8 Crow Reservation, Montana (reimbursable), 1944”,
9 \$3,190;

10 “Improvement and maintenance, irrigation systems,
11 Crow Reservation, Montana (receipt limitation), 1944”,
12 \$3,520;

13 “Improvement and maintenance, irrigation systems,
14 Klamath Reservation, Oregon (reimbursable), 1944”,
15 \$110;

16 “Improvement and maintenance, irrigation systems,
17 Klamath Reservation, Oregon (receipt limitation),
18 1944”, \$320;

19 “Maintenance, irrigation system, Uintah Reserva-
20 tion, Utah (reimbursable), 1944”, \$5,000;

21 “Maintenance, irrigation system, Uintah Reserva-
22 tion, Utah (receipt limitation), 1944”, \$4,250;

23 “Maintenance, irrigation system, Wind River Reser-
24 vation and ceded lands, Wyoming (reimbursable),
25 1944”, \$3,250;

1 “Maintenance, irrigation system, Wind River Reser-
2 vation and ceded lands, Wyoming (receipt limitation),
3 1944”, \$3,750;

4 “Indian school support, 1944”, \$260,000;

5 “Education of natives of Alaska, 1944 and 1945”,
6 \$125,000;

7 “Medical relief of natives of Alaska, 1944 and
8 1945”, \$58,200;

9 “Administration of Indian property, 1944”, \$355,-
10 000;

11 “Reindeer Service, Alaska, 1944 and 1945”, \$10,-
12 200;

13 “Miscellaneous Indian tribal funds, 1944”, to be
14 derived from the funds held by the United States in trust
15 for the respective tribes, in not to exceed the following
16 sums:

17 Arizona: Pima (Camp McDowell), \$90; San
18 Carlos, \$750; and Truxton Canon, \$1,800; in all,
19 \$2,640;

20 Oregon: Klamath, \$18,310;

21 Washington: Colville, \$885;

22 Support of Osage Agency and pay of tribal
23 officers, Oklahoma, \$19,240;

24 “Reclamation fund, special fund,” to be derived from

the special fund in the Treasury designated "the reclamation fund":

Parker Dam project, Arizona-California:
(the amount that may be used from power and other revenues is increased by \$4,100) ;

Yuma project, Arizona-California, \$12,700;

Boise project, Idaho, \$8,400;

Minidoka project, Idaho: (the amount that may be used from power revenues is increased by \$15,500) ;

Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas:
(the amount that may be used from power revenues is increased by \$10,600) ;

Owyhee project, Oregon, \$6,000;

Yakima project, Washington, \$23,800;

Kendrick project, Wyoming: (the amount that may be used from power revenues is increased by \$9,100) ;

Riverton project, Wyoming, \$7,000;

Shoshone project, Wyoming, \$2,300;

Operation and maintenance administration,
\$11,500;

"Colorado River Dam fund, Boulder Canyon project": (the amount that may be used from power revenues is increased by \$43,100) ;

- 1 “Geological Survey (national defense), 1944”,
2 \$68,000;
- 3 “Geological Survey, 1944”, \$275,000;
- 4 “Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Mines, 1944”,
5 \$7,500;
- 6 “Operating rescue cars and stations and investiga-
7 tion of accidents, Bureau of Mines, 1944”, \$55,000;
- 8 “Coal-mine inspections and investigations, Bureau
9 of Mines, 1944”, \$95,000;
- 10 “Salaries and expenses, enforcement of Federal Ex-
11 plosives Act, Bureau of Mines, 1944”, \$35,000;
- 12 “Testing fuel, Bureau of Mines, 1944”, \$25,000;
- 13 “Oil and gas investigations, Bureau of Mines, 1944”,
14 \$35,000;
- 15 “Care, and so forth, buildings and grounds, Bureau
16 of Mines, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 1944”, \$16,300;
- 17 “Economics of mineral industries, Bureau of Mines,
18 1944”, \$80,000;
- 19 “National Park Service, 1944”, \$462,000;
- 20 “Recreational demonstration areas, National Park
21 Service, 1944”, \$15,000;
- 22 “Salaries and expenses, National Capital Parks,
23 1944”, \$33,250;
- 24 “Salaries and expenses, Fish and Wildlife Service,
25 1944”, \$537,100;

1 “Salaries and expenses, Agricultural Experiment
2 Station and Vocational School, Virgin Islands, 1944”,
3 \$4,500;

4 “Puerto Rican hurricane relief, administrative ex-
5 penses, Department of the Interior, 1944”: (The
6 amount which may be used from available unobligated
7 funds is increased by \$2,400) ;

8 Total, Department of the Interior, \$3,652,980.

9 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

10 For—

11 “Salaries, Office of Attorney General, 1944”,
12 \$2,400;

13 “Salaries, Office of Solicitor General, Department of
14 Justice, 1944”, \$11,000;

15 “Salaries, Office of Assistant Solicitor General, De-
16 partment of Justice, 1944”, \$10,000;

17 “Salaries, Administrative Division, Department of
18 Justice, 1944”, \$165,000;

19 “Salaries, Tax Division, Department of Justice,
20 1944”, \$70,000;

21 “Salaries, Criminal Division, Department of Justice,
22 1944”, \$94,300;

23 “Salaries, Claims Division, Department of Justice,
24 1944”, \$71,000;

1 “Salaries, Office of Pardon Attorney, Department of
2 Justice, 1944”, \$4,400;

3 “Salaries, Board of Immigration Appeals, Depart-
4 ment of Justice, 1944”, \$16,100;

5 “Protecting interests of the United States in customs
6 matters, 1944”, \$14,000;

7 “Enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws, 1944”,
8 \$160,000;

9 “Salaries and expenses, Lands Division, Department
10 of Justice, 1944”, \$424,900;

11 “Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field, Depart-
12 ment of Justice, 1944”, \$15,000;

13 “Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so
14 forth, Department of Justice, 1944”, \$425,000;

15 “Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth,
16 Department of Justice, 1944”, \$490,000;

17 “Pay and expenses of bailiffs, Department of Jus-
18 tice, 1944”, \$45,000;

19 “Salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investi-
20 gation, 1944”, \$640,000;

21 “Salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investi-
22 gation (national defense), 1944”, \$3,300,000;

23 “Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturaliza-
24 tion Service, 1944”, \$3,650,000;

1 “Salaries, Bureau of Prisons, 1944”, \$17,000;
2 “Penitentiaries and reformatories, maintenance,
3 1944”, \$610,000;
4 “Medical center for Federal prisoners, maintenance,
5 1944”, \$52,000;
6 “Federal jails and correctional institutions, mainte-
7 nance, 1944”, \$246,000;
8 “Prison camps, maintenance, 1944”, \$50,000;
9 “Support of United States prisoners, 1944”,
10 \$32,400;
11 Total, Department of Justice, \$10,615,500.

12 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

13 For—

14 “Salaries, Office of Secretary of Labor, 1944”,
15 \$68,500;
16 “Salaries and expenses, Office of Solicitor, Depart-
17 ment of Labor, 1944”, \$119,600;
18 “Salaries and expenses, Division of Labor Stand-
19 ards, Department of Labor, 1944”, \$25,300;
20 “Salaries and expenses, Division of Labor Standards,
21 Department of Labor (national defense), 1944”,
22 \$15,000;
23 “Salaries and expenses, safety and health program,
24 Department of Labor (national defense), 1944”,
25 \$19,200;

1 “Salaries and expenses, Commissioners of Concilia-
2 tion, Department of Labor, 1944”, \$58,700;

3 “Commissioners of Conciliation, Department of
4 Labor (national defense), 1944”, \$170,300;

5 “Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor Statistics,
6 1944”, \$212,300;

7 “Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor Statistics
8 (national defense), 1944”, \$203,400;

9 “Salaries and expenses, Children’s Bureau, 1944”,
10 \$52,600;

11 “Salaries and expenses, child labor provisions, Fair
12 Labor Standards Act, Children’s Bureau, 1944”,
13 \$35,000;

14 “Salaries and expenses, maternal and child welfare,
15 Social Security Act, Children’s Bureau, 1944”, \$57,200;

16 “Salaries and expenses, emergency maternity and
17 infant care, Children’s Bureau (national defense),
18 1944”, \$2,300;

19 “Salaries and expenses, Women’s Bureau, 1944”,
20 \$30,000;

21 “Salaries, Wage and Hour Division, Department of
22 Labor, 1944”, \$598,900;

23 Total, Department of Labor, \$1,668,300.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

For—

“Salaries, Department of State, 1944”, \$1,058,400;

“Passport agencies, Department of State, 1944”,
\$9,700;

“Collecting and editing official papers of Territories
of the United States, 1944”, \$1,000;

“Salaries, Foreign Service officers, 1944”, \$450,-
000;

“Salaries, Foreign Service clerks, 1944”, \$619,000;

“Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign
Service, 1944”, \$128,000;

“Foreign Service, auxiliary (national defense),
1944”, \$352,000;

“International Boundary Commission, United States
and Mexico, 1944”, \$55,000;

“Salaries and expenses, International Joint Commis-
sion, United States and Great Britain, 1944”, \$3,000;

“Special and technical investigations, International
Joint Commission, United States and Great Britain,
1944”, \$2,500;

Total, Department of State, \$2,678,600.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

For—

“Salaries, Office of Secretary of Treasury, 1944”,
\$30,000;

“Salaries and expenses, foreign-owned property control, 1944”, \$375,000;

“Salaries, Division of Tax Research, Treasury Department, 1944”, \$26,000;

“Salaries, Office of Tax Legislative Counsel, Treasury Department, 1944”, \$4,000;

“Salaries, Division of Research and Statistics, Treasury Department, 1944”, \$30,000;

“Salaries, Office of General Counsel, Treasury Department, 1944”, \$20,000;

“Salaries, Division of Personnel, Treasury Department, 1944”, \$31,000;

“Salaries, Office of Chief Clerk, Treasury Department, 1944”, \$50,000;

“Salaries, operating force, Treasury Department buildings, 1944”, \$85,000;

“Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Accounts, Treasury Department, 1944”, \$116,000;

“Salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement, 1944”, \$500,000;

1 “Salaries, Office of the Treasurer of the United
2 States, 1944”, \$700,000;

3 “Salaries, Office of the Treasurer of the United
4 States (Federal Reserve notes, reimbursable), 1944”,
5 \$13,000;

6 “Collecting the revenue from customs, 1944”,
7 \$3,420,000;

8 “Salaries, Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
9 1944”, \$45,000;

10 “Collecting the internal revenue, 1944”, \$18,-
11 000,000;

12 “Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Narcotics, 1944”,
13 \$177,000;

14 “Salaries, Secret Service Division, 1944”, \$10,000;

15 “Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes,
16 1944”, \$207,000;

17 “Salaries and expenses, guard force, Treasury De-
18 partment buildings, 1944”, \$88,000;

19 “Salaries and expenses, office of Director of the
20 Mint, 1944”, \$7,000;

21 “Salaries and expenses, Procurement Division,
22 1944”, \$32,000;

23 Total, Treasury Department, \$23,966,000.

WAR DEPARTMENT

1

2 For—

3 “Cemeterial expenses, War Department, 1944”,
4 \$106,400;

5 Corps of Engineers: The limitation contained in
6 the Military Appropriation Act, 1944, under the head
7 “Salaries, War Department,” on expenditures from the
8 various appropriations for rivers and harbors and flood
9 control for the payment of services of technical and
10 clerical personnel in the Office of the Chief of Engineers
11 is hereby increased for the fiscal year 1944 from
12 \$604,219 to \$726,849;

13 “Sanitation, Canal Zone, Panama Canal, 1944”,
14 \$268,000;

15 “Civil government, Panama Canal and Canal Zone,
16 1944”, \$66,100;

17 Total, War Department, \$440,500.

18 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

19 For—

20 “Executive office, salaries, District of Columbia,
21 1944”, \$7,600;

22 “Purchasing Division, salaries, District of Columbia,
23 1944”, \$7,100;

24 “Department of Inspections, salaries, District of
25 Columbia, 1944”, \$29,700;

1 “Poundmaster, salaries, District of Columbia,
2 1944”, \$2,700;

3 “District buildings, salaries, District of Columbia,
4 1944”, \$41,300;

5 “Assessor, salaries, District of Columbia, 1944”,
6 \$26,500;

7 “Collector, salaries, District of Columbia, 1944”,
8 \$9,500;

9 “Auditor, salaries, District of Columbia, 1944”,
10 \$15,200;

11 “Corporation Counsel, salaries, District of Columbia,
12 1944”, \$3,100;

13 “Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, District of
14 Columbia, 1944”, \$3,000;

15 “Coroner, salaries, District of Columbia, 1944”,
16 \$900;

17 “Weights, measures, and markets, salaries, District
18 of Columbia, 1944”, \$2,900;

19 “Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, salaries, Dis-
20 trict of Columbia, 1944”, \$550;

21 “Municipal architect, salaries, District of Columbia,
22 1944”, \$2,600;

23 “Department of Insurance, salaries, District of
24 Columbia, 1944”, \$600;

1 “Surveyor, salaries, District of Columbia, 1944”,
2 \$5,600;

3 “Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board, sala-
4 ries and expenses, District of Columbia, 1944”, \$2,800;

5 “Zoning Commission, District of Columbia, 1944”,
6 \$650;

7 “Commission on Mental Health, District of Colum-
8 bia, 1944”, \$1,600;

9 “Board of Indeterminate Sentence and Parole, Dis-
10 trict of Columbia, 1944”, \$100;

11 “Office of Administrator of Rent Control, salaries
12 and expenses, District of Columbia, 1944”, \$7,500;

13 “Register of Wills, salaries, District of Columbia,
14 1944”, \$9,000;

15 “Recorder of Deeds, salaries, District of Columbia,
16 1944”, \$21,100;

17 “Motor vehicles, District of Columbia, 1944”, \$900;

18 “Free Public Library, salaries, District of Columbia,
19 1944”, \$63,700;

20 “Collection and disposal of refuse, salaries, District
21 of Columbia, 1944”, \$12,900;

22 “Electrical Department, salaries, District of Colum-
23 bia, 1944”, \$11,200;

24 “Public schools, general administration, salaries and
25 expenses, District of Columbia, 1944”, \$20,800;

1 “Public schools, general supervision and instruction,
2 salaries and expenses, District of Columbia, 1944”,
3 \$723,600;

4 “Public schools, vocational education, George-Deen
5 Program, salaries and expenses, District of Columbia,
6 1944”, \$1,300;

7 “Public schools, operation of buildings and main-
8 tenance of equipment, salaries and expenses, District of
9 Columbia, 1944”, \$171,200;

10 “Recreation Board, salaries and expenses, District
11 of Columbia, 1944”, \$28,300;

12 “Metropolitan Police, salaries, District of Columbia,
13 1944”, \$178,000;

14 “Fire Department, salaries, District of Columbia,
15 1944”, \$86,950;

16 “Health Department, general administration, Dis-
17 trict of Columbia, 1944”, \$7,900;

18 “Health Department, medical services, District of
19 Columbia, 1944”, \$39,700;

20 “Health Department, laboratories, District of Co-
21 lumbia, 1944”, \$6,350;

22 “Health Department, inspections, District of Colum-
23 bia, 1944”, \$6,600;

24 “Tuberculosis sanatoria, salaries, District of Colum-
25 bia, 1944”, \$58,900;

- 1 “Tuberculosis Hospital, Fourteenth and Upshur
2 Streets Northwest, salaries and expenses, District of
3 Columbia, 1944”, \$17,900;
- 4 “Gallinger Municipal Hospital, salaries, District of
5 Columbia, 1944”, \$211,800;
- 6 “Juvenile Court, salaries, District of Columbia,
7 1944”, \$9,100;
- 8 “Municipal Court, salaries, District of Columbia,
9 1944”, \$20,600;
- 10 “Municipal Court of Appeals, salaries and expenses,
11 District of Columbia, 1944”, \$1,800;
- 12 “Board of Public Welfare, salaries, District of Co-
13 lumbia, 1944”, \$9,250;
- 14 “Division of Child Welfare, detention of children,
15 District of Columbia, 1944”, \$4,000;
- 16 “Jail, salaries, District of Columbia, 1944”,
17 \$20,500;
- 18 “Workhouse and Reformatory, salaries, District of
19 Columbia, 1944”, \$44,700;
- 20 “National Training School for Girls, District of Co-
21 lumbia, 1944”, \$3,400;
- 22 “Industrial Home School for Colored Children, sal-
23 aries, District of Columbia, 1944”, \$8,100;
- 24 “Industrial Home School, salaries, District of Co-
25 lumbia, 1944”, \$6,800;

1 “Home for Aged and Infirm, salaries, District of
2 Columbia, 1944”, \$11,000;

3 “Municipal Lodging House, District of Columbia,
4 1944”, \$850;

5 “Temporary Home for Former Soldiers and Sailors,
6 District of Columbia, 1944”, \$750;

7 “Public parks, salaries, District of Columbia, 1944”,
8 \$54,700;

9 “National Capital Park and Planning Commission,
10 salaries and expenses, District of Columbia, 1944”,
11 \$4,750;

12 “National Zoological Park, District of Columbia,
13 1944”, \$7,000;

14 Total, District of Columbia, exclusive of highway and
15 water funds, \$2,056,900.

16 HIGHWAY FUND, GASOLINE TAX, AND MOTOR-VEHICLE FEES

17 For—

18 “Department of Vehicles and Traffic, salaries, high-
19 way fund, District of Columbia, 1944”, \$19,500;

20 “Highway Department, salaries, highway fund, Dis-
21 trict of Columbia, 1944”, \$13,600;

22 “Trees and parkings, salaries, highway fund, District
23 of Columbia, 1944”, \$1,900;

24 Total, District of Columbia, highway fund, to be paid
25 wholly out of the special fund created by the Act entitled

1 “An Act to provide a tax on motor-vehicle fuels sold within
 2 the District of Columbia, and for other purposes”, approved
 3 April 23, 1924 (43 Stat. 106), and the Act entitled “An
 4 Act to provide additional revenue for the District of Colum-
 5 bia, and for other purposes”, approved August 17, 1937,
 6 \$35,000.

7 WATER FUND

8 For—

9 “Washington Aqueduct, District of Columbia,
 10 1944”, to be paid wholly out of revenues of the Water
 11 Department of the District of Columbia, \$25,200;
 12 Total, District of Columbia, including highway and water
 13 funds, \$2,117,100.

14 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

15 The foregoing sums for the District of Columbia, unless
 16 otherwise provided, shall be paid out of the revenues of the
 17 District of Columbia and the Treasury of the United States
 18 in the manner prescribed by the District of Columbia Appro-
 19 priation Act, 1944.

20 Total, section 201, \$135,676,249.

21 SEC. 202. The restrictions contained in appropriations
 22 or affecting appropriations or other funds, available during
 23 the fiscal year 1944, limiting the amounts which may be
 24 expended for personal services or for other purposes, are
 25 hereby waived to the extent necessary to meet the cost of

1 overtime and additional compensation authorized by the Act
2 of April 1, 1943 (Public Law 22), the Act of May 7, 1943
3 (Public Law 49), and by other legislation enacted during
4 or applicable to the fiscal year 1944 authorizing overtime
5 and additional compensation for civilian employees of the
6 Government: *Provided*, That the head of any department,
7 establishment, or agency is hereby authorized to allocate
8 from the sum herein appropriated under any appropriation
9 title administered by him to any subappropriation under
10 such title such amount as may be necessary for the purposes
11 of the section.

12 TITLE III—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED
13 CLAIMS

14 PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

15 SEC. 301. (a) For the payment of claims for damages
16 to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and deter-
17 mined by the following respective departments and independ-
18 ent offices, under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act
19 to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising
20 against the Government of the United States in the sums not
21 exceeding \$1,000 in any one case", approved December 28,
22 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in House Docu-
23 ment Numbered 471, Seventy-eighth Congress, as follows:

24 Executive Office of the President:

25 Office for Emergency Management:

1 Division of Central Administrative Services,
 2 \$26.50;
 3 Foreign Economic Administration, \$72.11;
 4 National War Labor Board, \$11.50;
 5 Federal Security Agency, \$379.94;
 6 Federal Works Agency, \$1,124.80;
 7 National Housing Agency, \$6.15;
 8 Selective Service System, \$3;
 9 Department of Agriculture, \$1,937;
 10 Department of Commerce, \$1,491.12;
 11 Department of the Interior, \$1,573.73;
 12 War Relocation Authority, \$12.52;
 13 Department of Justice, \$11;
 14 Navy Department, \$20,438.10;
 15 Treasury Department, \$281.39;
 16 In all, \$27,368.86.

17 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

18 SEC. 302. (a) For the payment of the final judg-
 19 ments, including costs of suits, which have been rendered
 20 under the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1887, entitled
 21 "An Act to provide for the bringing of suits against the
 22 Government of the United States", as amended by section
 23 297 of the Act of March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), and
 24 which have been certified to the Seventy-eighth Congress in

1 House Document Numbered 464, under the following agen-
2 cies:

3 Federal Works Agency (Work Projects Administra-
4 tion), \$6,421.86;

5 Treasury Department, \$8,000;

6 War Department, \$2,933.65;

7 In all, \$17,355.51, together with such additional sum
8 as may be necessary to pay costs and interest as specified
9 in such judgments or as provided by law.

10 (b) For the payment of the final judgments, including
11 costs of suits, which have been rendered under the provisions
12 of the Act of March 3, 1887, entitled "An Act to provide
13 for the bringing of suits against the Government of the
14 United States", as amended by section 297 of the Act of
15 March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), and the Merchant
16 Marine Act of 1936, as amended (46 U. S. C. 1242), and
17 which have been certified to the Seventy-eighth Congress in
18 House Document Numbered 460 under the War Shipping
19 Administration, \$5,985, together with such additional sum
20 as may be necessary to pay costs and interest as specified
21 in such judgments or as provided by law.

22 (c) For the payment of judgments, including cost of
23 suits, rendered against the Government of the United States
24 by United States district courts under the provisions of an

1 Act entitled "An Act authorizing suits against the United
2 States in admiralty for damages caused by and salvage
3 services rendered to public vessels belonging to the United
4 States, and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1925
5 (46 U. S. C. 781-789), and which was certified to the
6 Seventy-eighth Congress in House Document Numbered 463
7 under the following agencies:

8 Navy Department, \$32,969.12;

9 War Department, \$14,648.12;

10 In all, \$47,617.24, together with such additional sum
11 as may be necessary to pay costs and interest as and where
12 specified in such judgments or as provided by law.

13 (d) For payment of the judgment in favor of the Union
14 Shipping and Trading Company (Limited), including costs,
15 rendered against the United States by the United States
16 District Court for the Southern District of New York under
17 the provisions of the Act approved May 25, 1937 (Private
18 Act 113 of the Seventy-fifth Congress), as certified to the
19 Seventy-eighth Congress in House Document Numbered 469,
20 under the War Department, \$54,282.06.

21 (e) None of the judgments contained under this cap-
22 tion shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired
23 except such as have become final and conclusiye against
24 the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or
25 otherwise.

1 (f) Payment of interest wherever provided for judg-
2 ments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue
3 for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this
4 Act.

5 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

6 SEC. 303. (a) For payment of the judgments rendered
7 by the Court of Claims and reported to the Seventy-eighth
8 Congress in House Document Numbered 458, under the
9 following agencies, namely:

10 Architect of the Capitol, \$900;

11 Federal Works Agency:

12 Public Buildings Administration, \$47,122.77;

13 Public Works Administration, \$2,000;

14 Department of Agriculture, \$75;

15 Department of Commerce, \$125;

16 Department of the Interior, \$21,910.13;

17 Department of Justice, \$25;

18 Department of Labor, \$50;

19 Navy Department, \$331,594.29;

20 Post Office Department, \$1,085.36;

21 Treasury Department, \$7,044.97;

22 War Department, \$114,627.54;

23 In all, \$526,560.06, together with such additional sum
24 as may be necessary to pay interest or costs as and where
25 specified in such judgments.

1 (b) For the payment of judgment numbered 45275
2 rendered by the Court of Claims in favor of Kingan and
3 Company, Incorporated, covering collection of an amount
4 withheld on the ground of an alleged overpayment, as
5 certified to the Seventy-eighth Congress in House Docu-
6 ment Numbered 461, \$4,439.62, to be paid from the
7 account 12F5829, Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation,
8 Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

9 (c) None of the judgments contained under this caption
10 shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired,
11 except such as have become final and conclusive against the
12 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

13 AUDITED CLAIMS

14 SEC. 304 (a) For the payment of the following claims,
15 certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under
16 appropriations the balances of which have been car-
17 ried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section
18 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under
19 appropriations heretofore treated as permanent, being for
20 the service of the fiscal year 1941 and prior years, unless
21 otherwise stated, and which have been certified to Congress
22 under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266),
23 as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 470,
24 Seventy-eighth Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

1 **Legislative:** For public printing and binding, Govern-
2 ment Printing Office, \$61,095.87.

3 **The Judiciary:** For fees of jurors and witnesses, United
4 States courts, \$12.

5 For fees of commissioners, United States courts, \$31.

6 For contingent expenses, United States Customs Court,
7 \$1.10.

8 For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts, 92
9 cents.

10 **Independent Agencies:** For Advisory Committee for
11 Aeronautics, \$1.01.

12 For salaries and expenses, Civil Service Commission,
13 \$9.07.

14 For flood-control surveys, Federal Power Commission,
15 \$1.30.

16 For safety of employees, Interstate Commerce Commis-
17 sion, \$1.50.

18 For general administrative expenses, Interstate Com-
19 merce Commission, \$86.90.

20 For miscellaneous expenses, Railroad Retirement Board,
21 \$6.20.

22 For Securities and Exchange Commission, \$129.39.

23 For youth work and student aid, National Youth Admin-
24 istration, \$17,600.

1 For salaries and expenses, National Youth Administra-
2 tion, \$110.37.

3 For expenses, Division of Venereal Diseases, Public
4 Health Service, \$24.11.

5 For maintenance, National Cancer Institute, Public
6 Health Service, \$1,158.75.

7 For emergency health and sanitation activities, Public
8 Health Service, 24 cents.

9 For pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals,
10 Public Health Service, \$678.01.

11 For expenses, Division of Mental Hygiene, Public
12 Health Service, \$5.

13 For freight, transportation, and so forth, Public Health
14 Service, \$60.94.

15 For maintenance, National Institute of Health, Public
16 Health Service, \$25.87.

17 For salaries and expenses, vocational education, Office
18 of Education, \$8.87.

19 For general expenses, Office of Education, \$3.50.

20 For salaries and expenses, Social Security Board,
21 \$108.21.

22 For selecting, testing and placement, defense workers,
23 Social Security Board, \$2.65.

24 For emergency conservation fund, \$28.

1 For printing and binding, Federal Security Agency,
2 \$978.02.

3 For general administrative expenses, Public Buildings
4 Administration, \$16.85.

5 For repair, preservation, and equipment, Public Build-
6 ings Administration, \$18.48.

7 For repair, preservation, and equipment, public build-
8 ings outside the District of Columbia, Public Buildings Ad-
9 ministration, \$470.63.

10 For salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds
11 in the District of Columbia, Public Buildings Administration,
12 \$4,752.32.

13 For salaries and expenses, public buildings outside the
14 District of Columbia, Public Buildings Administration,
15 \$377.86.

16 For furniture and furnishings, customhouse, New York,
17 New York, Public Buildings Administration, \$13.58.

18 For working fund, Federal Works Agency, Public Build-
19 ings Administration, \$196.70.

20 For administrative expenses, Public Works Administra-
21 tion, \$1.79.

22 For National Industrial Recovery, Federal Emergency
23 Administration of Public Works, \$1.

24 For administrative expenses, United States Housing
25 Authority, Federal Public Housing Authority, \$330.

1 For administrative expenses, Federal Housing Adminis-
2 tration, \$251.

3 For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration,
4 \$2,084.04.

5 **Department of Agriculture:** For printing and binding,
6 Department of Agriculture, \$6,788.29.

7 For salaries and expenses, library, Department of Agri-
8 culture, \$19.80.

9 For special research fund, Department of Agriculture,
10 \$25.79.

11 For National Industrial Recovery, Resettlement Admin-
12 istration, submarginal lands (transfer to Agriculture), \$13.

13 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry,
14 \$431.78.

15 For acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds of
16 navigable streams, \$1,125.

17 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Plant Industry,
18 \$10.50.

19 For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service,
20 \$3,863.82.

21 For salaries and expenses, Forest Service, \$332.44.

22 For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (trans-
23 fer to Farm Credit Administration), \$15.77.

24 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Chem-
25 istry and Engineering, \$12.78.

1 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Entomology and
2 Plant Quarantine, \$5.28.

3 For control of emergency outbreaks of insect pests and
4 plant diseases, \$448.85.

5 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Eco-
6 nomics, \$1,000.

7 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-
8 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture, \$39,420.33.

9 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-
10 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to
11 Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, Act June 28,
12 1937), \$19.34.

13 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-
14 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to
15 Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation), \$1,475.70.

16 For retirement of cotton pool participation trust certifi-
17 cates, Department of Agriculture, \$83.40.

18 For general expenses, Agricultural Adjustment Adminis-
19 tration, \$96.

20 For administration of Sugar Act of 1937, Department
21 of Agriculture, \$20.92.

22 For conservation and use of agricultural land resources,
23 Department of Agriculture, \$20,547.84.

24 For land utilization and retirement of submarginal land,
25 Department of Agriculture, \$87.09.

1 For salaries and expenses, Agricultural Marketing
2 Service, \$21.30.

3 For salaries and expenses, Farm Credit Administration,
4 Department of Agriculture, \$31.93.

5 For salaries and expenses, Rural Electrification, Depart-
6 ment of Agriculture, \$119.28.

7 **Department of Commerce:** For establishment of air-
8 navigation facilities, Office of Administrator of Civil Aero-
9 nautics, \$124.80.

10 For civilian pilot training, Office of Administrator of
11 Civil Aeronautics, \$3,117.16.

12 For maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Office of
13 Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$249.32.

14 For working fund, Commerce, Civil Aeronautics, \$8.84.

15 For salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, Department
16 of Commerce, \$20.74.

17 For Federal, boundary, and State surveys, Coast and
18 Geodetic Survey, \$1.

19 For salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, \$16.62.

20 For technical development, Office of Administrator of
21 Civil Aeronautics, \$5,175.

22 For coastal surveys, Coast and Geodetic Survey, \$10.63.

23 For enforcement of safety regulation, Office of Admin-
24 istrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$26.50.

1 For general administration, Civil Aeronautics Board,
2 \$17.55.

3 For testing, inspection, and information service, National
4 Bureau of Standards, \$6.08.

5 For maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aero-
6 nautics Authority, \$22.26.

7 For salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Authority,
8 \$18.66.

9 **Department of the Interior:** For mineral mining inves-
10 tigations, Bureau of Mines, \$6.63.

11 For National Park Service, \$95.17.

12 For propagation of food fishes, Fish and Wildlife Serv-
13 ice, \$2.50.

14 For migratory bird conservation fund, Fish and Wild-
15 life Service (receipt limitation), \$26,943.42.

16 For salaries and expenses, agricultural experiment sta-
17 tion and vocational school, Virgin Islands, \$6.38.

18 For Geological Survey, 75 cents.

19 For additional lands, Kennesaw Mountain National
20 Memorial Military Park, \$51.

21 For soil and moisture conservation operations, Depart-
22 ment of the Interior, \$3,000.

23 For salaries and expenses, Government of the Virgin
24 Islands, \$6.39.

- 1 For inquiry respecting food fishes, Fish and Wildlife
2 Service, \$5.30.
- 3 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Biological Survey,
4 \$48.81.
- 5 For surveying the public lands, \$324.80.
- 6 For contingent expenses, Department of the Interior,
7 80 cents.
- 8 For fishery industries, Fish and Wildlife Service,
9 \$15.92.
- 10 For Indian school support, \$849.84.
- 11 For conservation of health among Indians, \$536.79.
- 12 For support of Indians and administration of Indian
13 property, \$118.15.
- 14 For purchase and transportation of Indian supplies,
15 \$65.07.
- 16 For education of natives of Alaska, \$1,247.38.
- 17 For Indian boarding schools, \$2.96.
- 18 For expenses of organizing Indian corporations, and so
19 forth, \$6.80.
- 20 For maintenance, Wapato irrigation and drainage system,
21 and so forth, Yakima Reservation, Washington (receipt
22 limitation), \$75.99.
- 23 For maintaining law and order on Indian reservations,
24 \$3.25.

1 For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to Interior,
2 Indians), \$224.07.

3 For emergency conservation work (transfer to Interior,
4 Indians, Act June 22, 1936), \$5.15.

5 For Indian service supply fund, \$2,007.67.

6 **Department of Justice:** For traveling expenses, Depart-
7 ment of Justice, \$12.90.

8 For salaries and expenses, Lands Division, Department
9 of Justice, \$142.58.

10 For fees of witnesses, Department of Justice, \$8.85.

11 For Federal jails and correctional institutions, mainte-
12 nance, \$14.27.

13 For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investiga-
14 tion (National Defense), \$47.88.

15 For general expenses, Immigration and Naturalization
16 Service, \$44.73.

17 For penitentiaries and reformatories, maintenance,
18 \$22.51.

19 For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts (trans-
20 fer to Justice), \$12.31.

21 For salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth,
22 Department of Justice, \$227.74.

23 For printing and binding, Department of Justice,
24 \$194.36.

- 1 For support of United States prisoners, \$1,182.43.
- 2 For enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws, \$2.70.
- 3 For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investiga-
4 tion, \$3.60.
- 5 For miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field, Depart-
6 ment of Justice, \$2.
- 7 **Department of Labor:** For traveling expenses, Depart-
8 ment of Labor, \$221.12.
- 9 **Navy Department:** For miscellaneous expenses, Navy,
10 \$258.59.
- 11 For Naval Research Laboratory, \$4,750.
- 12 For Naval Reserve, \$2,471.07.
- 13 For Naval Reserve officers' training corps, \$3.67.
- 14 For contingent and miscellaneous expenses, Naval
15 Observatory, \$200.
- 16 For engineering, Bureau of Engineering, \$62,866.60.
- 17 For engineering, Navy, \$36,444.71.
- 18 For maintenance, Bureau of Ships, \$859,200.30.
- 19 For ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, \$501,028.23.
- 20 For ordnance and ordnance stores, Bureau of Ordnance,
21 \$235.
- 22 For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy, \$29,-
23 714.87.
- 24 For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts,
25 \$7,219.20.

- 1 For contingent expenses, Coast Guard, 67 cents.
- 2 For Foreign Service pay adjustment, appreciation of
- 3 foreign currencies (Navy), \$57.80.
- 4 For care of the dead, Navy, \$4.18.
- 5 For maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks, \$474.
- 6 For pay and allowances, Coast Guard (Navy), \$296.36.
- 7 For fuel and water, Coast Guard (Navy), \$14.
- 8 For outfits, Coast Guard (Navy), \$31,486.
- 9 For rebuilding and repairing stations, and so forth,
- 10 Coast Guard (Navy) \$21,424.31.
- 11 For civilian employees, Coast Guard (Navy), \$561.04.
- 12 For general expenses, Coast Guard (Navy), \$6,274.82.
- 13 For salaries, lighthouse vessels, Coast Guard (Navy),
- 14 \$1,044.81.
- 15 For retired pay, lighthouse service, Coast Guard
- 16 (Navy), \$178.05.
- 17 For retired pay, former lighthouse service, Coast Guard
- 18 (Navy), \$427.32.
- 19 For aviation, Navy, \$954,421.50.
- 20 For pay, Marine Corps, \$1,005.49.
- 21 For general expenses, Marine Corps, \$1,190.38.
- 22 **Post Office Department—Postal Service (out of the**
- 23 **postal revenues):** For indemnities, domestic mail, \$9.
- 24 For railroad transportation and mail messenger service,
- 25 \$14.

1 For rent, light, fuel and water, \$505.

2 For special delivery fees, \$28.15.

3 For transportation of equipment and supplies, \$6.24.

4 For vehicle service, \$105.84.

5 **Department of State:** For United States contributions
6 to international commissions, congresses, and bureaus,
7 \$127.50.

8 For transportation, Foreign Service, \$4,262.15.

9 For contingent expenses, Foreign missions, \$7.12.

10 For contingent expenses, Foreign Service, \$427.40.

11 For cost of living allowance, Foreign Service, \$40.

12 For cost of living allowances, Foreign Service, \$120.

13 For salaries, Foreign Service officers, \$130.67.

14 For foreign service pay adjustment, appreciation of for-
15 eign currencies (State), \$102.04.

16 **Treasury Department:** For printing and binding,
17 Treasury Department, \$50.97.

18 For collecting the revenue from customs, \$699.55.

19 For suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes, 44 cents.

20 For collecting the internal revenue, \$86.17.

21 For contingent expenses, Treasury Department, \$3.12.

22 **War Department:** For increase of compensation, Mili-
23 tary Establishment, \$9.76.

24 For travel of the Army, \$28.52.

25 For pay of the Army, \$13,278.63.

1 For regular supplies of the Army, \$4.95.

2 For clothing and equipage, Army, \$33.36.

3 For replacing clothing and equipage, \$9.84.

4 For National Guard, \$98.25.

5 For citizens' military training camps, \$10.03.

6 For working fund, War, ordnance, \$1,688.98.

7 For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War),
8 \$3,144.13.

9 For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War,
10 Act of June 19, 1934), \$19.99.

11 For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (trans-
12 fer from emergency conservation work to War, Act of June
13 19, 1934), \$1.78.

14 For cemeterial expenses, War Department, \$154.89.

15 **District of Columbia:** For sewers and basins, construc-
16 tion, District of Columbia, \$9.25.

17 Total, audited claims, section 304 (a), \$2,761,776.10,
18 together with such additional sum due to increases in rates
19 of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the for-
20 eign currency and interest as specified in certain of the
21 settlements of the General Accounting Office.

22 SEC. 305. For payment of a claim allowed by the Gen-
23 eral Accounting Office covering a judgment rendered in the
24 United States Court for the District of Oregon against a
25 collector of internal revenue, where a certificate of probable

1 cause has been issued as provided for under section 989 of the
2 Revised Statutes (28 U. S. C. 842), and certified to the
3 Seventy-eighth Congress in House Document Numbered 459,
4 under the Treasury Department, \$840.

5 SEC. 306. For the payment of claims allowed by the
6 General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled "An
7 Act for the relief of officers and soldiers of the volunteer
8 service of the United States mustered into service for the
9 War with Spain, and who were held in service in the Philip-
10 pine Islands after the ratification of the treaty of peace, April
11 11, 1899", approved May 2, 1940 (Public Act Numbered
12 505, Seventy-sixth Congress), and which have been certified
13 to the Seventy-eighth Congress under section 2 of the Act
14 of July 7, 1884 (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 266), under the War
15 Department in House Document Numbered 468, \$373.92.

16 TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

17 SEC. 401. This Act may be cited as the "First Deficiency
18 Appropriation Act, 1944".

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78TH CONGRESS
2d Session

H. R. 4346

[Report No. 1239]

A BILL

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

By **Mr. CANNON** of Missouri

MARCH 7, 1944

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued March 9, 1944, for actions of Wednesday, March 8, 1944)

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HOUSE

1. FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL. Began debate on this bill, H. R. 4346 (pp. 2385-425). (For bill's provisions see Digest 43.) Chairman Cannon of the Appropriations Committee discussed various items in the bill, explaining that the \$39,436,884 item for restoration of CCC's capital stock was omitted because "it was thought that the corporation was provided with sufficient funds for the time being" (p. 2387). Reps. May, Ky., and Taber, N. Y., discussed the borrowing power of Government corporations, mentioning CCC's TVA, and REC (p. 2390). Rep. Patman, Tex., criticized the new tax law and commended the President's veto in the light of the existing national debt (pp. 2400-1). Reps. Keefe, Wis., and Patman discussed inflation and price control problems (pp. 2306-8). Rep. Rabaut, Mich., spoke favoring consumer subsidies and CCC, quoted figures on the amounts of CCC's farm subsidies, and inserted excerpts from CCC's testimony before the Banking and Currency Committee (pp. 2414-6).

Rep. Gross, Pa., questioned the advisability of the proposed national service bill, asking, among other questions, "Might it result in coercion similar to that exercised under the Agricultural Adjustment Act?" (p. 2416).

Rep. Mansfield, Mont., urged that funds be appropriated for the maintenance of the irrigation project on the Flathead Indian Reservation, Mont. (pp. 2416-8).

SENATE

NOT IN SESSION. Next meeting Thurs., March 9, 1944.

BILLS INTRODUCED

2. GRAIN IMPORTS. By Rep. Reed, N. Y., H. R. 4358, to extend for an additional 90 days the period during which certain grains and other products to be used for livestock and poultry feed may be imported from foreign countries free of duty. To Ways and Means Committee. (p. 2427.)
3. VETERANS. By Rep. Burchill, N. Y., H. R. 4355, to provide adjusted-service pay for veterans of World War II. To Ways and Means Committee. (p. 2427.)
By Rep. Rankin, Miss., H. R. 4357, to provide Federal aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War II veterans. To World War Veterans' Legislation Committee. (p. 2427.)
4. FOREIGN RELATIONS. By Rep. Kee, W. Va., H. J. Res. 249, authorizing an investigation of the opportunities for the means of foreign economic collaborations. To Foreign Affairs Committee. (p. 2427.)

ITEMS IN FEDERAL REGISTER March 8, 1944

5. TRANSPORTATION. ICC's requirements concerning bill of lading for certain meat shipments (p. 2613).
ICC's order on the routing of carload freight from Monroe or West Monroe, La. (p. 2615).
6. PRICE CONTROL. OPA's orders on eggs and egg products, community ceiling price and sweet potatoes.
7. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION's allocation of loan funds (p. 2614).
8. FARM SECURITY's cancellation of designation of localities for loans (p. 2614).
9. FOOD DISTRIBUTION. FDO 17, Am. 4, restrictions on raisin variety grapes (pp. 2594-5).
10. MILK MARKETING. Asst. War Food Administrator's notice of hearing on milk handling in the Chicago marketing area (pp. 2621-6).
11. FERTILIZERS. FPO 5, Rev. 2, Am. 2, on the delivery and use of fertilizer (p. 2593).
12. FEED. FPO 9, Rev. 3, Order 2, on deliveries of protein meal by county agricultural conservation committees (p. 2594).
13. PRIORITIES. WPB's orders on anti-freeze, automotive vehicles, construction, construction machinery and equipment, heating equipment, inventories of consumers' goods, laboratories, priorities action by FEA, and plumbing, heating, and cooking equipment.

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

14. FOOD PRODUCTION. Speech in the House by Rep. Crawford, Mich., including an industrial concern's report on food production which states, "There seems to be a very indifferent attitude among the farmers as to whether or not they will put forth their maximum effort" as "they are opposed to the...farm programs" (p. A1239).
15. SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM. Extension of remarks of Rep. Cochran, Mo., criticizing the House's rejection of the school lunch amendment to the Organic Act (p. A1239).
16. FARM RELIEF. Extension of remarks of Rep. Drewry, Va., commending Rep. Green's (Fla.) Congressional achievements including remarks on his support of various farm programs, unlimited sugarcane production in Fla., fruit-fly eradication damage claims, etc. (pp. A1240-2).
17. POST-WAR PLANNING; BANKING AND CURRENCY. Rep. White, Idaho, inserted Prof. Mitchell's article, "The Place of Silver in Monetary Reconstruction" (pp. A1244).
18. FORESTRY. Speech in the House by Rep. Mansfield, Mont., in which he discussed responsibilities of the Chief of the Forest Service with respect to forest fire control, forest conservation, guayule rubber project, etc., in connection with the Organic Act of 1944 (p. A1248).

for 15 minutes; and that, likewise, I may address the House for 15 minutes on Friday following the other special orders that may have been entered for that day.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

1944 FARM PRODUCTION PROGRAM

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my own remarks, and include a statement on farm conditions in my district.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[Mr. CRAWFORD addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

THE MOCKING BIRD MADE THE OFFICIAL STATE BIRD OF MISSISSIPPI

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my own remarks, and to include therein an address I made in 1924.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[Mr. RANKIN addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

PUBLIC WORKS ON RIVERS AND HARBORS

Mr. DIES, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following report on the bill (H. R. 3961) authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes (H. Res. 464, Rept. No. 1241), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3961) authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 3 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the same back to the House with such amendments as shall have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL—1944

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4346) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes; and pending that motion I ask unanimous consent that general debate on the bill may con-

tinue throughout the day, the time to be equally divided between the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] and myself.

Would that be agreeable to the gentleman from New York?

Mr. TABER. And perhaps read the first paragraph today?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. And if the situation warrants it, read the first paragraph before we adjourn.

Mr. TABER. That is all right.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 4346, the first deficiency appropriation bill, 1944, with Mr. BONNER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will you please notify me when I have consumed 20 minutes?

Mr. Chairman, we submit today the first deficiency appropriation bill for 1944. It is essentially a war bill and it is insofar as the reducible items are concerned an economy measure. The total estimates considered aggregate a little bit in excess of a billion dollars and the bill which we today report to the House recommends an approval of the estimates in the sum of \$882,000,000.

The following tables show the amounts of the requests, the amounts recommended, and the reductions in requests, separated as to classes of funds considered:

Requests for new appropriations.....	\$591,338,813.31
Requests for transfer of appropriations.....	289,259,000.00
Request for contract authorization.....	130,000,000.00

Total, Budget estimates submitted for consideration..... 1,010,597,813.31

The amount recommended in the bill under each of the three categories of Budget estimates is as follows:

Recommended for new direct appropriation.....	\$500,103,748.38
Recommended transfers of appropriations.....	262,314,000.00
Recommended contract authorization.....	120,000,000.00

Total, recommended by committee in accompanying bill..... 882,417,748.38

The following are amounts of decrease in the Budget requests divided between the three categories of funds considered:

Reduction in request for direct appropriations.....	\$91,235,064.93
Reduction in request for transfers of funds.....	26,945,000.00
Reduction in request for contract authorization.....	10,000,000.00

Total decrease in Budget requests..... 128,180,064.93

The appropriations carried in the bill include a half billion dollars in direct appropriations, \$262,000,000 in transfers,

and \$120,000,000 in contractual authorizations. We reduced the total Budget request by \$128,000,000, in round figures.

Many of these items were matters over which we had no latitude of control. More than half of the bill is made up of appropriations for overtime war pay which had been authorized and granted by acts of the Congress and which we had no choice but to allow. The Congress has in the last 2 years passed five laws relative to war overtime pay. Some of them relate to the District of Columbia, some of them to the Postal Service, and some of them relate to all departments of the Government. Three of these bills authorizing overtime pay provide for termination of overtime pay on the 30th day of June 1945, and two of them provide for termination within 6 months after the close of the war. These acts were largely passed after the estimate for the 1944 appropriation acts had been sent to Congress and provision could not be made, and was not made, in the regular 1944 acts. The result was that the departments were under the necessity of increasing their expenditures and taking the excess out of the funds available for 1944, which, of course, leaves a deficit of that amount. As a result of the payment of these unforeseen expenditures—unforeseen at the time the 1944 estimates were submitted—some agencies will be out of money about April 15, and it becomes necessary, therefore, to make these deficiency appropriations at this time in order to take care of the situation brought about by these unbudgeted disbursements.

There is a gratifying feature of this overtime-pay situation. The overtime authorized by the five acts of Congress aggregated for 1944, \$827,000,000, but the departments have been able to absorb a large amount of this overtime expenditure, notably the Army and Navy which have absorbed all of their overtime pay. As a matter of fact, the departments have absorbed a total of over a half billion dollars, \$584,000,000 to be exact, so that instead of having to appropriate the entire \$827,000,000 we find it necessary to carry in this bill provision for only \$243,000,000 for overtime pay.

Probably the most debated item in the bill, and the item of greatest general interest throughout the country, was the estimate submitted by the Bureau of the Budget for \$150,000,000 for community facilities. The sudden installation of war-production plants in various parts of the country has resulted in huge shifts of population. In many instances areas which 2 years ago was agricultural land under cultivation is now the site of huge plants and great cities. And in many smaller communities there has been a sudden mushroomed expansion, a huge growth in population due to the necessity of providing workmen for expanded production in enlarged plants. This naturally involved a huge increase in the burden placed upon community facilities. There had to be schools for the children, there had to be child-care centers, there had to be health installations, water systems, sewer systems, roads, streets, police, fire protection, and recre-

ation facilities which could not be provided by the local communities. The purpose of this fund and the purpose of the funds previously expended for this purpose was to take care of the suddenly expanded community needs made necessary by the installation of Federal activities which the local community was wholly unable to provide.

The communities were required to supply, and did supply to the extent of their ability, and as a result of this collaboration the Federal contribution for these projects was only about 70 percent, the communities, insofar as their means would permit, providing the remaining 30 percent. Even then we have not allowed the full amount of the Budget estimate. We cut the recommendation \$22,500,000. Out of \$150,000,000 asked, we allowed \$127,500,000.

There are two classes of these facilities—construction, and maintenance and operation. Of course, the need for construction facilities is slowly decreasing as we take care of the needs of the larger centers of industrial population, but the maintenance and operation costs are naturally increasing. The result is that under the present arrangement we have now practically exhausted all funds for new projects, and we have ready over 300 new construction projects, 600 new service projects which should be immediately financed, and in addition there are 1,360 service projects for which funds will not be available to continue to June 30 next unless we now provide them. The President has declined to approve further projects unless the money is appropriated and is available.

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. RIVERS. Will the gentleman state, if he has not already done so, the total amount appropriated for the Federal Works Agency for these facilities?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The total amount in this bill is \$127,500,000 for community facilities and \$7,500,000 for housing facilities.

Mr. RIVERS. How much did they ask for?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. They asked for \$150,000,000. We allowed \$127,500,000, which gives \$5,100,000 for administrative expenses, \$101,500,000 for projects which are ready to go or will be a continuance of operation of existing projects, and \$21,000,000 for new applications which have not come in from field offices.

There have been a vast number of these facilities, and they are distributed over the entire Union. There is not a State in the Union, there is not a Territory or insular possession of the United States, which has not felt the need of, and which has not been supplied with, these facilities. The amount which we here provide, \$127,500,000, goes to practically every State in the Union, the most widely diffused and distributed appropriation that could be made.

The request for housing facilities was \$25,000,000. That estimate was cut much more severely. There is a material doubt as to the need for more housing facili-

ties. It is true that in the airplane industry and in the shipbuilding and naval construction industry production is still rising and the peak of production is still in the future, but in all other war activities, in all other fields of war production, we have about reached the peak. Ample housing has been provided aside from exceptional situations. So that, instead of the \$25,000,000 requested, we felt warranted in recommending \$7,500,000.

We proceeded on this basis. The amount programed in February, the last month for which figures were obtainable, amounted to \$5,000,000. That seemed to take care of the situation. The prospect is that during the remainder of this fiscal year there will be no greater requirement in any one month than there was in the month of February. This \$7,500,000, added to what was available at the end of February, \$12,500,000, makes available for this purpose \$20,000,000. In view of the fact that there are only 4 months remaining—that is \$5,000,000 a month—we thought that would be ample to take care of the situation.

We allowed in full the estimate of \$30,000,000 for the Veterans' Administration. It is entirely a hospitalization item. General Hines, who appeared before the committee, testified that from this time on there will be a steady, consistent, and constant increase in hospitalization requirements. It is a sad situation to face, but according to his estimate there will be a continually increasing need for hospitalization of veterans of World Wars No. 1 and No. 2 from now until 1975. By that time, he estimates, we will need 300,000 beds. One hundred thousand of them are already provided or covered by this and other appropriations, 100,000 will be available through Army and Navy facilities now in existence, and we expect to provide another 100,000 in the future, a total of 300,000 beds to be ready and to be reached by 1975.

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. LEWIS. May I inquire if it is contemplated that there will be new hospitals for the Veterans' Administration?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. This provision is for the enlargement of a number of present hospitals, a list of which the gentleman will find in the report. In addition, there will be two new hospitals, one in New York, and one in Wisconsin. As the need increases, further hospitals will be provided. In this bill we provide expansion of present facilities as outlined in the report, other facilities to be erected in the future.

The amount recommended for deficiencies in the Post Office Department is \$171,895,680, a decrease in the Budget estimates of \$251,180. Approximately 60 percent of the deficiency is due to the additional compensation and overtime laws for which provision was not made in the original 1944 appropriations and 30 percent is on account of increased volume of the mail including the free carriage of mail for men of the armed forces.

The sum of \$104,432,682 of the \$171,895,680 is due to the requirements for payments of overtime and additional compensation to postal personnel under the provisions of Public Laws 25, 49, 205, and 509. The total cost to the Post Office Department under these laws for the fiscal year 1944 is \$140,870,692 of which existing appropriations will permit the absorption of \$36,438,010, resulting in deficiency needs of \$104,432,682. The remainder of the amount carried by the bill, \$67,714,178, is occasioned by the increased volume of postal business over and above that contemplated when the original 1944 appropriations were projected. These costs result from additional personal services either in form of added force or overtime pay or substitute hire, increased volume to be transported by railroads, air-transport companies, and by motor vehicle and additional supplies. Some additional needs result from the reletting of star-route contracts pursuant to authorization of law where increased costs have resulted in inequitable situations for contractors.

Postal revenues at the time of the preparation of the 1944 appropriations were estimated at \$910,000,000. They are now estimated at \$1,072,000,000 or an increase of \$162,000,000 over the original figure. These estimates are based upon the rates now in effect and do not take into consideration the new rates required under the Revenue Act of 1943 which become effective March 26.

Present expenditures for this fiscal year are estimated at \$1,080,000,000, leaving an estimated deficit on the basis of existing revenue rates of \$8,000,000. This is a commendable situation for the Postal Service considering the fact that it is carrying free annually an estimated two and a half billion pieces of mail of members of the armed forces, which, at the regular rates, is estimated would produce \$70,000,000 in revenue and which, on an advanced estimate basis, is causing an out-of-pocket expense to the Department approximating \$30,000,000.

Figures were not available to the committee as to the augmented revenues that will result from the inauguration of the increased postal rates. Department officials advised that substantial increased postal rates generally have an adverse effect upon the volume of business and no estimate figures are ready at this time.

Budget estimates for deficiency purposes for the Navy Department, with the exception of small amounts for the payment of claims for damages, contemplated no additional new appropriations. The request considered by the committee totaled \$289,259,000 to be transferred from the appropriation "Ordnance and ordnance stores" to 13 other naval appropriations. These sums involve deficiencies mainly in current funds for maintenance and operation of naval training stations and naval shore establishments and additional incidental expenses arising from increased naval personnel over and above the numbers contemplated by the original 1944 appropriations.

The committee has effected reductions in the amounts to be transferred totaling \$26,945,000, making a total transfer of funds of \$262,314,000 in lieu of the \$289,259,000 requested. The principal decreases have been effected in the amounts for maintenance of naval stations under the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts and maintenance of public works under the Bureau of Yards and Docks. The far-flung range of these activities and the speculative character of the future requirements combined with the lag in getting experienced data upon which to gage accurately for the remainder of the year make these estimates conjectural. The committee believes that in some cases the estimates are improbable of realization and in others there are estimated needs, particularly in the case of public-works funds, which careful review will develop not to be bed-rock essentials.

The funds for general expenses of the Marine Corps, \$51,639,000, arise under the items of clothing, military supplies, and miscellaneous supplies and expenses. The entire amount is due to the increased strength of the corps. The original 1944 estimates were based upon a maximum strength in the fiscal year 1944 of 334,500 men, 18,000 women, and 8,800 officer candidates. The increased strength is based upon 415,360 men, 16,712 women, and 9,000 officer candidates.

Provision is made for the procurement of 1,000 passenger motor vehicles for the Navy. This number is to meet the needs for the fiscal year 1945 and is advanced to this bill from the regular estimates in order to procure the cars at as early a date as possible to save carrying charges. The Navy Department estimates that procurement in this fiscal year in an early bill should make a saving of approximately \$500,000 in costs. Cars are all of the lightweight variety, at an estimated cost of less than \$1,000 per car.

The Budget recommendation requesting authority to enter into contracts for repair facilities in the amount of \$130,000,000 is reduced to \$120,000,000. This contract authorization is dependent upon the enactment of enabling legislation for its effectiveness. Such legislation has passed the Senate in S. 1668 and this bill passed the House yesterday without amendment.

Necessity for additional repair facilities is occasioned by the ship-construction programs and by increased marine activities in the Pacific. These facilities are chiefly for the west coast of continental United States. The Navy Department has undertaken, by agreement of other agencies, the responsibility of providing ship-repair facilities for its own vessels and those of the Army and the War Shipping Administration. This centralization of responsibility permits maximum use of all facilities and eliminates competitive action and loss of time and money. The program is geared to the ship-production rate for the future and is designed to have repair facilities ready to meet the volume of ships which will be operating as of January 1, 1945. The program is devoted chiefly to provision for drydocks and supporting facilities, submarine overhaul facilities, additional

development of the United States naval drydocks at Hunters Point and Terminal Island, Calif., the replacement of mobile floating repair units by equivalent shore facilities, and additional repair facilities for continental amphibious craft. The \$130,000,000 contemplated \$77,000,000 for these new facilities, \$53,000,000 on account of excess of cost of previously authorized docks and to furnish supporting facilities for such docks to the extent funds for such facilities have been diverted to providing more urgently required repair facility projects, and \$26,000,000 as a reserve for contingencies. This latter amount represented a 20-percent leeway in the entire authorization and from this the committee has deducted \$10,000,000 leaving the reserve amount at \$16,000,000.

The application of \$39,436,884.93 for the restoration of the capital of the Commodity Credit Corporation was denied. As you are aware, under the statute the Secretary of the Treasury is required to make an appraisal upon the 31st day of March each year. If he finds the capital of the Corporation, which is \$100,000,000, has been impaired, he is required to restore it, and Congress is authorized to appropriate the money to restore it to \$100,000,000. If he finds the assets exceed the capital stock of \$100,000,000, he is required to cover the excess over and above \$100,000,000 into the Treasury. In the six appraisals since 1938, he has found in four instances a deterioration of the capital stock, and in two instances an excess of capital stock. In the four instances Congress has provided money to restore the entire capital stock. In this case the committee decided against it, due to the fact that apparently it is not necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has consumed 20 minutes.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I shall take 10 additional minutes. In four instances the amount of the assets and liabilities was so low that restoration of the capital stock was necessary. For example, in 1938 the impairment of the capital stock was approximately 100 percent. We restored it that year with an appropriation of \$94,000,000 out of the hundred million dollars, due to the fact that the total assets and liabilities aggregated only \$300,000,000. In this instance the amount of depreciation on the 31st day of March 1943 was a little over \$39,000,000, but the assets and liabilities were in excess of two and a half billion dollars. In addition to that the corporation is authorized by statute to issue its notes up to the amount of \$3,000,000,000, the principal and interest of which are guaranteed by the Government. So it was thought the corporation was provided with sufficient funds for the time being and that additional capital stock at this time was not indicated.

We provided the full amount asked for grants to States for old-age assistance—the allotment to the States to take care of old-age pensions. A very agreeable feature appeared, in that there has been a decline in the number of those receiving old-age allowances. The total number in the United States has declined in the last year but, on the other hand,

there has been an increase in the per capita requirements. Due to the cost of living, which is a result of the war, the per capita per month has increased from an average of \$23.29 for fiscal 1943 to an average of \$25.68 for 1944.

Under the State Department there is provision for three items. One is an appropriation of \$450,000 for the reorganization, which has already been worked out. Then we allowed \$1,000,000 for emergencies, a large part of which goes to the Swiss Government, which represents the United States in enemy territory. And lastly we have provided \$1,000,000 under a treaty obligation, which is matched by Canada in like amount, to take care of an unusual situation with respect to the salmon run on the Fraser River. Due to obstructions in the river, the salmon cannot get up the river from the ocean to the spawning grounds. As a result, the sockeye salmon, one of the most important of the salmon species, has been tremendously depleted and is in danger of extinction. We are collaborating with Canada—Canada providing a million dollars to match our million dollars—for the removal of these obstructions and thereby restore the salmon industry on the Fraser River system.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. KERR. What percentage of this amount carried in the bill is due to statutory increase of salaries of Government employees?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. About one-half of the new appropriations carried in the bill.

Mr. Chairman, I now yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 20 minutes. The total amount that is carried in this bill, in a direct initial appropriation out of the Treasury funds, is \$500,000,000. The exact amount is \$500,103,748.38. In addition to that amount there is made available through reappropriation, as appears on page 28 of the report, \$120,000,000 of contract authorizations, and approximately \$262,000,000 of reappropriations for the Navy, so that there really is made available by this bill, which could not have been expended otherwise, \$382,000,000 in addition to the \$500,000,000, making a total of \$882,000,000 that is made available, that would not otherwise be, or that could not otherwise be expended.

I am not going to cover the items that have been rather fully covered by the chairman of the committee, because there is no sense in my taking up the time of the Committee in going over those things.

Of the items for the Navy \$120,000,000 was made available in contract authorizations which will have to be appropriated later for facilities like floating drydocks and temporary factories and all that sort of thing to be put up in the southwest Pacific very largely. The other items for the Navy, totaling \$262,000,000, are mostly items that relate to routine operations like the big item of "Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and

Accounts," \$158,000,000. That means the upkeep of their facilities and the upkeep of their supplies.

Then there is the item of \$38,000,000 for "Maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks." That means the maintenance of their buildings. Then there is the Marine Corps item of general expenses, \$51,000,000. The other items are comparatively small, including \$6,250,000 for miscellaneous expenses and \$600,000 for additional research. There are only two items that are going to result in considerable controversy on the floor. The first one that will be reached will be the community facilities fund. There, an appropriation of \$127,500,000 is recommended. There is no question we need to spend some money for this purpose. There is no question but what in some places, in poorer territories, there is a requirement upon us to help with school facilities. On the other hand, I think it is being very largely overdone. It has been almost impossible to get any definite, positive, affirmative statement out of the people who run this set-up as to what they propose to do with their money and what they have done with their money. Frankly, the figures came at such a time that I have been unable to go into the details of them enough so that I can analyze them here at this time for the benefit of the Committee. I hope to be able to do so tomorrow when the item is reached for amendment.

In the meantime I shall only call attention to one or two larger things that make it out. There is an item of \$3,000,000-plus, for instance, for the construction of a water-works system in San Juan, P. R., when the island itself has an excess tax revenue at the present time of \$65,000,000. Why we should do just that sort of thing is a little difficult for the ordinary fellow to understand.

Then there are a lot of other items with reference to recreation centers which they are building for troops on a more or less permanent basis at very large expense, when it would seem as if they could get along with much less money, also further due to the fact that we have so much of that sort of thing that is being done already by the Army and the U. S. O. and by various local organizations all through the country. I shall have a pretty well analyzed set-up on that when we get to the item tomorrow.

With reference to the housing matter I can give you a little bit better analysis. We did not get a very satisfactory statement out of them, but I can say to you that out of a thousand projects that they have built, on upwards of 200 they have no report on occupancy. On 231 out of that 1,000, in addition to the 200 that I have referred to, there is less than a 50-percent occupancy. In the places that they propose to build additional housing, I have here a schedule of the number of occupancies and the number of dwelling units insofar as I have been able to get them. I believe that for your information I should read it. This does not include every item where they propose to build additional housing; or where they propose to build housing, and undoubtedly they, perhaps, might have a legiti-

mate excuse for building a small quantity of housing in some places, but not very much.

Indian Head, Md.: They propose a large number of additional houses. There are presently 240 constructed in one project and 165 occupied. In another project there are 535 constructed, and 311 occupied. In Newport News, Va., there are several projects. The first one is known as Ann Wyeth Hall, with 368 units, 48 of which are occupied. At Fort Eustis, 75 units, no report. Another project at Fort Eustis, 438 units, no report.

In Portsmouth, Va., what they call the William Crawford project, 400 units, 323 occupied.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. JUDD. Are we to understand that those units are completed with the facilities, water and light and so forth, so that they could be occupied?

Mr. TABER. Well, all I have to go by are their own tables which they presented indicating that they were all completed, that the number of units was completed, and I assume from what they told us that they were all ready for occupancy.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. BLAND. In the case of the project known as Ann Wyeth Hall, at Newport News, I happen to know something about that: It is very probably due to the fact that they needed additional restaurants and things of that kind around there. The place was located and the buildings are constructed, but I think that the other facilities are needed in order to have them occupied.

Mr. TABER. They did not give us any reason for the absence of occupancy. I have only listed those places where they requested additional funds to build additional residence units.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield.

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Does the gentleman refer to the old U. S. H. A. projects?

Mr. TABER. No. I am only referring to what was supposed to be under Mr. Blandford, war construction and other construction that was merged under Mr. Blandford afterwards. I could take the tables that they have furnished me and I could give you the source of the funds under which all of these projects were constructed. That would not appear in the hearings because those things were not available in time to put into the hearings, and the committee regarded them as too bulky. I have those tables here however, and I will make them available to anyone who wishes to look at them.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Do I understand that some of the \$800,000,000 appropriated for U. S. H. A. in this reorganization that has taken place are being used for the construction of houses other than those originally provided for under U. S. H. A.?

Mr. TABER. I would not say that.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. The reason I am asking that question is because I

am having difficulty in getting some of these questions answered.

Mr. TABER. I am not surprised at that, because we were able to get very little information, and the information we did get was not so definite and so satisfactory that it was easy to look at the tables which they furnished us and answer the question. So that the whole thing is more or less a pig-in-a-poke. You just do not know where you are going. You do not know how much it ought to cost. You do not know what kind of a job they have done except in those particular instances that you are able to put your finger on.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. In other words, the gentleman means to say that the bureau that is now responsible for this housing has the whole thing in a mess?

Mr. TABER. That would be a rather mild characterization.

Mr. RABAUT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. RABAUT. The gentleman is somewhat of an authority evidently. What percentage of houses are usually rented in the Nation? What would the gentleman say would be the percentage of rental and what would be the percentage ordinarily of vacancies?

Mr. TABER. It depends on the type of property.

Mr. RABAUT. Well, take family units. That is in this category.

Mr. TABER. I would say where there was a lot of pressure for residences, and those are the places that this organization is supposed to cater to, there should be, from my knowledge of these units that are available under private management, an average occupancy of about 98 percent.

Mr. RABAUT. Ninety-eight percent?

Mr. TABER. Yes; where the pressure exists.

Mr. RABAUT. You could not put it much higher?

Mr. TABER. No; not in cases where there is pressure for property. Under normal circumstances you could not expect such occupancy.

Mr. RABAUT. What would it normally be?

Mr. TABER. Under normal circumstances, apartments of that type would run between 90 and 95 percent, except in communities where there was an overbuilt situation, or in times of depression.

Mr. RABAUT. Well, the situation, according to Mr. Blandford, is that they were 92 percent occupied.

Mr. TABER. That may be so.

Mr. RABAUT. The gentleman's figures are away out of line.

Mr. TABER. That may be so, but I doubt it because of the facts I have given you.

Mr. RABAUT. Are you questioning his word? He made this statement before the committee and it is a part of the record.

Mr. TABER. I am only giving you the facts.

Mr. RABAUT. I am giving you the facts.

Mr. TABER. Two hundred and thirty-one projects out of 1,000 show less than 50-percent occupancy. That

means there cannot be anything like 92 percent occupancy of the whole.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 additional minutes.

That is perfectly clear.

Mr. RABAUT. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. RABAUT. The gentleman should restudy the record, because the record is different from what he has explained to the House.

Mr. TABER. Perhaps the gentleman does not realize that I have taken these tables that were furnished to the committee, which are not in the record, and I have gone over them carefully with the idea of finding out what is in them and finding out just what kind of a story Mr. Blandford did tell us, and the result of that story is not good.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I have a letter, dated March 2, 1944, from the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Association, and, among other things, they say:

Our federation contends that these temporary demountable projects were not needed. The best evidence of this lies in the fact that they are two-thirds empty in our State, and this situation is typical of region 1 temporary housing. The reason for this probably lies in the fact that the newly prosperous defense workers, for whom they were presumably constructed, refused to live in them.

Mr. RABAUT. What State is that?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. That is Massachusetts, and it refers also to region 1.

Mr. RABAUT. Were there any activities in Massachusetts in the war effort that have been curtailed since these have been built?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. The charge in the letter is—

Mr. RABAUT. Does the gentleman know the answer to that question? I do not care about the letter.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I will furnish the gentleman with detailed information later.

Mr. RABAUT. But if there is some curtailment in the activities of the Federal Government in regard to the war effort, there might be some vacancies, and justifiably so.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I do not believe there has been any curtailment which compares with the general picture painted in this letter.

Mr. RABAUT. In the general picture there have been such curtailments.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. That is the gentleman's opinion.

Mr. RABAUT. No. It is the fact.

Mr. TABER. So that we may not be confused at all by general statements, perhaps we should be a little more specific on some things, and should refer, insofar as we may, to the projects in Massachusetts that are referred to in these memoranda.

In the Devoncrest project, 300 units, 264 were occupied.

Another one in the same set-up, 195 units, no report.

Mr. RABAUT. What does that mean?

Mr. TABER. I do not know whether that is a kind of a cover-up or whether they have not paid enough attention to the management of this thing as to have any idea of what the situation is. We have to take one conclusion or the other. We cannot take both.

Mr. RABAUT. Well, we cannot take the cover-up conclusion just because the gentleman makes a statement about covering up.

Mr. TABER. If you were running a business—I know something about the gentleman from Michigan.

I know that he has had large experience in the real-estate business. I know that if the gentleman from Michigan had charge of this, there would not be over 200 out of a thousand "no-report" projects in here. He would know just what the status of every one of them was. I know enough about the gentleman from Michigan to know that.

Mr. RABAUT. I thank the gentleman for the compliment but—

Mr. TABER. And I know that he believes these Government bureaucrats should do just what he would do if he were running the business.

Mr. RABAUT. I do not want to get off the subject and get onto the bureaucrats; I want to stay with the subject of these houses. I think in fairness to the report that the gentleman has there that if he wants to mention some houses that are not reported about, there must be some reason for the absence of the report. Maybe the houses are not finished. No one knows. That does not justify the statement.

Mr. TABER. This column giving the number completed for occupancy—I do not know whether it is correct or not, but I have to assume that it is correct, and when they say they have no report on the occupancy I have to believe it, because I have no way except in one or two instances of which I have personal knowledge of checking up on it.

Mr. RABAUT. As of what date?

Mr. TABER. I do not know. It says here as of December 31, 1943. It was brought up to the committee 2 or 3 days after we closed the hearings.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. LUDLOW. The gentleman, I think, will agree that it is not necessarily an impeachment of the efficiency of the National Housing Authority that some of these houses are not occupied, because the National Housing Authority merely builds these houses on order. It is not responsible for the nonoccupancy.

Mr. TABER. It builds them on order?

Mr. LUDLOW. Yes.

Mr. TABER. Oh, no; they build them wherever they think they can worm in.

Mr. LUDLOW. They build them after consulting the agencies of the Government, the Navy Department, the War Department, or whatever agency is going to need these houses.

Mr. TABER. How does the gentleman know that?

Mr. LUDLOW. I know it to be true.

Mr. TABER. I have had a little experience. I would say that what I said

first was correct: They build them wherever they can worm in.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. RABAUT. The gentleman knows they are built after consultation with the Army, the Navy—

Mr. TABER. Maybe they are, but I doubt it.

Mr. RABAUT. And the Manpower Commission.

Mr. TABER. I doubt that.

Mr. RABAUT. The gentleman can doubt all he wants, but those are the facts.

Mr. TABER. I know that in some places they do not do that.

Mr. RABAUT. Where are some of the places they have not done it?

Mr. TABER. Up in my own territory.

Mr. RABAUT. Where?

Mr. TABER. Geneva, N. Y.

Mr. RABAUT. Name a specific place.

Mr. TABER. Geneva, N. Y. There they built 250 units, completed December 1, and only 1 occupied. I had an appraisal made of that project by a competent person and he reported that they would not be occupied because they were not the type of construction that would let people live with any reasonable comfort in that territory, and that they would not in his opinion be occupied, that there was at the present time an agitation going on for the purpose of bringing in a bunch of Italian war prisoners to locate in this project.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. Yes. Now the gentleman knows something about the way they are operated. Right in his own territory they built a great big project that has gone "floopy." I wonder if the gentleman would not tell us about it. Many of them went "floopy." Over a thousand were involved there.

Mr. LUDLOW. If the gentleman will give me an opportunity I will be glad to. In Kingsbury, Ind., was the most outstanding instance of nonoccupancy. The houses were built there on order of the Army Ordnance Bureau. The National Housing Authority merely constructed the houses on order. The fault of nonoccupancy certainly does not rest with the National Housing Authority.

Mr. TABER. The people would not live in them after they were built, would they? Is not that the truth? I think the gentleman must know that.

Mr. LUDLOW. The reason why was—

Mr. TABER. Because they were not of suitable construction.

Mr. LUDLOW. The reason was that they shut the plant down. You cannot blame the National Housing Authority for that. I think the gentleman ought to be fair about this.

Mr. TABER. That may be so, but I have heard other stories about that particular set-up.

Mr. JENKINS and Mr. MAY rose.

Mr. TABER. I will yield to the gentleman from Ohio first and then to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. JENKINS. I think the gentleman has made a mighty good showing on the

case he is trying to establish. There is no question but what there has been a terrific waste and poor judgment. It has been a terrible calamity for this country, but let me call the gentleman's attention to this: Down in my section in one location 1,250 houses were built. Now they are moving away 950. I live on the Ohio River. They are moving them on barges down the river. They load these houses, bathroom and all, on barges and take them somewhere down river. I do not know where they are going with them but they are sent down river. I have made some investigation and I find that the best service we can render is to see to it that these houses are not permitted to fall in the hands of sharks who are going to buy them for little or nothing, reestablish them somewhere else, and make a lot of money out of them. I understand on pretty good authority, probably not as good as the gentleman from New York has, that there is an agency now looking out for this very thing. It is financed abundantly and it expects to recover a large part of its finance money by reason of its ability to get into the New Deal somewhere and buy all these properties at a great sacrifice.

Mr. TABER. That is one of the problems that must be taken up as we get along. These temporary housing set-ups, of course, are not going to yield great salvage.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York has consumed 30 minutes.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 additional minutes.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. MAY. The gentleman from New York knows, of course, that the House Committee on Military Affairs has been conducting an investigation by a resolution of this House into the national war effort, in the course of which as an incidental thing we have studied the question of manpower and housing facilities. We found one instance over in Ravenna, Ohio, where one of the ordnance plants started, where 2,400 houses were built and never used. Kingsbury, Ind., was another place where there was a vast housing plant and practically none of them used.

We are advised by the War Department that they have suspended different projects throughout the country, particularly ordnance plants. Undoubtedly the job of the Congress hereafter will be to prevent these things from being not only a loss, as they are, but from being used for purposes they ought not to be used for. One of the ways to do that—and I do not want to be understood as being critical of the great Committee on Appropriations of the House—is to withdraw or control these revolving funds. I have been hammering away for several years trying to get the Appropriations Committee to adopt some method of calling these revolving funds back into the Treasury or stopping their use. Tremendous funds are loose and being spent by these agencies of the Government without the Congress knowing anything about what they are spent for. I should

like to inquire of the gentleman if his committee has taken any steps along that line; if so they have discovered one of the corporations that is doing business for the Government with unlimited funds and nobody knows what they are doing with them. I hate to mention it but there is one—and everybody knows my position on it, I do not suppose it would be any slander for me to say it again—I am against the Tennessee Valley Authority. They have have \$15,000,000, or it may be \$75,000,000, I do not know. The gentleman knows more about it than I. They are rolling it over and using it as they please. What is the committee doing about it?

Mr. TABER. It is exceedingly difficult to find out about those things. The other side of the picture is that the Appropriations Committee has not the jurisdiction to wind up these corporations. We can reappropriate funds that are already appropriated and freeze onto them that way but where a corporation like the T. V. A. derives its funds very largely out of income from operation and the sale of assets of different types we have no jurisdiction to freeze onto those funds.

I would say that that is a job for the appropriate legislative committees. Likewise, with reference to the R. F. C., which has a tremendous borrowing capacity and over which the Appropriations Committee has no control except the direct salaries of the direct employees of that agency, it would be up to the Banking and Currency Committee.

Mr. MAY. Perhaps the gentleman is right in connection with authorizations for appropriations, but I still maintain that the Appropriations Committee, when it comes to any particular Government agency, such as the R. F. C., for instance, where it makes appropriations for that agency and it is not using the money, the committee has the power to take that money back and put it into the Treasury, then exercise its judgment as to whether it will reappropriate or not.

Mr. TABER. That is true, but the only authority we have with reference to R. F. C. is to appropriate out of their funds for the current operating salaries. We have no authority as to the money that they get and that they are permitted to lend as a result of their borrowings, either direct from the Treasury or otherwise. That same thing applies to the T. V. A. insofar as their borrowing capacity is concerned, and insofar as their revenues are concerned. I do think that this whole governmental picture should be broken down so that we will not have the Commodity Credit Corporation with a borrowing capacity of \$3,000,000,000, the R. F. C. with a borrowing capacity of perhaps \$15,000,000,000, and the T. V. A. with a borrowing capacity of whatever it is. I think it is \$100,000,000. It may be more or it may be less.

Mr. MAY. I happened to have had something to do with the original T. V. A. Act and all of the amendments thereto. I do not know of any authority in that legislation which authorized them to borrow money. They were authorized

by one particular provision to sell bonds and buy a power company, but they do not borrow money, so far as I know, under the law, and if they are doing so they are doing just what I am objecting to.

Mr. TABER. They do have authority to borrow a certain amount of money. I cannot give the exact amount at the moment. It might be fifty, it might be one hundred, it might be one hundred and fifty million dollars. Frankly, I do not think they should have that power. There is that picture.

I will refer now to these housing projects. I made a comment about a few of them. There is one in Niagara Falls which has very slight occupancy, as I remember it only about 20 percent out of a 1,200-house construction, and that is right up there in the airplane factory where the Curtiss-Wright, the Belair, and all those other big fighting-plane plants are located. Then there are other units like the one near Rome, where they have 400 houses, with only 123 occupied. They have one up at Messina with about 200 and no occupancy. I presume the reason at Messina is that they have a permanent family set-up there, 300 with 262 occupied.

In connection with the rest of those units in New York State they do not give the occupancy results. It is all "No report," with the exception of one at Sidney where they claim it is 93 percent occupied. You can go all over the country and you will get practically the same result. There are a very large number of construction projects without the type of occupancy that there should be. Today there are still approximately \$125,000,000 of unexpended funds that represent projects mostly under construction. There is, as I understand it, approximately \$16,000,000 that have not been obligated or allocated. It may be a little more than that, it may be a little less than that, I do not suppose they can tell us just exactly.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 additional minutes.

Mr. Chairman, there are certain things that really need some attention and I will refer to one of them that I do think is in need of some temporary house construction. I refer to Solomons Island down here in Maryland where they have a naval station that is out by itself and has not anything near it. I think they do need a little low-cost temporary construction down there.

They have plenty of money for all those things that they ought to do and they should not have any more money for the projects that they have asked for than is already provided. In my opinion, we should strike that item out of the bill. I am not going to take any more time, but when the items are reached I hope to be able then to have the opportunity of presenting them to the Committee.

Mr. STEVENSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. STEVENSON. In connection with the thousands of houses in these housing

projects that are unoccupied, has the gentleman any figure as to the millions of dollars that are represented in the cost of construction of these unoccupied houses?

Mr. TABER. I have not had time enough to go over these tables so that I could prepare that sort of estimate. I do not know as I would undertake to prepare it for tomorrow because it involves going over a considerable number of figures and I would not want to make a statement that was not up to the mark.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 25 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW].

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, child delinquency has reached a peak never before realized nor dreamed of in this country. It has reached the all-time high. In its early stages the rapid growth of child delinquency created amazement and now it has become frightening. It has grown to be such a menace and such a threat to the American Nation that J. Edgar Hoover, head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and America's leading crime expert, has seen fit to give a large share of his time in recent months to finding ways and means of stamping out the evil which is threatening to undermine the purity and strength of our social structure at its juvenile source.

It is not difficult to account for a great deal of the increase of juvenile crime. The employment of fathers and mothers in military services and defense plants has robbed the homes of the land of parental guides and mentors, leaving the children "on the loose". Without fathers and mothers to guide them children have been left to the merciless fate of following their own devices and impulses. They are permitted to grow up "like Topsy" and to sow all of the wild oats their inclinations lead them to sow. The result is an epidemic of juvenile misdemeanors and sex irregularities without a parallel. One does not have to be pragmatic or puritanical to realize that this is a lethal tendency which should not be allowed to go on in any community one day longer than is necessary to correct it.

The appropriation for community facilities carried in this bill is an effective means of combating the juvenile delinquency evil. Let us take a look at the figures contained on page 687 of the hearings. Up to January 31, 1944, the President had approved 4,722 community facilities projects. Of those approved 634 were child care projects, 1,650 were school projects, and 815 were recreation projects. In other words, 3,099 of the approved projects or well up to three-fourths of the total, are projects that have an important relation to the spiritual, physical, moral, and educational welfare of the children and their upbringing along right lines. Not only is the moral development of children being neglected as a result of conditions growing out of war but in many cases the lives of little children are being jeopardized by lack of proper care. Instances have been cited where tiny children have

been locked in trailers or tied to bed posts while their mothers were working in defense plants. Under the Federal works projects nursery care would be provided for these neglected little ones.

Two programs for the direct benefit of the children of America are operated under this community facilities appropriation. One is a nursery-center program for the children from 2 to 5 and the other is a school-age program for children from 6 to 15. On February 9, 1944, the last date for which figures are available, there were in operation under this program 1,431 nursery-school units, with an enrollment of 37,439 children, and 812 centers for school-age children, with an enrollment of 28,333. This makes a total of 2,243 centers, with an enrollment of 65,772. If this appropriation is not allowed, these child-care units will have to be abandoned, and that, in my judgment, would be a national calamity. It would be tantamount to abandoning our children who so much need our protection and care.

Of the 4,722 projects approved by the President, 542 are medical projects, 82 are venereal-control projects, 347 are for water systems, 350 are for sewer systems, and 150 are for fire and police protection, from which it will be seen how closely the program is tied in with the health and well-being of the communities served.

The appropriation of \$127,500,000 carried in this bill for community facilities is not as much, in my opinion, as might wisely and judiciously be spent in providing the facilities on which the welfare of the Nation so much depends, but it will cover existing commitments and will provide \$18,194,000 of new money to meet contingencies that will arise. The Budget estimate was \$150,000,000, and we had definite assurance that if we granted that amount it would close the books and the agency would not return for more money. I voted in committee for the appropriation of the full Budget estimate, which would consume the balance of the authorization of \$500,000,000. No one wants to see appropriations cut more than I do, but I do not want to cut them at the expense of our children.

It has been said that there is no precedent for the Federal Government reaching into communities and providing facilities which the communities themselves might be expected to provide. My answer to that is that neither is there any precedent for total war. The factors which make it necessary that these facilities be provided do not grow out of peace; they grow out of war and may properly be charged to the Nation's war bill.

I repeat that the community facilities which are provided for in this bill and which are charged against this appropriation are over and above the peacetime requirements of the various communities that are affected and are made necessary on account of the war. That is what makes them a Federal problem and a Federal responsibility instead of a local problem and a local responsibility. If it were not for the war this estimate would not be before us.

On the point of the ability of the communities to pay for these projects illuminating testimony is found on page 709 of the hearings, from which I quote, as follows:

Mr. LUDLOW. In your opinion, General Fleming, do the local communities, speaking by and large, do their whole part in providing these facilities?

General FLEMING. The act says that we can go in where the communities are unable or are unwilling to meet the need. We find in almost all cases they are unable, not that they are unwilling. I think in very few instances we have found unwillingness on the part of the communities.

Mr. LUDLOW. You try to check very carefully the financial ability of the community to provide them?

General FLEMING. Oh, yes; we do.

Mr. LUDLOW. And the willingness of the community to provide them?

General FLEMING. Yes, sir.

All of us are voting without hesitation and without stint the billions to win the war so as to make civilization safe and secure in the ages to come. While we are doing that I think it is altogether right and proper that we should vote a few millions to cure instead of to kill. We are the guardians of posterity and we have a responsibility to see that the children of America do not suffer spiritual blight and decadence as a result of conditions which it is within our power to remedy.

We will be very derelict in duty if in the face of mounting juvenile crime which already has passed all known bounds we destroy the child-care projects of the community-facilities program by withdrawing the means necessary to enable them to carry them on. We could do no greater disservice to our children who will be our leaders of tomorrow and who need to be strong and reliant to cope with the momentous problems of posterity.

I have just received a letter from Mr. J. Edgar Hoover which is startling in its revelations as to the extent of juvenile crime. His letter in which he deals generally with the problem of child delinquency shows how serious the crime wave is among the children of America and how important it is that all proper means shall be taken to restrain it and stamp it out. I do not see how anyone after reading Mr. Hoover's letter could fail to support with every ounce of his sympathy and resolution the community-facilities program dealing with child care.

I submit for consideration of the House and for publication in the Record my letter to Mr. Hoover and his reply:

MARCH 4, 1944.

HON. J. EDGAR HOOVER,
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. HOOVER: I will be most appreciative if you will send me information about the extent and causes of juvenile delinquency. I know this is a subject to which you have given much attention. I would like especially to have this information for reference when the appropriation for community facilities comes up in the House next Wednesday. A large part of these facilities are for child care and I think are highly important as long as fathers and mothers are

to be taken into military or essential civilian services, leaving the children "on the loose." I anticipate that an effort will be made to strike out or drastically reduce the appropriation to the Federal Works Agency to continue these facilities.

It is needless for me to say that I value your opinion very highly, and if it is possible for you to reply on Monday or Tuesday I will be grateful.

With every good wish, I remain,
Very sincerely yours,

LOUIS LUDLOW.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
Washington, D. C., March 7, 1944.

Hon. LOUIS LUDLOW,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN: I wish to acknowledge your communication of March 4, 1944, wherein you request information regarding the extent and causes of juvenile delinquency.

The present upsurge of lawlessness on the part of our young people I consider to be one of our great domestic problems. The figures clearly point to a tremendous rise in the number of youthful offenders. Last year 22.9 percent of all persons arrested were under voting age. The striking factor in the increase of arrests is emphasized by the fact that today our armed forces have taken millions of men and placed them under military discipline, which certainly should reflect a considerable downward trend in the number of crimes committed; however, this has not been the case. On the contrary, arrests of males 17 years of age increased 27.7 percent in 1943 over 1942. More males 18 years of age were arrested than in any other age group.

The increase in the arrests of females under voting age is even more marked. In 1943, arrests of girls under 21 increased 130.4 percent over the calendar year 1941. The year 1941 was selected for purposes of comparison since it was the last pre-war year. In 1943 the arrests of females under 21 increased 47.9 percent over 1942, while arrests for offenses against common decency in 1943 increased 56.9 percent in the number of girls arrested over the preceding year. The arrests of girls under 21 for crimes against property, such as robbery, burglary, theft, and similar offenses, increased 30.1 percent, while arrests of males under 18 years of age increased 39.8 percent for rape; 39 percent for robbery; 27.7 percent for burglary; and 23.4 percent for auto theft, as compared with 1942.

The annual Uniform Crime Reports Bulletin, which has just been issued, sets forth more detailed figures on pages 87, 89, and 91. I am enclosing a copy of this publication for your perusal.

It has been my experience, based upon the investigative reports submitted in thousands of cases by special agents, that the one great factor contributing to delinquency is a general let-down in parental supervision and guidance. Now, more than ever before, I am convinced that the home is directly responsible for the increase in the number of delinquents. This, of course, is accentuated by wartime conditions; families are separated and homes are broken as a result of fathers and older brothers entering the service or mothers working in defense industries. In many instances both parents work on swing shifts which take them away from the children during the very hours of the day when parental guidance is most needed. Then, too, the general spirit of wartime abandon and the "last fling" philosophy has led many young people from a virtuous way of life into one of degradation. In many cases the manpower shortage and diversion of funds has led to a decrease in recreational facilities so necessary in order that young people may spend their leisure time amidst wholesome, constructive influences.

Another factor that cannot be overlooked is the fact that law-enforcing agencies today are unable to give the protective services which they gave in previous years. The officer on the beat, as a tremendous influence for good, has been superseded by the radio patrol car, or often his place has not been filled at all. Law enforcement has been confronted with a tremendous increase in responsibility and in many communities there has been an actual decrease in the number of police officers available. Likewise, trained and experienced law-enforcement personnel have gone into the armed services and, in many instances, into industry where remuneration far exceeds that which law-enforcement agencies are able to offer.

The whole broad matter of crime prevention is not beyond the realm of solution if community resources can be marshaled and if the trained personnel are available to supplement the home and the school in providing the facilities and advantages which are so necessary.

I trust the foregoing is the information you desire.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. EDGAR HOOVER.

These are the facts about juvenile delinquency from a man who knows. They are amazing. With a juvenile crime wave sweeping the country and lapping every community this is no time to let down the bars. We can, and in my opinion we should, help to combat this great evil by supporting the community-facilities program in this bill.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUDLOW. Yes; I yield to my distinguished friend from Ohio.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Of course, we all recognize the existence of the desiderata, which the gentleman has pointed out and which he says Mr. Hoover has pointed out, but does the gentleman feel that the Congress of the United States or Mr. Hoover has the solution?

Mr. LUDLOW. I think it perhaps is lamentably true that he does not have the complete solution, but he is making efforts in the right direction. He is a grand official, and he has the complete confidence of the country.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. What does Mr. Hoover recommend?

Mr. LUDLOW. I have not any detailed plan or specifications from Mr. Hoover, but he has given great consideration to the subject, and he is tremendously and seriously concerned about the matter.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. We are all sympathetic with his position so far as need may be concerned.

Mr. LUDLOW. My argument is in favor of the child-care provisions in this bill as a small step toward a solution of the problem. I feel that the gentleman from Ohio must agree with us in that.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. From a historical standpoint, is there anything to indicate that interference by the Federal Government with problems of this kind, which involve primarily local communities and the States, has ever done even the least bit to improve the morals of the people?

Mr. LUDLOW. I think that I am just as strong for State rights as the gentleman from Ohio. I do not believe, however, that those facilities would ever be

created or ever become operative on this great problem of child delinquency, if it were not handled in this way, and with all its irregularity, I still favor doing something, and I believe this would accomplish practical benefit. I do not think we should sit idle while our children sink to degradation and death.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Of course, I agree that the conditions described ought to be improved, but the Federal Government has, particularly in the last few years, interfered more and more in matters of this sort, and yet it seems to me that there is no evidence to indicate that this has accomplished any enduring good.

Mr. LUDLOW. I think child delinquency is on the increase because of abnormal conditions due to the war and the separation of families and taking away of parental care from these children. That is why it is on the increase. It is easily explainable, I think, from that standpoint.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. The point I want to make is that it is one thing to see the need for removing social evils but it is quite another to supply the proper cure. I am always deathly afraid of political remedies being used as a cure. Historically they have not worked out in the way they were intended.

Mr. LUDLOW. The gentleman from Ohio for whom I have the highest esteem would like to see these services performed by local agencies—and it really is a local responsibility—but when that is absolutely impossible, and the local agencies are utterly unable to meet their responsibility to the children then I am sure the gentleman from Ohio feels as I do, that still something must be done to curb this evil. I sincerely feel that way about it myself.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I am not so sure about that. I know that Federal agencies will go into a locality and will solicit people there to adopt this program. In many instances local communities would not have availed themselves of these services if they had not been solicited to do so, and where I think they would have been just as well off without them.

Mr. LUDLOW. I cannot agree with the gentleman that the community would get along just as well, because I think the whole social fabric and the whole social system has been disrupted by the war and if we can we must adopt some agency that will restore normal conditions.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUDLOW. I yield.

Mr. BLAND. As one who comes from a highly congested area, due to war activities, I heartily endorse the speech of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Ludlow], and I wish to say that I think it is absolutely necessary that we should provide these facilities to take care of these children, if they are going to become good citizens in the future.

Mr. LUDLOW. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MAAS].

(Mr. MAAS asked and received permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MAAS. Mr. Chairman, we have heard a good deal of talk from certain quarters recently about "Dr. Win the War." "Dr. Win the War" has urged that politics be forgotten and that we get on with winning the war. We are all agreed, I believe, that the first objective of all patriotic Americans, the uppermost, constant, driving objective, is to win the war. But I believe, and I think a great majority of the American people, including most of the members of our armed forces, agree that there is one serious hindrance to getting on with the war, united for victory. That hindrance should have been eliminated years ago. It could have been corrected and should have been corrected a good many years ago by the same people who are now so busy getting on with the war that they have apparently had insufficient time to remember it.

The present administration has gravely failed the American people and the American fighting men, failed miserably in a sacred duty, though the need has been great, by not providing an adequate labor-relations policy in this time of peril.

Let me say, first of all, that I am not taking sides for or against anyone, labor, capital, or Government. We are not primarily concerned, for the purposes of this discussion, with the right or wrong of the justice of the demands or the awards in these disputes, but only wish to show the pitiful inadequacy of our present Government in dealing with the most serious problem of our Nation. We wish to show that it is the bureaucratic muddling, unending quarreling among themselves by a variety of quasi governmental agencies that is in large measure responsible for the tragic labor strikes and stoppages we have had. We wish to show that it is largely a lack of a firm, clear-cut policy and means of carrying out such a policy that has been responsible for these strikes and stoppages of work. We wish also to show, for the sake of this Nation in a grave hour, that they can and should be eliminated if the administration has the courage to face the issue intelligently and firmly.

Let us take as specific examples two of the major labor disputes of the last several months and attempt to trace through the jungle of muddled moves and countermoves which prevented agreement and solution. Let us try to find in that jumble of conflicting rulings and orders either responsibility or policy. Let us take for our examples the two most highly publicized disputes of recent months—the dispute between the railroad brotherhoods, the carriers, and the Government; and the dispute between the United Mine Workers, the operators, and the Government.

The railroad brotherhoods, operating and nonoperating, through their regular long-established machinery under the Railway Labor Act, first began action for a raise in pay in September of 1942, a year and a half ago. Through their established machinery, an emergency board, a decision was submitted to the

President for the nonoperating brotherhoods on May 24, 1943, awarding them 8 cents more an hour. On the last day before an agreement embodying that award would have gone automatically into effect the Office of Economic Stabilization ruled that the increase was inflationary and therefore could not be allowed under the so-called Little Steel formula.

With this agreement thus defeated, the President himself stepped in and with the brotherhoods worked out an agreement for a sliding scale increase of 7 to 10 cents an hour. Once again the Office of Economic Stabilization ruled that the raise was inflationary.

Shortly after that the emergency board studying the case of the operating brotherhoods handed down a decision offering 4 cents an hour as the maximum due under Little Steel, which the brotherhoods refused. William Leiserson, Chairman of the Railway Labor Board, was asked to appoint a new emergency board, but refused to on the grounds that he had no such authority. So the President finally appointed another board to take up the negotiations. The offer of that board of 4 to 10 cents on a sliding scale was refused by the brotherhoods on the grounds that it would upset their established wage scales, and was, in net effect, but a few million dollars less inflationary than their original award of a straight 8 cents across the board.

So far, the brotherhoods had dealt with the carriers, three emergency boards, the Railway Labor Board, the Office of Economic Stabilization, and the President himself. Lost without hope in this bureaucratic jungle for more than a year, the brotherhood voted for a strike, which, if it were carried through, would have paralyzed the whole industry and the Nation itself. The President, fearful of a general strike, threw in yet another agency of the Government, and on December 27 ordered Secretary of the Interior Ickes to seize the roads, and the Army to run them.

Then, under Government control, negotiations were resumed and completed. The operating brotherhoods, who were supposedly due 4 cents under the Little Steel formula, were awarded 9 cents an hour, 5 of which was supposed to be in lieu of overtime and away-from-home pay. The nonoperating brotherhoods, who were reputedly due nothing under the Little Steel formula, received from 9 to 11 cents an hour increase. Although 8 cents had been ruled inflationary previously, the Office of Economic Stabilization blandly approved, although on the 10th of November previously, the chairman of the National War Labor Board, again another agency, had proclaimed that the Little Steel formula would be steadfastly observed.

The raise which was originally awarded and then refused because it was inflationary, was finally awarded with increases, and it was ruled not to be inflationary. Can you find policy or responsibility in that? In the meantime, during the long period of uncertainty and delay, a general railroad strike was threatened, furnishing excellent feed for the propaganda mills of the Axis, and keeping the long-suffering people of

America in indecision and confusion as to where to place the responsibility.

Can there be any question but that such occurrences constitute a serious depressant upon the morale of our fighting men, who cannot justly see why work stoppages must threaten the production and supply of weapons with which they daily risk their lives for their country?

Now, let us take up the coal dispute of last year. I am sorry if you find difficulty in following all the developments. I have simplified them as much as possible. But it is impossible to be entirely clear about the maze of moves in and out of the bureaus, the negotiation rooms, and the White House. If confusion still exists, it is no fault of your understanding.

It is more than a year since John L. Lewis, speaking for the United Mine Workers, about 530,000 strong, made a demand for a \$2 a day raise. He made that demand on February 10, 1943. The employers rejected it on February 11, the one speedy development in the whole dispute. Then the merry-go-round began; considerably more erratic in its gyrations than the measured circle of a real merry-go-round, but in the end not seeming to get any further.

Here are some of the things which happened in the crazy-quilt battle which our national administration must recognize as a result of its labor policy. On March 20, 1943, the United Mine Workers agreed to postpone a strike a month beyond the expiration of contracts, until April 30, and make any settlement retroactive, because negotiations thus far had been unsuccessful. It took 9 days and the intervention of the President merely to get agreement on that. Despite the intervention of the President's personal representative, Dr. John R. Steelman, the negotiations broke down again, and on April 22, the weak hand of the Secretary of Labor made its one and only appearance in the whole drawn-out dispute. On April 22, Madam Perkins certified the dispute to the National War Labor Board and retired for the duration of the argument.

By April 28 the National War Labor Board gave up, too, and referred the dispute to the President. By this time, more than 67,000 miners were on strike, and they rejected the President's ultimatum to be at work by 10 a. m. on May 1. By May 1 most of the total of 530,000 were out, and at the President's direction Secretary Ickes seized the mines for the first time. A day later Ickes and Lewis agreed on a 2-week truce. A day after that Lewis, speaking for the United Mine Workers, reaffirmed the \$2-a-day demand.

This time negotiations failed because the United Mine Workers refused to deal with the War Labor Board. On May 18 they broke down again because Ickes said he had no power to deal with Lewis and that any contract must have W. L. B. sanction. On May 25 they broke down again because the W. L. B. refused a \$2-a-day raise. On May 31 the negotiations between the miners and the operators broke down once more. And on June 1, 530,000 miners were out, once more refusing to work without a contract.

Again the President conferred, and again the miners went back under a 2-week truce.

June 8 the negotiations collapsed again. On June 11, because Ickes attempted to fine the miners \$5 apiece for striking, almost 2,000 men were out. On June 15 the negotiations collapsed once more, and by June 19, 58,000 miners were out. On June 20 the W. L. B. talks collapsed, and on June 21 the 530,000 miners again were not at work.

The following day the miners agreed on a truce to October 31, providing the Government kept control of the mines.

And, 1 day later, the President, demonstrating again his acute sense of political timing, in a clever political move, designed to show he had a firm, strong hand in labor disputes, said that he intended to ask Congress to raise the non-combatant draft age to 65, to prevent future strikes by inducting the strikers. Whatever became of that program? Nothing—to my knowledge.

The same day that the President made that threat Secretary Ickes gave America the sober news that 20,000,000 tons of coal had been lost to the Nation since May 1.

On June 24 came more sober news. Forty percent of the Appalachian miners were still on strike, and the United States Steel Co. announced the closing of 10 blast furnaces the following day, due to a shortage of coal.

I cannot give you all the details, it would take almost as long as it did to try to solve the dispute itself, but on June 27, steel company officials announced that the curtailment of production had so far cost 24,000 tons of steel to a nation acutely requiring war weapons.

By July 6, all mines were in production, but men were still on strike. On the ninth the President, in another carefully designed move to absolve himself and the nameless men around him from all blame, said he could not force Lewis to sign a contract approved by the War Labor Board—that he could seize a mine, he said, but not a labor union. A tardy, pitiful excuse on the part of the Executive of a strong nation fighting total war.

But by July 15, 98 percent of the miners were back at work, and July 21, Lewis signed a contract with the Illinois operators calling for retroactive portal-to-portal pay and a raise of about \$4.50 for a 5-day workweek.

On August 20, Ickes gave back five mines.

On August 23, Ickes gave back 53 mines.

On August 25, the War Labor Board rejected the Illinois agreement on the ground that the \$1.25 daily portal-to-portal portion of the pay increase was a hidden inflationary wage increase.

By September 24, 369 mines had been given back by Ickes.

On September 23 the United Mine Workers and the Illinois operators submitted a new contract to the War Labor Board calling for a total increase on a 5-day week of about \$2 a day.

By October 12 Ickes had given back all the mines and men were striking again in accordance with the terms of

the truce in protest to the vacating of Government authority.

On October 26 the War Labor Board cut the Illinois wage agreement 37½ cents a day.

On October 28 the War Labor Board countered the \$2 a day demanded by the anthracite miners with 32 cents, which they said was proper under the Little Steel formula.

On October 29 the President promised decisive action if the 90,000 miners by then on strike were not back in the mines by the 1st of November.

On the 1st of November 530,000 miners refused to work without a contract.

Once more Ickes had all the mines.

This time Ickes suddenly had the authority after all to sign a contract with the miners, and by November 3 they were back at work on the basis of a contract giving them a raise of about \$1.50 per day.

And on November 10 came the surprising announcement through Chairman William H. Davis that the War Labor Board would support the Little Steel formula steadfastly. Nevertheless, they approved on November 20 the new contract with a cut of only 30½ cents a week. The price of coal had to be raised. And on December 17 Lewis signed a contract with two-thirds of the industry calling for \$40 in retroactive travel time which had once been ruled inflationary, and other terms approximating the agreement with Ickes.

On January 11, as though the confusion was not already great enough, Secretary Ickes announced that the year 1943 was the highest year in the history of coal production, and that he had given back 465 mines to their owners.

Since that time, the coal mines seem to have left the news pages. I do not know where Ickes put the mines. The last I heard the operators had the 465 back, and that the three-thousand-odd others were still operating by long-distance telephone from the Interior Building. If that is the case, it means that this expensive dispute which began more than a year ago and concerns as vital an industry as any still remains unsettled.

The United Mine Workers and the carriers dealt with each other, the President's personal representative, the Department of Labor, the War Labor Board, the President, the Secretary of the Interior, the Office of Economic Stabilization, and I don't know what others.

If you can find, in that welter of confusion, the earmarks of anything which could rightfully be called a labor policy, your imagination is better than mine. You cannot find the points of disagreement, you cannot fix responsibility, you cannot place blame or commendation, you cannot even fully understand the issues at stake. You cannot tell which bureau or agency was supposed to act, as the chase went from one office to another, nor who had the authority to act. Sometimes, apparently, a bureau has authority—sometimes it does not. Sometimes a raise is inflationary—later the same raise to the same group under a different name or secured through a different agency is not inflationary. Is it

any wonder that Americans at home and abroad are confused and angry, even if they do not know at whom?

I have gone into something of the history of these two disputes for a very good reason. There is, as most observers are aware, a current attempt on the part of the President to deftly drag an eloquent herring across the trail and to shift the responsibility for this limping, crippled, crabwise approach to America's No. 1 problem onto the long suffering shoulders of Congress. The President would like to square himself as President with the men in arms who have given him such unflinching and courageous support as their Commander in Chief, by pointing an accusing Executive finger at Congress as the unpatriotic duty shirker. He would be blameless.

That is why, in his well-timed Executive message at the beginning of this third calendar year of war, he asked Congress for a national service act, which he has since made no effort to pass. In fact, to make sure that the people would be adequately confused about the subsequent activities of Congress, he tied the National Service Act to four other controversial measures on the passage of which, he said, the National Service Act should also depend for passage.

Now, when the American people, including especially the American fighting men, rise up against him in their righteous wrath, he will bend a direct accusing finger to the Halls of Congress and say, with his usual matchless eloquence, "I tried, but those fellows over there would not pass a national service act."

This story of unsurpassed inadequacy is not advanced for partisan reasons. I do it in the interest of focusing attention on America's No. 1 domestic wartime problem, and in order to propose a method and a man to solve it, I bring our President into the discussion to fix the full responsibility upon his administration, as it belongs, and to charge him with the somber responsibility of solving it as his public trust. I suggest to him a proved, practical, solution.

In the State of Minnesota, at one time, there was an extremely bad labor-management-Government situation. It surpassed, in its bitterness, the intensity of the current situation in the Nation. Violent strikes and riots were the accepted methods of bargaining. Labor organizing was synonymous with force. Businessmen, like the Arab, were folding up their battered tents and silently stealing away from the state to more peaceful realms.

Disorder and ill feeling mounted during the thirties. Some of you may remember the bloody milk strikes of 1930, '31, and '32. In a truckers' strike in Minneapolis in 1934, two citizen deputies were killed in a riot. A couple of months later, 2 picketers were killed and 50 wounded when police fired into a crowd of picketers. Howard Guilford, editor of a Minneapolis weekly which had criticized the State administration and the labor racketeers, was assassinated. In 1935 the police and the pickets fought again, this time killing 2 and wounding 30 more. Another editor, Walter Liggett, was assassinated.

In 1937 a mob invaded the halls of the capitol itself and took overnight possession of the legislative chambers.

This was the situation when Harold E. Stassen began his first term as Governor in January of 1939. Feeling of class against class had reached an all-time high. A conservative legislature, aroused by this lawlessness and violence, was ready to wipe out many of the recognized rights of organized labor completely. The radical wing of labor leadership wanted no controls. In between was the sound middle ground, which Harold Stassen pursued, with remarkable insight and unswerving patience, perseverance, and the Governor worked untiringly, with legislative leaders, to compromise the conflicting views and to bring about enactment of a fair and workable labor peace law.

The law itself, as it was finally written, marked a new step forward in labor relations in America. It provided complete and adequate machinery for the peaceful settlement of labor disputes without denying the basic rights of either capital or labor.

The underlying principle of the Minnesota Labor Relations Act is negotiation before the strike occurs. It provides that the employer must give 10 days' notice before he can lock out; that the union give 10 days' notice before it may strike. Negotiation takes place in the quiet atmosphere of the labor conciliator's office while no wages, profits, or production are lost. If no agreement is reached, the strike or lock-out may then be exercised, unless the subject of the dispute is deemed to be in the public interest, in which case the Governor may invoke another 30-day waiting period while a commission of three, appointed by the Governor, attempts once again to settle the dispute.

Additions have been made to the law since then; one, a union democracy act, insuring the rights of democratic procedure within unions to the rank and file members, including an annual financial statement. Another prohibits the secondary boycott.

Harold E. Stassen, while Governor, appointed three labor conciliators to administer the law. They were Lloyd J. Haney, president of the St. Paul Typographical Union, Alfred P. Blair, member of and business agent for the brewery workers of Duluth, and James L. Kelley, first vice president of the International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers.

The law has been tremendously successful. During the first 2 years of its operation strikes were cut by two-thirds over the previous 2-year average and man-days lost by more than 80 percent, while the national strike total was increasing.

During the first 4 years and 2 months of its administration a total of 2,492 out of 2,612 disputes were settled peaceably. These threatened strikes involved almost 200,000 workers.

Today, with 1½ percent of the Nation's wage earners, Minnesota has less than one-half of 1 percent of the Nation's strikes, or less than a third of the national average.

While the Nation in 1942, according to the N. W. L. B., had to suffer through 1,363 strikes in war industries, which cost the Nation's war plants more than 2,000,000 man-days, there was not a single stoppage of any consequence in any Minnesota war plant due to labor difficulties. In fact, since Pearl Harbor to date there has been no stoppage of any consequence in any of Minnesota's many war plants due to labor troubles. And in the vital iron mines of Minnesota's high range, producing about 70 percent of all the iron ore for our mighty American war machine, there has not been a single moment lost due to labor difficulties since war began. Last year, while the Nation once more had to patiently bear a total of 3,750 strikes that cost our war effort more than 13,000,000 man-days, Minnesota had 10 strikes, according to the best estimate now available.

It seems that the lesson is plain. What we need to put an end to the ineffectiveness of the administration's so-called labor policy is a plan, and a man.

That there is a plan available has been demonstrated in Minnesota. It seems strange that the President, in his many requests to the Nation and to the Congress for unity, has never thought of presenting to Congress a plan for getting unity of Government, labor, and capital.

If the President is sincere in his desire to prevent strikes and achieve unity, he will recognize what must be done and act immediately. The situation has already furnished enough grist for the mills of Axis propaganda; it has already sufficiently impeded the war effort; it has already stirred enough justifiable resentment among the fighting men, the responsible elements of labor, the rank and file of patriotic Americans, the Congress.

In fact, in a statement attributed to General Marshall and never repudiated, it was said that the threatened railroad and steel strikes delayed victory 6 months and might cost the Nation hundreds of thousands of lives.

I call upon the President to present to the Congress and to the people a sound, over-all plan for settling labor disputes patterned after the Minnesota labor peace law, and clearly defining the authority and responsibility. Such a plan should recognize the rights of both labor and capital, but it will also define their responsibilities. It will place the final responsibility for the settlement of all labor disputes in the hands of one single, definite agency, so that the responsibility may be fixed and the pressure of public opinion directed at the proper point to arrive at settlements in labor disputes. It will provide for a waiting period for all disputes, a strike vote, and a written notice of intent to strike, a certain period before a strike takes place. It will further provide for a further waiting period to be invoked by the Executive if the threatened strike is in an industry found to be in the national public interest. This period is needed in order to give time to arrive at the facts and let the American people know what are the issues and what is at stake. Then public opinion can exert its tremendous force. Such a program will cease to

emphasize the differences between labor and capital, between labor and government, between capital and government, and will lay emphasis on the common interests of labor, government, and capital, and the united national interest of winning this war by the fastest possible means. It will provide orderly means for enforcement and appeal through the established courts of the Nation.

That is the plan.

The President, secondly, if he sincerely desires to end labor strikes, disputes, and stoppages, will appoint to a position, which I shall call director of labor relations, some man who has proven his ability to deal fearlessly, fairly, and impartially with labor and management. Such a man must have the confidence of labor as well as of industry. This man should have full authority and full responsibility for the settlement of labor disputes.

I can assure you that if Harold Stassen is elected President that he will follow such a course.

Stassen, as Governor, won the mutual respect and confidence of both labor and capital.

He has clearly demonstrated on a State-wide scale in a State with many large, wide, and variegated industries, from mining to flour milling, automobile assembly to corn canning, that he has the ability and respect to solve the problem of labor relations.

His record as Governor proves that he understands sound governmental administration, the delegation of authority, the fixing of responsibility to make a program of labor relations work. He has proven his ability to work harmoniously with a legislature, and that is a crying need right now.

Stassen believes in the future of American labor. He said, in a speech to the American Federation of Labor convention in 1941:

My personal family circle has within it brothers holding A. F. of L. cards. My official family circle has within it, in important administrative positions, many members of the A. F. of L. I believe fundamentally in the union organization of workmen.

And again, in an article for the Saturday Evening Post, he said:

Strong labor organizations are here to stay and it is a good thing they are * * * (Government) should seek to improve their functions in the broadest social sense, and it should act firmly but justly to curb any abuses. * * * Stoppages of work should occur only through the free ballot of the members. Jurisdictional strikes should not be permitted. * * * The officers of unions should be elected at reasonable intervals by the free ballot of the members. Decisions on dues, on initiation fees, and special assessments likewise ought to require the free ballot of the members. Members are entitled to receive, at least once a year, financial statements showing the major operations of their union.

He believes in the future of American capital. He has said:

The New Deal climate, in its antagonism to the American productive system, cannot be repealed too soon. * * * It is an instructive contrast to read the record of American industry and labor * * * in the production of the materials of war, and com-

pare it with the record of the Government in such matters as rationing, manpower, price control, and food distribution. Any doubt as to the basic soundness of our free-production system and any lurking belief that the Government, if it took over, might make a better job of it, should be, once and for all, dispelled by the way in which the latter has bungled while the former delivered the goods.

He has clearly demonstrated by his record in Minnesota that Government can bring labor and capital together, instead of constantly emphasizing their differences.

The Republican Party can shorten the war by nominating and electing a President who has proven he can realistically meet these problems and, with the cooperation of the Congress, work out solutions. Harold Stassen is such a man.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MASON].

(Mr. MASON asked and received permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

WHY WE SHOULD CHANGE HORSES NOW

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, this is the third of a series of speeches I have prepared and presented to the House in which the fallacies and mistakes of the New Deal administration have been pointed out. The first, given on May 13, 1943, was entitled "The Womb-to-Tomb Security Illusion." In that speech I analyzed the report of the National Resources Planning Board and pointed out the decided socialistic trend of the New Deal. That speech was carefully documented to show the socialistic philosophy of the leading New Dealers. I concluded it by saying that in view of the socialistic philosophy contained in the Delano report and the socialistic philosophy that permeates the New Deal as shown by the statements of its leaders, the main issue in the 1944 campaign should be, "Get rid of the crackpots, Communists, and Communist sympathizers in Government service, and defeat at the polls all elected officials responsible for their appointment."

On September 30, 1943, I gave in the House the second speech of the series. That speech was entitled "The State of the Nation From a Congressional Viewpoint." In that speech I reviewed the last decade which I designated as the "rubber stamp" era, listed the chief accomplishments of the new Congress elected in 1942, and called attention to the two schools of thought existing today in Washington concerning the post-war future. I concluded my second speech by saying, "We need men, not mice, in Congress."

Today I offer the third and final speech of the series. I have chosen as a title "Why We Should Change Horses Now."

Mr. Chairman, in 1932, in the midst of world chaos and threatened world bankruptcy, Mr. Roosevelt came forth as a candidate for the Presidency. He spoke with what sounded like high courage, great conviction, and unbounded optimism. He said:

Let us have the courage to stop borrowing to meet continuing deficits.

Again he said:

If the Nation is living within its income, its credit is good. If, in some crises, it lives beyond its income for a year or two, it can usually borrow temporarily at reasonable rates. But if, like a spendthrift, it throws discretion to the winds, and is willing to make no sacrifice at all in spending; if it extends its taxing to the limit of the people's power to pay and continues to pile up deficits, then it is on the road to bankruptcy.

Those were sound words, courageous words, convincing words. President Roosevelt was elected the first time upon the basis of those statements. A bewildered Nation turned to him as the apostle of hope, of courage, of sanity. But alas! Shortly after he took office, Lord Keynes, financial adviser to the British Government, persuaded President Roosevelt to discard the economy program he initiated when he took office for a "spend and spend, tax and tax, elect and elect" program. From then on we have been sinking deeper and deeper into debt, until today national bankruptcy seems to be just around the corner.

It is the sad record of this Nation that since 1934 under Mr. Roosevelt's administration the national debt has risen every year; the Budget has gotten further out of balance every year—before we went into the war as well as since—and Mr. Roosevelt and his economic magicians and crystal gazers finally, as a measure of self-excuse—and a poor self-excuse it is—invented the plea that debt was meaningless because "we owe it to ourselves." I say to you that we owe it to ourselves not to be fooled again into any gamble, led by a group seeking to dominate world-power politics, by repeating the delusions, the economic absurdities, and the international nonsense which followed the First World War.

Today we are hearing the same fallacies which Gareth Garrett so ably analyzed and exposed in his book *A Bubble That Broke the World*, published in 1932, resurrected as a new economic discovery in order to lure us into undertaking to underwrite once more the living levels, the wage levels, the educational systems, the governmental policies, and, in fact, the governmental plans of all the other nations of the world.

There are 2,000,000,000 people in the world. More than half of them fall within the category of the ill-fed, the ill-clad, the ill-housed. In spite of the billions of dollars that were spent by the New Deal administration upon its political W. P. A., unemployment persisted and the public debt rose to an all-time high even before we entered the war. That debt is still going up, and if we permit the proponents of U. N. R. R. A.—a proposed world-wide W. P. A.—to have their way, our present astronomical debt will continue to rise faster and go higher than even the incomprehensible figures which now describe that debt. It is pertinent at this point to remind ourselves that while the debt may be owed by the Government within the Nation, the goods and services which comprise that debt will be flowing out to other countries and we will be depleting our natural resources, exporting our energy and

our labor, never to get them back again.

Mr. Chairman, I want to call attention at this point to the fact that during the New Deal "rubber stamp" era there grew up in Washington an arrogant, insolent, wasteful, and cunning bureaucracy which began with clever design to extend its tentacles into every State and county in the Union. Headed by Felix Frankfurter, Tommy Corcoran, Ben Cohen, Leon Henderson, Jerome Frank, Mordecai Ezekiel, Judge Rosenman, and others, this bureaucracy sought to entrench itself as it became swollen and arrogant with power. Finally, as the years went on, and the President lost his chance to pack the Supreme Court by law, but gained the same power by mutations of time and human frailties, the bureaucrats believed the time had come to do a job of thoroughly discrediting the legislative branch of the Government in the minds of the people.

To the end of thus discrediting the people's special instrument of control over their Government, the propaganda campaign carried on by this group assumed the most extensive and vicious proportions of any attack ever made against the legislative branch. Members of Congress who had the courage to stand for the right, and to battle for the preservation of our American constitutional form of government, and our free-enterprise system of economy, were openly threatened with political assassination and with the smearing of their personal characters.

During this period the administration's political W. P. A. and kindred organizations were set up and used for the bold, plain, and insolent purposes of political prostitution. A Senate investigating committee found that under the directorship of Harry Hopkins, the manager in chief of that stenchful Democratic Convention in Chicago that nominated Mr. Roosevelt for a third term, Government relief under W. P. A. had been distorted into the most powerful political instrument of partisan advantage ever devised in the United States of America. In Kentucky, Indiana, and other States, this Senate committee found that intimidation, bribery, and wanton violation of the Corrupt Practices Act not only were countenanced by Harry Hopkins as the Director of W. P. A., but were encouraged by him. When the stench became so offensive to the Nation that even the New Deal managers, accustomed to rottenness as they were, dared not try to continue it longer, Harry Hopkins was promoted to the Cabinet by the way of the secretaryship of Commerce in order to get him out of the line of fire. He finally had to be withdrawn from that position under the plea of illness, and was boosted to a super-Cabinet job ladling out lend-lease billions which must be provided by the overburdened taxpayers of the United States of America.

Meanwhile, these efforts to discredit the Congress as the people's instrument of control over their Government had so aroused the people that in 1938 they elected 6 additional Republican Senators,

and 80 additional Republican Members of the House. Realizing the utter danger to which our American constitutional system had been exposed, and frightened by the heavy infiltration into the Government bureaus of Communists whose purposes were to overthrow our American system of government, the American people again in 1942 increased the Republican contingent in the Senate by 9 more, and the contingent in the House by 44—and the “rubber stamp” era or the “regimented thirties,” ended.

These efforts by Mr. Roosevelt and his “palace guard” to discredit the Congress as an institution and, in that way, to weaken and finally to destroy the remaining checks and balances provided by the Constitution over the acts of the executive department, reached a new high, or a new low, as one might choose to put it, in a series of insulting messages recently sent by the Chief Executive to the Congress. In his message concerning the deliberations of the Senate and the House on the soldiers’ ballot, Mr. Roosevelt did the unprecedented and unethical thing in attempting to interfere directly in the deliberations of the Congress on pending legislation. He branded the measure passed by the Congress as a fraud on both the soldiers and the American people. In that statement he directly attacked the integrity of every Member of the Congress as well as the integrity of the legislative branch of the Government as a whole.

He repeated these insults in an even more aggravated form in his message vetoing the tax bill. Not satisfied with vetoing the revenue measure, which he had a technical right to do, although he violated another precedent to do it, Mr. Roosevelt ignored the advice of his own Senate leader by indulging in not one but several gratuitous jibes and insults at the Congress. So brazen, so insolent, so uncalled for were these insults, that they caused even Mr. Roosevelt’s faithful flag-bearer to revolt, and, in protest against this action by the Chief Executive to resign his leadership in the Senate. He was immediately and unanimously reelected to majority leadership in that body in an action which showed that party lines had been eradicated by this Executive assault on the legislative branch of the Government. Indeed, one distinguished Senator summed up the Chief Executive’s unparalleled and inexcusable attitude by saying that he was running on a fourth-term anti-Congress platform.

This historic and tragic episode, while we are engaged in the most desperate war in the history of this Nation, and in the history of the world, was the culmination of a long campaign of vilification of the legislative branch indulged in by the President, by his spokesmen, and by New Deal columnists, all with the approval of the Chief Executive.

Mr. Chairman, had it not been for the advent of the war the New Deal administration would have been exposed by now as having failed to solve a single domestic problem, as having failed to keep a single major political promise, and as having permitted, if not aided and abetted, Communist leaders to infiltrate into

every department of Government, Communists whose sole purpose is to overthrow our free enterprise system and change our form of government, by persuasion, if possible, by cunning and subterfuge, if possible, by revolution and riot, if necessary. If anybody believes for a moment that patriotism has replaced treachery in the hearts and minds of these Communists during the past 2 years, that individual is grievously mistaken. Communists were picketing the White House and Communists were sabotaging our production of planes and other machines and matériel of defense up to the very hour Adolf Hitler turned on his partner Joe Stalin and set the Germans at the throats of the Russians. There can be no question in the mind of any clear-thinking person that if Joe Stalin made peace with Germany tomorrow these same American Communists, as slimy and as treacherous as ever, would immediately resume sabotaging our production of war machines and matériel, would foment strikes and walk-outs, and, if they dared, would again picket the White House against America’s further participation in the war. Now, these are all facts, as I have good reason to know. They are facts sustained completely and absolutely by the latest expressions of Earl Browder, the convict, who was pardoned for his crimes by the President as a political sop to Communists “in the interest of national unity.”

Mr. Chairman, when Mr. Roosevelt was a candidate for the Presidency the first time he made declarations which were in accord with the very essence of the Constitution and the finest traditions of our American political, economic, and social way of life. He said in a radio address on March 2, 1930:

In the matter of a great number of * * * vital problems of government, such as the conduct of public utilities, of banks, of insurance, of business, of agriculture, of education, of social welfare, and of a dozen other important features * * * Washington must not be encouraged to interfere.

Again, in an address before the conference of Governors at New London, Conn., on July 16, 1929, Mr. Roosevelt, then Governor of New York, declared:

But there is a tendency, and to my mind a dangerous tendency, on the part of our National Government to encroach, on one excuse or another, more and more upon State supremacy. The elastic theory of interstate commerce, for instance, has been stretched almost to the breaking point to cover certain regulatory powers desired by Washington.

Again, in his radio address of March 2, 1930, Mr. Roosevelt declared:

It was clear to the framers of our Constitution that the greatest possible liberty of self-government must be given to each State, and that any national administration attempting to make all laws for the whole Nation * * * would inevitably result at some future time in a dissolution of the Union itself. * * * Now, to bring about government by oligarchy masquerading as democracy, it is fundamentally essential that practically all authority and control be centralized in our National Government. The individual sovereignty * * * must first be destroyed. * * * We are safe from the danger of any such departure from the principles on which this country was founded just so long as the individual home rule of

the States is scrupulously preserved and fought for whenever it seems to be in danger.

Those were strong words, brave words, timely words from the lips of Candidate Roosevelt. Need I tell you, however, that from the first day of its advent up to the beginning of the present World War the New Deal administration has repeatedly violated every one of these declarations.

Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this review of Mr. Roosevelt’s profound declarations before he became President, his cynical breaking of all those declarations, and his more cynical discarding of all the profound truths which he previously had uttered is to show that his administration never meant to do anything more than to give lip service to these profound convictions and traditions of the American people; and that, behind the scenes, a swollen, powerful, insolent, arrogant, cunning bureaucracy left no move unmade and no stone unturned to violate every precept Mr. Roosevelt had laid down in his first candidacy for the Presidency. The Good Book says: “By their fruits ye shall know them.” Today we are looking at the fruits of the New Deal administration.

We have heard much lately from those prominent in the administration of what they allege is complacency on the part of the people. My own opinion is that a great part of this so-called complacency is hesitancy and bewilderment on the part of the people because of evasive and misleading statements by officials high in the Government; because of broken promises cynically violated over the past 10 years; because of a veritable maelstrom of contradictions, cross purposes, overlapping functions, jealousies, interdepartmental and interbureau feuds, conflicting orders and policies, the injection of partisan politics into the war operations, and, finally, the utter failure of Mr. Roosevelt to remedy these conditions although they have been called to his attention time and again, over and over again, by many different, responsible persons.

Mr. Chairman, let us now look into another phase of Mr. Roosevelt’s past performances and compare them with his present promises. They have to do with our armed forces and the administration’s attitude toward veterans. In a broadcast which was conveyed by short wave to all the United States troops everywhere in the world, Mr. Roosevelt promised all sorts of glowing things to the veterans when they return from the war this time. Muster-out pay, pensions, hospitalization for the disabled, rehabilitation, and so on.

In the light of these glowing promises made to the veterans by short wave, it is well to look back to the time when Mr. Roosevelt came into office on a platform guaranteeing that he would reduce the cost of government 25 percent. In those early days the veterans of the First World War and of the Spanish-American War became the victims of Mr. Roosevelt’s vitriolic tongue and pen. As a part of his economy program he proposed to close veterans’ hospitals by the score, and to throw thousands upon thousands

of disabled veterans into the streets, as well as to prevent pensions for veterans. Previously, upon his election, he had offered Senator Bronson Cutting, of New Mexico, a place in his Cabinet, which Senator Cutting declined. The President later broke both his personal and political friendship with Senator Cutting because the latter stood on the floor with other Senators and pleaded with President Roosevelt not to take the harsh measures he contemplated against the veterans. The President went ahead and took those measures. He threw those veterans out of the hospitals. The veterans were told that they were not entitled to any more consideration than any other citizens, and that "your service should be your badge of honor."

Who was the Senate leader for this Presidential legislation to deprive these injured veterans of hospitalization back in those days? It was Senator Jimmy Byrnes, of South Carolina, who is now the President's super-over-all-war administrator. It was these gentlemen who picked out the veterans who had fought for their country and who had bled for their country to bear the brunt of that economy promise while political henchmen such as Rex Tugwell, Harry Hopkins, Tommy Corcoran, and Ben Cohen, came in to draw fat salaries and to hand out multiplied millions.

Now, if you wish to argue that the President may have changed his mind toward the veterans in these past 10 years, I answer that by quoting the words of a wise man, "We can judge a man's character not by his promises for the future, but by his performances in the past."

The record of the procedure in both Houses of the Congress will disclose that it was the Congress in every case who defended the rights, the hospitalization, the rehabilitation, the vocational training, and the pensions for the veterans, even going so far as to override the Presidential veto on several occasions in order to do so.

It is, of course, grotesque, and incredibly insolent, for any individual, the Chief Executive or anybody else, to try to assert that he is going to provide the returning soldiers and sailors with mustering-out pay, hospitalization, rehabilitation, vocational training, or any other benefits. It will be the American people, a grateful American people, acting through their Congress, who will provide these benefits for the returning soldiers and sailors, and who will pay the bills.

Mr. Chairman, we are going to hear much as the campaign of 1944 comes on about it not being wise to trade horses in the middle of the stream or to change commanders in the middle of the war. Now, what are the facts? The facts are these. Any President is, by virtue of his office, Commander in Chief of the armed forces. His function and duty under the Constitution as Commander in Chief is simply to approve the plans and the strategy devised for the defense of the Nation and the prosecution of war by the professional soldiers and sailors of the armed forces. These trained planners and strategists are educated at great expense to the taxpayers at West Point and

Annapolis. They are throughout their entire military careers constantly studying strategy, planning how to meet assault from any quarter of the globe, and their plans have to carry on year after year regardless of any political changes, regardless of any shifting of occupants in the White House, regardless of any political considerations. Unless he were a trained general or a trained admiral, the Chief Executive, acting as Commander in Chief of the armed forces, would render his Nation a great disservice, and probably would involve his country in disaster after disaster if he attempted to override or overrule the plans and strategies devised by these trained defenders in the Army and the Navy, the marines, and the Air Force.

It is, therefore, absurd for anybody to argue that we cannot change Commanders in Chief in the middle of a war. If Mr. Roosevelt, or any other man, were so indispensable as President and Commander in Chief that disaster and defeat would overtake this Nation if he were defeated, the American people could consider themselves in a desperately dangerous situation. The fact of the matter is that if Mr. Roosevelt ceased to function tomorrow the plans for the war would go right on; the strategists would continue to function; the soldiers and sailors and the women as well would continue under the same guidance to battle on the fighting lines, while the home forces would continue under the same guidance in field, in shipyard, in mill and factory to produce the machines and matériel of war. The claim that it would be dangerous for America to change Commanders in Chief in the middle of the war is just as empty, is just as plainly partisan political tommyrot as it is to claim that any one man out of 132,000,000 people is so indispensable in the chair of the Chief Executive that the Nation would falter in its course and fail as a democracy if he were displaced by a vote of the people or if he were removed by an inscrutable providence.

The American people have made it plain that they want their Congress to be an independent instrument of the people's will in government. They have also demonstrated that they do not want one-man government. They have demonstrated they do not intend to surrender the control of their affairs permanently to a political bureaucracy. They have demonstrated that they mean to maintain and to perpetuate our American free constitutional governmental, economic, and social system.

The American people do not believe, and they will not be convinced, that they have lost either the right or the capacity for self-government. They do not believe, and they will not be convinced, that their sons and daughters, their brothers and sisters should fight and die on the battle lines for freedom and Americanism while at home men lusting for world power defeat the very objectives for which our armed forces are offering themselves upon the altar of their country.

We have gone a long way in 10 years toward dictatorship and away from democracy in America. The American

people have seen the danger signs. They have turned back. Their faces are set in the direction of free government, free enterprise, and free society for the future in America; and Heaven help the man or the men who incur their righteous wrath by trying to change our American system into some imitation of a foreign dictatorship, either communistic or fascistic.

It is obvious to all of us that only a free, sound, solvent United States of America can help the rest of the world regain sanity, peace, progress, and prosperity. The New Deal bubble has burst. The horse that has kept us in the middle of the stream for nearly 12 years; that has carried us farther and farther downstream toward bankruptcy, regimentation, and despair; that has willfully created one national emergency after another, is not the horse that we want to ride any longer. We have lost confidence in its ability to carry us safely across the stream. Twelve years is a long, long time to be kept in the middle of the stream, riding the same horse. If we ever expect to get across to terra firma, we had better change horses now, before it is too late.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. MASON. I yield.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I was very much interested in one observation the gentleman made which had to do with the expression we often hear "We owe it to ourselves," referring to the national debt. I do not believe in that philosophy, that we need not be concerned about the debt just because we owe it to ourselves. I think that is just as dangerous as most any other kind of debt. Last evening Chester Bowles, the Administrator of the Office of Price Administration, delivered an address in which he laid down in general that since the inception of O. P. A. and the price-control program there has been saved to the American people on the goods they have purchased as individuals \$22,000,000,000, and that there has been saved on the goods purchased by the Government, which would interest the citizens as taxpayers generally, according to Mr. Bowles, \$69,000,000,000.

Mr. MASON. I recall those statistical mirages.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Or a total of \$89,000,000,000, which is roughly about \$675 per capita on the basis of a 135,000,000 population. He also portrayed the picture as this saving having cost the taxpayer only \$1.14 per capita per annum. Those are pretty high returns—\$3.42 as against \$675. If it makes no difference about the debt simply because we owe it to ourselves, what difference does it make whether we save \$89,000,000,000 or \$69,000,000,000 or what not? If owing a debt to yourself is all right why boast about saving money for taxpayers?

Mr. MASON. My answer to that, of course, is that on the one hand one of the New Deal spokesmen comes out and says it makes no difference because we owe the debt to ourselves, but on the other hand another New Dealer comes out and says: "We have saved you \$89,000,000,000 through a statistical mirage."

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from California [Mr. ANDERSON].

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Chairman, this country is faced with a tremendous new responsibility—that of providing suitable jobs in private industry for its discharged service men and women. As increasing numbers of veterans of the present war are mustered out of the various branches of the service this responsibility is going to grow. Just what is being done about it?

We have provided for separation pay, or mustering-out pay, for our returning soldiers and sailors, but this is only the first step in a program designed to reabsorb them as rapidly as possible into civilian life. The comparatively small sum of money they will receive is not going to last long under present circumstances. Something more than just money is needed.

When Congress passed the Selective Service Act it wrote into the law a provision that permits honorably discharged servicemen to return to jobs held prior to induction. Congress has provided generous benefits for the dependents of service personnel who die in defense of their country and it has instituted programs for the rehabilitation and vocational training of injured veterans. Still that is not enough.

Proper reintegration into civilian life cannot be accomplished with simply a physical examination, a mustering-out pay check and a ticket home. The fact that a man's pre-war job is still waiting for him is not the answer either. Specialized training in any one of the numerous branches of the service may have fitted him for a far better paying job or a more responsible position than he held when he was inducted.

How then, is the individual going to be properly classified when he is ready to return to civilian life and who is going to classify him? When the Selective Service System sent its questionnaire to all registrants in the United States it obtained a wealth of information regarding the special talents and qualifications of every male citizen between the ages of 18 and 65. This was of inestimable value in assisting to place each person in his proper niche in our vast military organization.

Would it not be a good idea to use this same method of determining the individual's specialized training when he returns to civilian employment? Why not use the questionnaire in reverse, plus carefully planned interviews and counsel before the veteran is discharged? We do not want to put a man back on the job in a service station if he is an accomplished radio technician. Nor do we want to help him return to his old position as an elevator operator when he has developed into a first-class aviation machinist.

What particular agency of the Government is going to be able to best judge the veteran's ability when he is ready to be discharged? The United States Employment Service? The War Manpower

Commission? The Selective Service System? Of course not. The only branch of the Government that will be properly qualified to classify the individual's proficiency is the division of the armed forces in which he has served.

Fortunately, this problem has not been entirely overlooked, but it needs to be expanded and perfected. I have here a brief summary of the excellent work being done along these lines by the Army Air Forces redistribution centers, from which I would like to quote:

Working in close cooperation with the above program are the Army Air Forces redistribution centers, with headquarters at Atlantic City, N. J. They are now established in three strategic areas in the continental United States. The purpose of these centers is to examine, reevaluate, and reassign personnel returned from overseas. The redistribution work is directed by the Office of the Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Personnel.

Vocational guidance-personnel officers work with wounded men in the convalescent centers who are to be reassigned in the service or discharged to civilian life because of physical disabilities. The soldier is given personal counsel and aided in finding the type of work for which he is best suited in the light of his desires, training, and disability.

Under the direction of vocational-guidance counselors a broad program of integrational vocational training is carried on in the convalescent centers to enable the wounded to start on their vocational retraining even while they are patients in the hospital. This program is coordinated with and records made available to the Veterans' Administration, War Manpower Commission, Reemployment Division of the Selective Service, and the United States Employment Service.

The purpose of the Army Air Forces program in convalescent and redistribution centers is to return all possible Air Forces personnel to a proper duty assignment; but if this is impossible or impracticable for medical reasons, to aid the discharged soldier in establishing himself in a self-supporting, self-respecting place in civilian life.

The above summary, of course, refers principally to the work that is being done in connection with those who are physically disabled. The time is not far distant, we hope, when the same thing will have to be done for men who are physically sound. With eleven or twelve million men in the service this presents a real challenge to the Army and Navy, to the Government, and to private industry.

Let us take a look at what one private industrial organization is doing in this regard. Not long ago I had the pleasure of discussing with a representative of the Douglas Aircraft Corporation the very excellent system of employee placement that this huge company has worked out. The Douglas Corporation has devised a plan for interviewing, classifying, and placing discharged servicemen which might well serve as a model not only to other industrial organizations but to the various branches of the armed services as well.

The young man to whom I talked, Mr. Clare Hays, of the employee-placement division of the Douglas Aircraft Corporation, has helped to evolve a plan that is working, and working well. He proposes that the various units of the Army

and Navy adopt a system which is outlined somewhat as follows:

MILITARY PERSONNEL SERVICE BUREAU

First. The purpose: To act as a military job-procurement bureau for servicemen, prior to their discharge—medically or otherwise—now and in the post-war period, thus assisting the men in service to find the right niche in civilian life.

This could be brought about through interviews and counsel by men who have served in the armed forces and who understand the problems of the man who has become accustomed to military life.

Forms or questionnaires, similar to those now used by procurement officers, could be properly set up and employed by a forms and procedure department. These forms would, when filled out, contain a complete outline of past experience, including the service record, as well as trades learned while in the service, in order to ascertain the physical, mental, and general adaptability of the applicant for jobs listed with the United States Employment Service or other employment agencies.

The above-outlined plan would be of inestimable value to industry as a whole. It would furnish properly qualified, willing, and efficient personnel and would eliminate the necessity for extensive personnel departments.

Second. The procedure:

Each branch of the service could appoint a qualified personnel man, of the proper rank, in each service-command area, to instruct and direct present enlistment and procurement officers in the interviewing and classifying of servicemen about to be discharged.

Contacts could be made with industry—defense plants, petroleum, transportation, and so forth—to determine what kind of jobs are available, what type of men are wanted, and so forth. It should also be emphasized that industry can benefit by cooperating to the fullest degree.

Comprehensive publicity should accompany any such program so that the general public will become acquainted with what is being done now for medically discharged servicemen and what is planned for the future when general demobilization gets under way.

Third. The results.

The results are obvious. There will be a material increase in morale. Men who are already in the service will know that they will not be forgotten after the war is won. Those who are now enlisting will be comforted by the fact that every possible effort will be made to place them properly when they return. Also, industry is provided with correctly classified personnel now and after the war is over.

It seems to me that a plan such as the one I have outlined, or one of a similar type, should be placed in operation at an early date. H. R. 4057 provides for establishing a veterans' employment service under the direction of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. Working in close cooperation with the proposed military personnel service bureau the veterans' employment service can render valuable

assistance to discharged men and women in placing them properly in civilian life.

Mr. CHAIRMAN, I have talked to a great many of the men and some of the women who are serving in various branches of our armed forces about their desires and plans for the future, when peace comes. Almost without exception they express themselves as being primarily interested in a job in private industry and the security that goes with such a job. To assist them in finding their proper position in our vast system of industrial enterprise is the least a grateful country can do.

(Mr. ANDERSON of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks.)

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN.]

ANSWERING THE GENTLEMAN FROM ILLINOIS

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Illinois made a very interesting political argument. I shall not attempt to answer everything he said but I should like to discuss a few points he brought to your attention. One of the last statements he made was to the effect that somebody in the Government seemed to think it made no difference how much our national debt was, that we owed it to ourselves. I do not know of any person in the Government who holds to that theory or philosophy. If the gentleman can give me a direct quotation from a person in a responsible position in which that was said I shall be glad indeed to yield to him.

Mr. MASON. That was a direct quote from the President himself in one of his messages to the Nation.

Mr. PATMAN. If the gentleman is mistaken all the way through his speech as much as he is mistaken about that, I doubt that we can give a great deal of thought and consideration to what he has said.

I was here when the President delivered a speech in which it was mentioned that the burden of our debt does not fall so heavily upon us when we owe the debt to ourselves. That was a comparison, I presume, with times heretofore when we were borrowing money and paying a high rate of interest to foreign governments or foreign people. There is quite a difference between what the President of the United States said and what the gentleman from Illinois has construed his language to mean. I will ask the gentleman to get that speech and put it in the Record in connection with his remarks. He will see he is obviously mistaken in his interpretation.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATMAN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. Would the gentleman tell us when we borrowed any money from foreign countries?

Mr. PATMAN. Yes; I suspect I could find that information. I think it is a matter of general knowledge that back in the early days of our country we borrowed money from abroad but not in recent years.

Mr. TABER. I hope the gentleman will put that in the Record.

NO RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE HAS SAID IT MAKES NO DIFFERENCE HOW LARGE OUR NATIONAL DEBT BECOMES

Mr. PATMAN. I think that is a little bit foreign and wholly unrelated to what I am talking about or what the gentleman from Illinois was talking about either, but I insist that the gentleman has not construed the statement of the President of the United States correctly. There is no person in a responsible position in our Government who has said that it makes no difference how large our debt becomes.

I challenge any person who makes that statement to prove it here on the floor of the House. It has not been made to my knowledge and I have been here a long time.

NO DICTATORSHIP

I know there are a lot of people who seem to be greatly afraid that we are going to have a dictatorship in this country. The gentleman from Illinois implied that we were just on the verge of bankruptcy or dictatorship. Fortunately we have a good Constitution. Under that Constitution next January 3 at noon if there has not been an election this year and 435 Members of the House elected to fill these seats, next January 3 at noon there will be no House of Representatives. If there is no House of Representatives, no revenue bills can originate, because under the Constitution revenue bills must originate in the House. There could be no appropriations of money, therefore our Government would cease to exist. When you consider that fact along with the charges you will realize how impossible it is for a dictatorship to happen in this country. We are not going to have it under our present form of government.

NOT FACING NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY UNLESS WE HAVE INFLATION—IN THAT EVENT WE WILL BE FORCED TO HAVE A DICTATORSHIP

I dislike to hear statements made that we are facing national bankruptcy. We are not facing national bankruptcy, not by any means.

It is impossible for a nation to go into bankruptcy. Nations do not go into bankruptcy; they never have and they never will; it is impossible for a nation to become bankrupt; bankruptcy involves a receivership, a trustee, or some person in custody. So we are not concerned with that as long as we have the taxing power of the Government functioning sufficiently that money can be raised to pay off our existing debts. And may I remind the gentleman, Mr. Chairman, since his speech was colored very much in a political way in which he laid stress on the last 12 years, that when the present administration took charge of this Government and when his administration went out of power March 4, 1933, the total national income in the United States of America was only \$38,000,000,000 a year, yet last year alone we collected and will collect in taxes \$41,000,000,000. Imagine. More money being collected in taxes in 1 year now than the total national income in 1932. There is a big difference in the two and I think that should be taken into consideration.

Mr. WHITE and Mr. GEARHART rose.

TOO MUCH UNNECESSARY DISUNITY

Mr. PATMAN. I will yield in just a moment.

I do not like such statements to be made on the floor of the House continually which would indicate that there is so much disunity among the people of our country, that we are fighting among ourselves, that we are accusing our allies of things that are calculated to cause those allies to distrust us even though they are made possibly to curry favor with the people back home who do not have all the facts. I think we should be very careful about that and especially in view of the fact that we were warned by Hitler himself, old Adolf Schicklgruber himself in person, when he wrote his book, *Mein Kampf*. He told the people of Germany that he was going to be helped in all these countries he expected to wage war against, especially the democracies, that the people in the democratic countries would get to hating one another, they would get to fighting one another, they would divide up into all kinds of factions, cliques, and clans and would become so selfish and greedy with one another that he would get substantial aid and assistance from that source which would be of great help to him. I think there is a lot being done today here on the floor of the House every day and in the newspapers of the country to corroborate what Hitler said and to convince the German people that Mr. Hitler was right, that he would have an enormous, tremendous, and powerful weapon right in the heart of America when he waged war against America. Then he said, "When I go in and invade I will know who will rise up and take my part, I will know the people, I can trust, those who would help destroy their own government and who have by their statements and acts demonstrated they can be trusted in opposition to their own government."

Mr. MASON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MASON. Then I say to the gentleman that all the words creating disunity are not spoken on the floor of this House but are spoken to the Congress by the President of the United States when he states our work is a fraud—when he says we are legislating for the greedy and not for the needy. I say those things are creating more discord than anything else.

Mr. PATMAN. How could the President say anything else under the circumstances? How could he say anything else?

Mr. COX. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATMAN. Let me finish one at a time.

Mr. COX. Is the gentleman seriously making that statement?

Mr. PATMAN. Let me finish my statement, then I will yield to the gentleman.

When the President asked for a tax bill to be passed by this Congress that would be sufficient to liquidate this enormous debt in a reasonable length of time and not have inflation, he asked for \$16,000,000,000. Finally, it was reduced to less than that. What did the Con-

gress do last year? It passed a so-called tax bill, although both parties—Democrats and Republicans—have often said that in the event of another war there will be no profit in war; we do not want any millionaires made out of wartime profits. Both parties have said that. Nearly every Member of this House has said it. So instead of sending to the President a bill that would raise ten or fifteen billion dollars, we sent him a tax-remission bill which created the first crop of war millionaires in America during World War No. 2. It gave back to people—some of them war profiteers—\$7,500,000,000.

FIRST AND SECOND CROP OF WAR MILLIONAIRES IN
WORLD WAR NO. 2

Imagine the discouragement of a Chief Executive who is trying to liquidate the debt in a reasonable time asking for \$16,000,000,000 and getting a tax-remission bill of \$7,500,000,000. Congress went in the opposite direction and created the first crop of war millionaires in this war. Then, on top of that, when he asked for more money this last year and we passed another bill, instead of it being for \$10,500,000,000 that the Treasury asked for, it was supposed to be \$2,500,000,000, but after you take the "deducts" out of it you had less than \$850,000,000 left. If you will examine that woodpile, you will find a lot of fellows of African descent in it. That bill made World War No. 2 millionaires, which meant the second crop of war millionaires made in World War No. 2. Imagine the disappointment of a Chief Executive of this Nation when he is trying to keep our Government solvent and pay our debts, and pay them in a reasonable length of time, having a Congress that, instead of levying taxes to pay the debt, always passes tax-remission bills and makes millionaires in this war. I consider it a great disappointment myself, and I can see why the President of the United States would be disappointed. I am not apologizing for any language the President used in connection with that message.

Mr. COX. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. COX. Is the gentleman as an honored Member of this body befouling his own nest by sanctioning and approving the language of the President as used in his message to the Congress?

Mr. PATMAN. The gentleman can construe the language any way he wants to. I am not fouling my own nest when I try to keep this country solvent and try to prevent inflation. I have no apologies to make for that. I do not blame the President in his disappointment at a Congress that would do anything like that. I am personally disappointed myself.

CONGRESS INFLATIONARY

This Congress has been going the road toward ruinous and runaway inflation. I am disappointed in the Congress. Of course, every Member has his own individual responsibility. I have mine and each Member of this House has his own. I am not criticizing any Member. Let him do what he wants to. That is a

question for him and for his own people, but in my own individual responsibility I am personally greatly disappointed in this Congress not raising the money to pay our huge war debt in order that it might be paid as much as possible as the war goes on and not pass it on to the shoulders of these fighting men on the 55 fighting fronts of the world when they come back here and reassume their positions in civilian life. We should not do that. We should pay up this debt as we go along just as much as we can, but to that end this Congress has not cooperated.

INFLATION CAN CAUSE LOSS OF WAR

On the other hand, inflation can cause the loss of this war. Inflation is serious. You cannot have two or three hundred billion dollars in money in a country with 135,000,000 people and not have a serious inflation threat unless there are adequate, proper, and substantial inflation controls. This Congress has not cooperated to that end. This Congress has been going in the direction of ruinous inflation and in the direction of destroying those dams that are holding back that reservoir of purchasing power which is calculated to go over the dam at any time and destroy the purchasing power of the people's money.

I am not condemning the action of any individual Member, but I am keenly disappointed in the Congress not doing two things effectively. One is to pay more of the cost of this war as we go along and the other is to erect proper barriers to prevent ruinous and runaway inflation. We have not done that and I can cite proof of it.

I do not care if everyone is against my proposition, I still say as an individual Member of this Congress, on my own individual responsibility, I express disappointment and disapproval of what we as a Congress have done toward stopping inflation and toward not paying more of the cost of this war as we go along. I am convinced of that. That is my opinion.

Let me discuss price stabilization.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 additional minutes to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. GORE. Will the gentleman explain to the House whether or not he thinks this three-fourths Rumml plan we passed helped inflation?

Mr. PATMAN. Of course, that was highly inflationary, very inflationary.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. WHITE. Returning to the statement made earlier in the gentleman's discourse, that this Government could not go bankrupt, I am disturbed about what happened in Germany during the inflationary period. Can the gentleman explain that, in connection with his statement about a government not going bankrupt?

Mr. PATMAN. The money became worthless, just as it could become worthless over here.

Mr. WHITE. The government issued money, then, that was no good? In what shape was the government when that transpired?

Mr. PATMAN. The government had plenty of money to pay its debts. Of course, the money was worthless, but they paid their debts with worthless money.

Mr. WHITE. What can you procure with worthless money?

Mr. PATMAN. That can happen right here in America. We can lose this war if there is worthless money. Any time it comes to the point that people are asked to work in the factories and on the farms for money that is worthless, they are not going to put forth their best efforts and they are not going to deliver the production. Therefore, it is possible for us to make a great contribution toward the losing of this war by permitting inflation to get hold of this country.

Mr. WHITE. How can the gentleman harmonize that statement with the statement he made that a Government could not go bankrupt?

Mr. PATMAN. I still say that Germany printed the money and paid her debts, but the money was worthless. We could do the same thing here. I hope we never do it.

PRESIDENT HOOVER OR PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON
TREATMENT TOWARD VETERANS

The gentleman from Illinois mentioned the treatment the veterans have been receiving at the hands of Mr. Roosevelt, our President. I remember back in 1932. I could cite several instances where I have not agreed with the administration on veterans' affairs, in a lot of cases. I have voted against the administration on certain veterans bills, as well as other bills. But at one time there were 20,000 veterans assembled here in Washington, D. C. They came here in support of what they considered to be their rights. I happen to be the author of a bill they were favoring. I protested against their coming. I sent wires and letters and gave out statements to the newspapers that it would not be helpful to our cause, it would be hurtful for people to assemble here in Washington in the form of a mass demonstration. Nevertheless, they were desperate. Many of them were hungry. In their desperation they came to Washington in droves, in automobiles, on freight trains, in passenger trains, and every other way. They came here and they went over to Anacostia flats. They took old pieces of boxes, all kinds of scrap lumber, and pasteboard, everything they could rake and scrape together, and they built themselves little homes. They laid out streets and alleys. They had sanitary facilities built with their own hands, and organized their own police force. They built their homes with their own hands, and they occupied quarters as comfortable as they could make them, 20,000 of them. They were not violating any law, they were not disturbing anybody.

If you will look at the record of crime in the District of Columbia then and compare it with times before and subsequent thereto, you will discover that there was less crime in Washington at that time than at any other time, so certainly they were not law violators.

This administration the gentleman has defended, that was going out of power then, the Herbert Hoover administration, sent the Army against those poor, peaceful, helpless fellows. Many of them had their wives and children with them. Not only did they run them down with officers on horseback, and punish them, but they actually killed some of those veterans. They set fire to their homes when they and their wives and children were sleeping peacefully at night. They were forced out of those little homes; they were forced out onto the highways and the byways, and the next morning, on the grass by the side of those highways here in Washington, you could see those poor wives and veterans sleeping, resting on the grass by the side of the road, driven from their Capital City because they took advantage of an opportunity to appeal to their Government, to pay them a debt that had been acknowledged by Congress to be an honest debt. That is treatment No. 1. Let me tell you about treatment No. 2. In 1935, when Mr. Roosevelt was President, the veterans came back here, and they assembled just as they had in 1932. Did President Roosevelt drive them out? Did he have any of them killed? Did he punish them and their wives, and drive them out of the city of Washington? No; he provided quarters and eats for them, gave them an assembly place, and provided a big auditorium and a public-address system, and provided public transportation back and forth from their quarters to this public meeting place. They stayed there, and they passed resolutions. They peacefully assembled, and they left Washington and nobody was hurt. There are two examples of how one President treated the veterans of World War No. 1, and how another President, the present Chief Executive, treated the veterans of World War No. 1.

With reference to Mr. Roosevelt, I say that he has been a great leader, and a great President. The people have a right to pass on the Presidency every 4 years. They have already passed on him three times, and they have a right to pass on every Member of this House every 2 years, which is right, and they have a right to pass on every Member of the Senate every 6 years, which is right. So the people of this country are in control. They are our masters, and if they want somebody to be President, let them have that man. I am talking now from a realistic standpoint. If this World War were over today, who could better deal with Mr. Stalin and Mr. Churchill than President Roosevelt? He has been in all those secret conferences, he knows what they have promised to do and what they had said they would not do. He knows what the agreements are. Name me one man in the world who is in a better position to deal for the United States of America, the people of this country, in the con-

ferences leading up to what we hope will be a lasting peace, than Mr. Roosevelt. If you are going to go out here and convince the German people and others that we are fighting among ourselves, that we hate our leader, that he is no good, that we are going to get rid of him, and we are going to give him a vote of no confidence, then, which country do you think would crack first, Germany or the United States?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has again expired.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 5 minutes more.

Mr. PATMAN. Why, the people in Germany, of course, can read Hitler's *Mein Kampf* and read what their leader has said how certain things would happen in these democratic countries, and they will say, "Look at what is happening in America; didn't he tell us that the people would break out and cause dissension and trouble, that there would be so much bitterness and antagonism and envy and hatred and greed that they would destroy one another? Look at America." And perhaps they would be able also to look even in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD; but could you think of anybody among the German people making statements like that about their leader? And if someone were in a neutral country today and were to read what is happening in America, and what is happening in Germany, which country do you think that person in the neutral country would believe would crack first? Germany? No; because there is no dissension or trouble there, so far as we know; while in America there is plenty of trouble. Read Hitler's book, and read what is happening, and see if there is any corroboration for it. So I humbly suggest, as one who is deeply interested in this country and in this Congress, that we should not make intemperate and loose statements that are calculated to cause dissension and trouble among our own people, and especially should we not make statements, uncorroborated and unsupported, that are calculated to cause dissension and trouble among our allies.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATMAN. Yes.

Mr. BUSBEY. The gentleman from Texas appreciates the fact that no one on the floor thinks that he is serious in what he says—

Mr. PATMAN. Oh, I only have 5 minutes, and I might yield for a question.

Mr. BUSBEY. The question is this. On that so-called bonus march to which the gentleman refers, the gentleman from Texas surely knows that was organized by the Communist Party of the United States as a part of their program of revolution to overthrow this Government, does he not?

Mr. PATMAN. Although I opposed that, I think that statement is not true.

Mr. BUSBEY. Is my statement correct?

Mr. PATMAN. They were good, law-abiding men. I do not say that one particular group did not so organize. I do not know but I have no reason to believe the Communists led that march.

Mr. BUSBEY. I am not talking about any particular group. I am talking about the bonus march.

Mr. PATMAN. They were generally composed of as good men as the gentleman himself.

Mr. BUSBEY. I am saying to the gentleman, if he does not answer the question, that that was organized by the Communist Party of the United States of America, as part of their program of revolution.

Mr. PATMAN. It was not.

Mr. BUSBEY. Does the gentleman deny it?

Mr. PATMAN. I do, and I state that the rank and file was composed of men just as good as the gentleman himself.

Mr. BUSBEY. The rank and file, yes, but I am talking about the leaders that organized that march.

Mr. PATMAN. They were not, and although I opposed them, and tried to get them not to come here, they were good, law-abiding men. They wanted to collect an honest debt. They were promised a dollar a day for time here during the war and \$1.25 a day for time abroad, and they had waited for many years and then there was put a provision in the bill at the time of enactment that if they wanted to borrow money 2 years from date of issuance of their certificates, they could borrow \$88.15 on a policy of a thousand dollars on an average from a bank only, but they must pay an interest rate of 2 percent above the Federal Reserve rediscount rate in that district, which meant that when the veteran borrowed about \$200 on a thousand dollar policy, the interest would eat up the remainder, and they were trying to get that wrong righted, that is what they were doing. The bank would get \$800 and the veteran \$200 on the average certificate like it was. I am not trying to say that they were dishonest because they were resorting to that method of trying to get that wrong righted.

Mr. BUSBEY. Will the gentleman from Texas challenge me to prove on the floor of this House that that march was not organized by the Communists?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has again expired.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 5 minutes more.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Chairman, I want to corroborate what I said about the Congress not supporting the Chief Executive. When the price-control bill to prevent inflation came up, the Democrats overwhelmingly, 3 to 1, voted for it, and the Republicans voted against it, 93 to 56. The next Price Control Act gave a directive to the President, to stabilize prices and wages and the cost of living, and then the Republicans voted for it overwhelmingly, because it was a directive, and the Congress was saying, "You are hereby directed to do this," and so the Republicans had voted for that, but when it came to providing money to enforce this law, the Republicans voted almost as a unit, 156 to 11, to cut the appropriation \$35,000,000, which made the amount available in-

sufficient to enforce the law. That is, they voted for the law, and then voted for an insufficient amount of money to enforce it.

Then when the O. W. I. appropriation came up, the Republicans voted 160 to 5 to eliminate entirely one whole division of the O. W. I. That particular division was charged with the duty, and they were doing a good job in it, of teaching the people about the evils of inflation and how to retard inflation and how to cooperate with their Government in wartime and how to stop and retard inflation. So they voted to eliminate or destroy entirely that important function of the O. W. I. that was doing such marvelous work. Then the other bills came up, the Commodity Credit bill for subsidies, and we will have that in soon in the O. P. A. extension. May it be said of all the power that has been granted the Chief Executive during this war, this Congress has been discreet, as it should be, I do not care who is President, we have written into every major law a provision that the law will terminate on June 30, 1944, or June 30, 1945, or when the war is over, or 6 months after peace is declared. We have written safeguarding amendments in every major law. A cut-off period is written into every major law so it cannot be said we have passed laws giving the Executive unlimited powers from now on. That is strictly not true as to any major law passed by this Congress during this war, any law that I am acquainted with.

On the tax question, when the Ruml plan came up, that was to give back \$10,000,000,000. That was to create the first crop of war millionaires of World War No. 2. Our Republican friends voted 182 for it to 22 against it, and on another vote in 1943, on May 4, they voted again on the Carlson-Ruml plan, 188 for it to 12 against it. The Republican vote was almost solid in every case, but there were enough Democrats who joined the Republicans to the point where the Republicans finally won by voting together. On the motion to instruct the conferees to agree to the Senate amendment the Republicans voted 194 to 9 against and there was about the same vote on the agreement to the conference report. It goes to show their attitude on it. I do not blame the members of the Republican Party for supporting their party any more than one would blame other members of other parties in supporting their own party. That is their own responsibility. And to everyone his own conscience is his guide, so far as I am concerned. I am not criticizing. But I do say that this Congress has not cooperated with the Chief Executive, due principally to the fact that our friends on the Republican side, by voting solidly together and then having a few on the Democratic side join them, have succeeded in stopping effective tax laws and have succeeded in making the price control and stabilization law enforcement almost impossible. Remember this, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD] brought it out a while ago, we have saved because of the stabilization program; we have not had an increase in prices of steel, not one penny, during

this war. We have not had an increase in the price of glass or tin or cement and a number of other critical materials I could name. We have had no increase in the price of those materials whatsoever. And by reason of that, if we compare what we have paid for this war with what we paid during World War No. 1, we will have saved over \$65,000,000,000 on the cost of the war alone up to date. In other words, our war debt would be \$65,000,000,000 more were it not for the price control and stabilization program. That means \$50,000,000 a day is the amount we are saving on war costs alone.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE].

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I always listen with great interest to the remarks of the distinguished gentleman from Texas. He has a capacity for utilizing time in the well of the House to make remarks very frequently, and he has evidently convinced himself of the righteousness of his position, although he has apparently been unable to convince either the country or the Congress, or even the Members of the Congress of his own side. The gentleman from Texas says that he was not criticizing the Congress. No; he was not criticizing the Congress. He is just expressing his own contempt for Congress, his own personal contempt and his own personal feeling. Let us analyze that just a little bit. He devoted a lot of his time talking about the tax bill, criticizing this Congress because they had not passed an effective tax bill. In the latter part of his speech he attempted to show that the reason for the failure to pass an effective tax bill was the result of the union of Republicans and Democrats who have succeeded in preventing the passage of a proper tax bill here on the floor of this House. The gentleman is simply following the line that has been adopted by the campaign managers of this administration who are seeking to promote a fourth term, to misrepresent the facts to the American people. The gentleman from Texas knows as well as I know that every tax bill originates in the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives. The gentleman knows that the Committee on Ways and Means is predominantly controlled by the membership of people selected from his own party. It is dominated and controlled by Members who are of his party—not Republicans. The gentleman knows as well as I know that the Committee on Ways and Means reports a bill to the House under a closed rule and that the rank and file of the membership of the House have to either vote for or against that bill as it is brought here by the Committee on Ways and Means, which is dominated and controlled by the gentleman's own party.

I think the gentleman from Texas is just becoming a little sour and ill-tempered because of his inability, after making 15 or 20 speeches, and having the whole floor of the House, including the well, cluttered up with charts to demonstrate the correctness of his philosophy,

I think he is becoming just a little bit sour when the House, by such an overwhelming vote, repudiated the philosophy which he is expounding. He reminds me somewhat of the old fellow back in my town who served upon a jury. His name was Weed. The jury was out for 48 hours and was finally discharged. I happened to be in the courtroom when the jury came out and the judge finally discharged them because they were unable to agree. Mr. Weed was a good citizen. He had his collar open and his necktie untied and his hair was all ruffled up when he came out and said, "Damn the jury system. Oh, what a terrible thing it was. I never want to sit on another jury. They were a lot of blockheads on that jury. They did not have any reasons. They could not be led. They could not understand the evidence or the facts or the instructions of the court." I asked him, "Mr. Weed, how did the jury stand?"

"Why," he said, "they were 11 to 1."

"Well, who was holding out?" I asked.

He said, "I was."

And so the distinguished gentleman from Texas is repeatedly standing in the well of this House making arguments which, when analyzed, will not stand the scrutiny of the intelligent membership of this House. So when these votes are cast, he finds that he is speaking for a very small minority. Let us just analyze one part of his argument. He condemned the Committee on Ways and Means because they brought in a bill which froze social-security taxes at the present rate of 1 percent. The reason he makes that argument is as he says in substance, by that action the Government has been denied revenue of about \$1,400,000,000.

Mr. PATMAN. The gentleman is mistaken about that.

Mr. KEEFE. I do not yield at this time. I will yield in a moment. Let me finish my statement. Maybe the gentleman did not mean that. Maybe he did not use that language, but I heard the President's speech vetoing the tax bill, and I assume the gentleman from Texas is adopting the same tactics that the President did when he said there was a loss of revenue—

Mr. PATMAN. No.

Mr. KEEFE. By reason of the freezing of the social-security tax at the existing figure.

Mr. PATMAN. Will the gentleman yield right at that point?

Mr. KEEFE. I will yield in a moment.

Mr. PATMAN. The gentleman wants to be fair about it, I know.

Mr. KEEFE. I want to be fair about it. I want to be just like the gentleman. I will yield when I have concluded that portion of this statement and not before. I have had some experience before, where the gentleman used up all my time. The gentleman has had 25 or 30 minutes to speak already.

The gentleman further said—and I do not want to misquote him—that because of the fact that the tax bill froze social-security rates at existing levels, it was an inflationary bill, because it failed to siphon off this additional purchasing power of the laboring people of this coun-

try. Well, I think there is some argument for what the gentleman says in that regard, but how inconsistent, it seems to me, is the gentleman from Texas. Just a few days ago he was in the well of this House arguing for the payment of subsidies. He was asking in one breath that the social-security tax be raised so as to reduce the purchasing power in the hands of the people, available for the purchase of consumer goods, and in the next breath he is arguing in the well of this House that we should pay consumer roll-back subsidies by reducing the cost of consumer goods to the consumers so that they would have more money left in their pockets to buy other consumer goods. If anybody can see any consistency in that type of argument I would like to have them make explanation in proper time.

Now let us talk for a minute about another phase of the gentleman's speech. I know why he is making it. We all know that. The gentleman speaks constantly for the administration. He is one of the men who is always up here espousing the affairs of the administration. He is loyal. He has a right to do that. He thinks he is espousing the proper cause. I admire him for it. That is his duty as he sees it. I hope that he gets proper compensation at the proper time, from the administration that he has served so well. There may be a judgeship available in Texas or in some other place, so that the gentleman has nothing to worry about.

There have been many such examples of that in this House before; and I have no objection to it. The gentleman is a good soldier. He presents the position of the administration, sometimes without very much regard for the actual facts, and without very much regard for what he does to the Congress of the United States in the eyes of the people of this country. But, he is carrying on the fight nobly in behalf of the administration that he loves so well. I would direct the gentleman's attention to the fact however, that if all the things he says are true, why is it that only on Tuesday out in Denver, the people of the great city of Denver, many of whom have apparently been heretofore following the philosophy expounded by the gentleman from Texas, went to the polls and said, "We do not want any more of that kind of stuff."

Why is it that the people of this country in all but 2 of the 10 off-year congressional elections have unmistakably said to the gentleman from Texas and those who are expounding his philosophy, "We do not want any more of that thing; we are through with that sort of philosophy"? Oh, I know what the gentleman is working up to. I put some of it in the RECORD yesterday. Evidently the gentleman did not read it. I wish he had. He is following right along the line of your Democratic National Committee Chairman Hannegan. I think the gentleman has been reading Mr. Hannegan's political speeches, and the thesis of his talk today indicates that he has been inspired to new activity, political activity in the well of this House, if you please, by his new, neophitic Democratic chairman.

Now listen to this if you will. I am going to read it again. I hope it sinks into the gentleman from Texas and some of the others in this Congress who were not here and perhaps have not read it in the RECORD.

I received a letter yesterday from a marine out in the South Pacific, and in that letter, passed by the censors there was enclosed a portion of a mimeographed sheet made up of Associated Press reports which are sent to Navy stations for the purpose of disseminating news, and sent all over the world. Among other things in this report was one item carrying the date line Minneapolis, Minn. It reads as follows, and I quote it exactly as it came from that clip sheet:

Chairman Robert E. Hannegan, of the Democratic National Committee, said Tuesday night, "The election of a Republican President in November would turn the Government over to unpracticed hands and bring inescapable confusion and indecision in winding up the war and planning the peace."

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 10 additional minutes.

Mr. KEEFE. Have you heard anything like that this afternoon from the gentleman from Texas? It is almost the same language as the speech delivered by the gentleman from Texas here this afternoon.

This sheet further says:

In his second major address since his election to the Democratic chairmanship, Hannegan told the Washington Day dinner up in Minneapolis: "What could hearten Hitler or the Japanese war lords more than tidings that the American people repudiated the administration of Franklin Roosevelt?"

Did you hear anything like that this afternoon from the mouth of the gentleman from Texas? Is that not exactly what the gentleman from Texas was arguing this afternoon in the well of this House, in substantiation of his appeal for a continuation of the indispensable man in the White House? Yes. The people of this country are to be told, as a part of the program of your party, that if they dare to vote for any candidate other than Roosevelt that vote will be a vote for Tojo and Hitler. That is the talk that the gentleman from Texas made here in the well this afternoon. Let us see what effect that sort of talk has upon this marine out in the South Pacific. He put it in this letter to me in more cogent language than I could perhaps use. This is what he said:

This item strikes at the roots of what America is fighting for—a free choice by election of whom we want for whatever elective office we want to elect him without anyone offering the cry of traitor, treason, mutiny, or sabotage. I want the chance to make a choice between Roosevelt and the other candidates, because that's a choice denied the people of Germany, Japan, Italy, France, and the conquered countries. While we're free, I want a free ballot, and I want Hannegan to have a free ballot, but I don't want either of us to tell the other that his candidate is a "Hitler-Tojo" candidate.

It isn't an issue and won't make any votes for them out here, but it is just plain ridic-

ulous that a party, after 12 years of the President, wants to run the show and steer the campaign on anything but those 12 years and the prospects of the next 4. Hitler and Japanese war lords will have more to hearten them if the American people don't have a free election, free of all international intimidation.

Now I say to the distinguished gentleman from Texas: There is the answer from at least one thinking soldier in the South Pacific to the type of argument which he made here today in the well of this House. I regret that such a distinguished gentleman as the gentleman from Texas would permit himself to advance the argument that criticism of this administration or the President is to give encouragement to Hitler and Tojo.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. Not at just this moment.

Mr. PATMAN. For a correction?

Mr. KEEFE. I will yield in just a moment.

Mr. PATMAN. That statement is not correct.

Mr. KEEFE. The Members present heard the gentleman's statement. I assume that the RECORD will show what it was. I do not know how it will appear in the RECORD tomorrow but I heard his statement and I place that construction upon it. That is what the gentleman tried to convey. He made the statement that there is no talk in the Reichstag condemning or criticizing Hitler.

Did you make that statement? Did you make that statement?

Mr. PATMAN. I will tell the gentleman what I said if he gives me time.

Mr. KEEFE. Just answer that question.

Mr. PATMAN. I said that if some person in a neutral country, an observer, were to read the proceedings of the Congress of the United States and also what was happening in Germany that this interested observer would probably come to the erroneous conclusion that there was more disunity and more danger of America cracking than there was of Germany.

Mr. KEEFE. The gentleman is not answering my question at all. The gentleman made the plain statement that there was not any criticism of Hitler in the Reichstag. I heard him say it and everybody else heard him say it.

Mr. PATMAN. I did not use the word "Reichstag."

Mr. KEEFE. I want to say to the gentleman that there is a perfectly obvious reason why there is no criticism of Hitler in the Reichstag. There is a perfectly good reason why there is no criticism of Tojo in the Japanese Parliament. There is a perfectly good reason why there is not any criticism today of Hitler in the official circles in France. They are not free countries. The democracy that we prate ourselves upon having here never existed there and it is dead today.

I wonder if the gentleman from Texas would want the mouths of the Representatives of the people of this country here in this Congress to be silenced as are those of the groveling people who

pretend to serve as members of the Reichstag over in Germany?

I want to say to the distinguished gentleman from Texas that the people of this country are not going to be fooled by any such specious argument as he made here this afternoon. That is what he said on this floor: Any proper criticism of the acts of this administration is giving aid and comfort to Tojo and to Hitler.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield? I made no reference to any just criticism of this administration as being unpatriotic. I believe in free and just criticism of any administration.

Mr. KEEFE. What was the gentleman talking about?

Mr. PATMAN. I expressed disapproval of statements that are being made that would create friction between our country and our allies, and unjustified and unwarranted statements in this country that are calculated to cause disunity—unjustified and unwarranted. And I will state to the gentleman that I did not make the statement that he said I made a while ago about the Reichstag. I will make the point of order that he misquoted me and ask that my statement be read. I think that in fairness to me that should be done. I did not use the word "Reichstag" at all. If the gentleman does not agree with that, I insist that the speech be produced and read.

Mr. KEEFE. All right; bring the speech up.

Mr. PATMAN. Find where I said "Reichstag."

Mr. KEEFE. I do not know that the gentleman used the word "Reichstag." The speech will speak for itself when it is finally brought up.

Mr. PATMAN. Does the gentleman concede the point of order?

Mr. KEEFE. Oh, no; I insist upon it; the gentleman asked for it.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, there has been no point of order made; there has been no statement made that would interfere in any way with the gentleman's having the floor.

Mr. PATMAN. The gentleman has backed up on the statement, so it does not matter.

Mr. KEEFE. The gentleman has not backed up on the statement and the Record must not show that.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired. Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from New York yield me 10 additional minutes?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 10 additional minutes.

Mr. KEEFE. I know the suave manner of the gentleman from Texas, how he can talk himself in and out of almost any kind of proposition, but let the Record show that I insist that the statement which I made will be found to conform to the truth of the statement made by the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. PATMAN. A point of order, Mr. Chairman. I insist that if the gentleman now declares I made that statement that the Record be brought up and read by the reporter who took it down, because it certainly is unfair to a Member to be

misquoted, and in that case I know that I was misquoted.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state to the gentleman from Texas that the Record cannot be brought up at this time.

Mr. PATMAN. With the knowledge that the official report for the Record will not disclose what the gentleman said, I will not press the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Record will be available in due course.

Mr. BREHM. He used the word "Germany," not "Reichstag."

Mr. KEEFE. Yes; perhaps the fact of the matter is that the Record will show that he used the word "Germany" instead of the word "Reichstag"; that may be true, but the inference certainly is the same.

Mr. PATMAN. The gentleman was very positive.

Mr. KEEFE. Yes. So far as I am concerned, I want one or two things to be made perfectly clear. I happen to have some interest in the situation, the same as the gentleman from Texas. He is entitled to his view and as a Member of this House I am entitled to mine. I happen to have four boys from my family in the service. I have some interest in the kind of world that will exist when this war is over; I have some interest in seeing to it that ruinous, run-away inflation does not occur in this country; but let me say to the distinguished gentleman from Texas that a citizen and a patriot does not have to swallow his entire financial philosophy in order to effectively fight inflation. Let me ask the gentleman from Texas this question, and he may answer it: Does the gentleman recall that when the present control law was before the Congress the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] offered an amendment to that bill embodying the principles of the so-called Baruch plan? Does the gentleman recall that?

Mr. PATMAN. Does the gentleman want me to discuss that?

Mr. KEEFE. I am asking the gentleman, Does he recall that?

Mr. PATMAN. Yes; the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] introduced an amendment.

Mr. KEEFE. Did the gentleman vote for or against that amendment?

Mr. PATMAN. No; I did not vote for it.

Mr. KEEFE. The gentleman voted against that amendment?

Mr. PATMAN. Yes; I voted against it, and let me tell you why.

Mr. KEEFE. No.

Mr. PATMAN. The gentleman insisted on asking me a question.

Mr. KEEFE. I do not yield further. I asked the gentleman a simple question and he has answered it. I do not yield for any further speech from the gentleman. He can get time to make his own explanation at some other time. He will not take it out of my time.

That is exactly as I recall the situation. There was the Baruch plan submitted by the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee, which was offered as an amendment to the original Price Control Act. That plan proposed to place a ceiling on

everything and the gentleman from Texas, who is so loud in his talk against the danger of inflation, voted against it. Of course, he no doubt did so because the President did not approve of the plan. As I recall, he came here with the message and he said: "Now, you fellows over there in the Congress take care of agriculture, you fix the farm prices and arrange for price control and I will take care of labor." Do you remember that? Had you passed the Baruch plan you would have had a control over the rising cost of living which, after all, is what we call inflation. But, oh, no, the gentleman from Texas said, "We will let the President handle this labor situation," although in many cases labor constitutes about 80 percent of the cost of a commodity. See where we are? See where we are today fighting as never before to control this cost of living, which is inflation? If Congress made any mistake, in my humble judgment, it made the mistake of following the philosophy of the gentleman from Texas at that time when the amendment was submitted by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] and was voted down. Had we followed the philosophy of Mr. Baruch and the gentleman from Tennessee at that time and wrote into this price-control law an over-all ceiling on everything, we perhaps would not be confronted with the situation of which the gentleman from Texas now complains. Well, the Congress followed his advice then and voted the Gore amendment down. Now we are in a dire situation as a result. Now the gentleman is damning the Congress because it has not controlled inflation to the extent that he would like to have it controlled.

I only call your attention to this situation because it is a pretty good thing when you are weighing the arguments of the gentleman to sort of check back just a little bit and see where the gentleman was when he was casting votes on some of these things. You cannot be fish today and fowl tomorrow, you cannot jump all over the lot on these great economic questions and expect to assume leadership in this House or in the country itself. The people of this country are able to think, they are able to analyze the situation, I may say to the gentleman from Texas, and God be praised, they have indicated that they are able to do it. If I wanted to stick my neck away out, I would say that they have refused and are refusing in tremendous numbers to follow this New Deal philosophy either in finance, in O. P. A., or in any other thing as advocated by the gentleman from Texas, and, perhaps, when the clouds clear after next November we will be able to approach the solution of some of these problems based upon common sense, and common interest, and in the interest of the people of America instead of approaching them through the eyes of the crystal-gazer who is looking off into the heavens beyond in an attempt to apply to the whole world the philosophy that has failed so miserably on the domestic front here at home.

I hope that so far as I am concerned at least this subject of politics in the

consideration of these bills will be kept out of the well of this House. I have never seen an opportunity missed by the gentleman from Texas to make political speech after political speech in the well of this House whenever opportunity is open in the consideration of any measure. I want to say that if any administration in the history of this country has ever engaged in the process of arraying class against class, one group of our society against the other, farmers against labor, labor against management, it is the present administration and it has resulted from the actions of this administration at the top. The American people are pretty well aware of that situation and know that a vote to stop spending is not a vote for Tojo or Hitler but is, rather, a vote for the preservation of constitutional government here in the United States of America.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

ANSWERING THE GENTLEMAN FROM WISCONSIN,
MR. KEEFE

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN].

(Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Chairman, I hope no one understood me to say that any criticism of this administration is unpatriotic. I have never said that upon any occasion, and I certainly did not say it upon the floor today, because I do not believe that. I believe in justified and warranted criticism. That is the basis of democracy. Our country cannot be the good country and the great country that it is and destroy that great privilege in wartime or in times of peace.

The gentleman from Wisconsin almost caused us to become involved in personalities. Possibly I provoked him and he was more or less justified. I am sorry about that, if I participated in indulging in personalities, because I do not believe in that. If anything like that has occurred, I am sorry, because I feel that each individual Member has his own responsibility. I do not impugn the motives or question the sincerity or honesty of any Member of this body, and I shall certainly not say anything that would be contrary to what I have just said.

Regarding the Baruch report about price control, I think we made lots of mistakes back then. I think if we had had an over-all control and had everything in it, in the light of what has happened since it would have been the best thing. I am not sure that the Gore amendment was the answer to it. But I will say that we should have frozen everything right there and adjusted inequalities and inequities up or down. But if you are going to point back to mistakes, let us not stop there.

Let us go back and say the greatest mistake that we made was in not freezing everything the day we declared war on Germany and Italy and Japan. There is where our greatest mistake was made. Then if we want to go back and observe what happened in the past, and consider hindsight just a little bit further, let us go back and say that the greatest mis-

take we made was in not helping China several years ago. And let us add to that the great mistake of the isolationists in this country that caused our country to be in such a helpless condition when the attack at Pearl Harbor occurred.

So if the gentleman wants to recount mistakes that were made, I suspect he could find that a lot of mistakes were made, but that does not justify trying to scuttle price control now. We did have a good law passed, an over-all law. The date of it is October 2, 1942. The gentleman's own party has denied the administration sufficient money to properly enforce that law. To that extent the law was scuttled, because of the inability of the President to properly enforce it, due to the lack of money this Congress failed to give to him.

Mr. TABER and Mr. KEEFE rose.

Mr. PATMAN. Will the gentleman from Indiana give me some more time if I yield to these gentlemen?

Mr. LUDLOW. I yield 5 additional minutes to the gentleman from Texas, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. PATMAN. I yield to the gentleman from New York, and I hope he will not take much time, because the gentleman has said so much that I want to attempt to answer.

Mr. TABER. The gentleman realizes, does he not, that the trouble with the price-enforcement law was the improper operations of Mr. Henderson when he was the head of it. He wrecked the price-control law by his performances.

Mr. PATMAN. I think Mr. Henderson made lots of mistakes, but if the gentleman is going to say that the people who are enforcing the law are to blame, does the gentleman know that more than 50 percent of the people in key positions in O. P. A. are members of his own party and have been all along?

Mr. TABER. That does not make any difference.

Mr. PATMAN. Yes, it does make a difference. If the members of his party are so good at administering laws, why do they not administer them better?

Does the gentleman know that better than 50 percent of the people in W. P. B. are members of his own party?

Mr. TABER. The ones that control are not members of my party, and they are the ones who are doing the damage.

Mr. PATMAN. So it is not a political question at all, it is a question of trying to do something that cannot be done in a satisfactory way. There are certain things that you cannot do in a satisfactory way. O. P. A. and Price Stabilization have taken something away from the people. You cannot satisfy the people and do that to save your life. You cannot administer relief satisfactorily. There is no way to do it.

The O. P. A. is an organization that deals with 8,000,000 different commodities and products, including styles, classes, colors, and designs. Did you know that O. P. A. has more than 1,000,000 telephone calls a day? The law of averages has not been repealed, not even by this Congress. The law of averages would say that a lot of mistakes would be made in a million calls. Did you know

that there are more than 1,000 applications for price increases before O. P. A. every day? There are. The law of averages has not been repealed, so that out of a thousand price increases there will be some mistakes made. So let us go into this question openly and frankly, with the knowledge that a lot of mistakes are going to be made and have been made, but in the hope that where they are discovered they will be quickly and speedily corrected.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATMAN. I yield briefly, for a question. I do not have much time.

Mr. KEEFE. What party was in control of Congress when the appropriation for O. P. A. was passed last year?

Mr. PATMAN. Of course, the Democratic Party, in theory, but in practice the gentleman's party, voting together, in sort of a conspiracy. I am not criticizing you for it. That is up to you.

Mr. KEEFE. The gentleman is not criticizing?

Mr. PATMAN. But you did, and there were enough on the Democratic side who joined you to permit you to control the situation.

Mr. KEEFE. How much was the appropriation cut?

Mr. PATMAN. The appropriation was cut \$35,000,000.

Mr. KEEFE. Where?

Mr. PATMAN. Here in the House of Representatives.

Mr. KEEFE. What was done with it in the Senate?

Mr. PATMAN. It was finally agreed that the appropriation would be cut \$35,000,000. To that extent you scuttled O. P. A. enforcement. After you voted for the law, you refused to vote for sufficient money to give the President the ways and means to properly enforce that law.

Mr. TABER. Would the gentleman like to have the facts about the money?

Mr. PATMAN. There is no dispute about it.

Mr. TABER. Under the direction of the President's budget, the O. P. A. was required to hold out of the money that was appropriated by the Congress \$6,690,000. This appears on page 612 of our hearings.

Mr. PATMAN. I am familiar with that. I was here and I know what happened. The gentleman knows, too.

Mr. TABER. Just read the hearings on this bill.

Mr. PATMAN. The gentleman knows he voted right here in the House to cut this appropriation \$35,000,000. Is that correct or not?

Mr. TABER. It is not.

Mr. PATMAN. The RECORD shows it.

Mr. TABER. It does not.

Mr. PATMAN. The gentleman had better correct the RECORD.

Mr. TABER. The RECORD does not show it, and the gentleman knows it.

Mr. PATMAN. If the gentleman will take the proceedings of that day, he will discover it, because all the Republican leaders, and he is one, were known to have voted that way.

Mr. TABER. The gentleman knows that is not correct.

Mr. PATMAN. We will look it up. If the gentleman says he did not vote for it, I will take his word for it, but the appropriation was reduced \$35,000,000, and I understood the gentleman was leading the fight to do it.

Mr. TABER. The gentleman knows that is not correct.

Mr. PATMAN. Anyway, the appropriation for O. W. I. came up. I hope I am not misquoting the gentleman. The gentleman admits he did vote to reduce the O. P. A. appropriation, does he not?

Mr. TABER. I did not.

Mr. PATMAN. The gentleman did not vote to reduce it?

Mr. TABER. No.

Mr. PATMAN. The members of his party did, almost unanimously.

Mr. TABER. The gentleman from Massachusetts and I did not.

Mr. PATMAN. Oh, just you two?

Mr. TABER. I do not know about that, but we did not, I know that.

Mr. PATMAN. Anyway, I will change my statement, then, and say to the gentleman, because the RECORD shows it, that all of you but 11 voted that way. Of course, I will put you two gentlemen among the 11 as representing the exceptions.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. In justice to the gentleman from New York, who is the ranking minority member of the Deficiency Subcommittee on Appropriations, of which I happen to be a member, I may say that we had an agreement in the committee on the amount, and both the gentleman from New York and the gentleman from Massachusetts voted to sustain the figure that was brought to the floor.

Mr. PATMAN. Anyway, I will just read the RECORD here, which shows it. The RECORD shows that on the amendment to reduce the appropriation for O. P. A. by \$35,000,000—this is June 18, 1943, page 6224; get the RECORD and look it up—156 Republicans voted to reduce it and 11 voted against reducing it. If I were not justified in saying that the Republicans joined together to deny the President sufficient money to enforce the O. P. A. law, then this RECORD is not correct. I was correct in making that assertion. I think it was justified, and the records will disclose it. I did not know about the agreement the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] referred to, which explains why two leaders of the Republican Party voted the other way.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question on this point?

Mr. PATMAN. Yes; just for a question.

Mr. CRAWFORD. This has nothing to do with what has been said, except that it is based on what is coming before our committee very shortly in connection with O. P. A. Does the gentleman understand that O. P. A. is now without sufficient funds to administer the act according to its present plans?

Mr. PATMAN. They had to make their program conform with the appropriation for the fiscal year, and I state positively, they have been denied a sufficient opportunity to adequately do it. That is my statement.

Mr. KEEFE. Is it not a fact that the Bureau of the Budget impounded over \$6,000,000 of the funds appropriated for O. P. A., and directed them to utilize those funds in absorbing a portion of the overtime pay which their employees would be entitled to under Public, 49?

Mr. PATMAN. I am not acquainted with what the gentleman alleges to be the fact.

Mr. KEEFE. If the gentleman is not acquainted with the facts, how can he make a proper statement?

Mr. PATMAN. I say that particular statement, that the gentleman's party—I think he was one of them, though, of course, there were 11 who voted against it—voted against cutting the appropriation for O. P. A. \$35,000,000 on the floor of this House.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. PATMAN. It reduced the appropriation to the extent that made it impossible to properly enforce that law on price control.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. PATMAN. For a question.

Mr. KEEFE. Is it not a fact that the action of the House in reducing the appropriation for O. P. A. is not final, and that under due operation of legislative practice, the Senate raised the appropriation, and that in the conference it was finally agreed upon by both the House and the Senate, practically unanimously, and the amount was appropriated for them.

Mr. PATMAN. The gentleman said that he was going to ask a question.

Mr. KEEFE. And that after that sum was agreed upon, the President signed the bill, and thereafter the Bureau of the Budget impounded \$6,000,000 of that money on the theory that they had too much and asked them to absorb over \$6,000,000 on their overtime pay.

Mr. PATMAN. Sometimes you have to take something bad, to keep from taking something worse. The point is that the gentleman and his party, first, were for price control and stabilization, and then at the first opportunity that was presented on the floor of this House voted to scuttle the entire program. The amendment was offered and voted on, and 156 of the Republicans voted for it, and only 11 against it, which, to that extent scuttled the enforcement of the O. P. A.

Mr. RABAUT. And the amendment was offered by a Presidential candidate, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DRKSEN].

Mr. PATMAN. Well, anyway, the Republicans almost unanimously voted for it, and in the same way they voted on other measures. I am not condemning them. That is their right. Let them exercise their right. I am not saying anything about that, except the effect it

has on the country, and I think this has a dangerous and a disastrous effect generally. Not only that, but when the O. W. I. appropriation came in, and was doing the best job any organization ever did for the people of this country, in teaching them the evils of inflation and how to retard and prevent it—then the Republicans voted almost as a bloc, and joined with a few Democrats on this side, and they were able to absolutely scuttle and destroy the only division of this agency of our Government that was teaching the people the evils of inflation, and how to retard and prevent it. If that is not an inflationary vote, I do not know how you are going to test an inflationary vote.

Mr. TABER. Does the gentleman think that the O. W. I. has anything to do with inflation?

Mr. PATMAN. I do.

Mr. TABER. Except to misrepresent things?

Mr. PATMAN. They had a lot to do with it. They were doing a good job. Does the gentleman deny that?

Mr. TABER. I do.

Mr. PATMAN. Of course, if the gentleman believes in inflation, he does have that idea.

Mr. TABER. No; I do not believe in inflation.

Mr. PATMAN. I have a very high regard and great respect for the gentleman, and for the minority leader, and all of the Members on that side. Let me just say here as an humble, poor Member, a Democrat from Texas, and suggest that you change your course, and get off that road to ruinous inflation, runaway inflation, and wake up to its dangers.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATMAN. Just wait 1 minute—and throw off that well-earned and deserved and recognized label of being a party of isolationists in time of peace and inflationists in time of war.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has again expired.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 5 minutes more.

Mr. PATMAN. In all seriousness I agree with what the gentleman said awhile ago, that we should not have politics in war, and I regret exceedingly that there has been some display of it.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATMAN. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MASON] was within his rights to make certain political remarks, and I had a right to reply to him if I could, and to that extent we engaged in politics in time of war on important matters. I yield.

Mr. TABER. Does not the gentleman know that his speech here today has done more to promote disunity and discord than almost anything that has happened in the United States in a long time?

Mr. PATMAN. Well, possibly amongst the Republican Party, I expect that is true, but if the gentleman will take the speech delivered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MASON], preceding mine, I

suspect that he will find some statements there that are calculated to cause disunity among our own people; but any way, in all frankness, we must face this situation which we cannot avoid. I suspect 200 Members of this House have sons in the service. They have them on all of the battlefields of the World War—in Europe, in the South Pacific, and everywhere else—and we are interested in the conduct of the war, and obtaining a lasting peace. We are interested in getting these servicemen back to their positions, to their families and their businesses, when this war is over, and we want the war to end in an early victory, and an early and lasting peace, and let us therefore indulge in as little unwarranted disunity and criticism as possible, and let us try to adopt the policy if we are going to criticize anything, of being constructive, let us say what we would do, if we were in the same position, let us say what we would do, with all of the facts, if we knew them, instead of what is being done.

FIFTY MILLION DOLLARS A DAY SAVED BY O. P. A. AND STABILIZATION PROGRAM

About this O. P. A., I want the attention of gentlemen on the other side of the aisle, in all seriousness and to say that we have developed a program, and we cannot afford to dispense with it. It is one of the greatest programs on earth and at no other time in the history of any government on earth, has the Government engaged and tried to have price and wage stabilization in time of war except in this war. Remember that. It is a feather in the cap of every Member of this House who helped to put on a price control and stabilization program. The first time in all history it has been done, and the program has worked. It has worked successfully. It has caused some annoyance, and we have made some mistakes and we will always have them, but let us see what the result of the program is.

The result is, as I said a while ago, that we have saved \$65,000,000,000 in our national debt. You cannot laugh that off. We are saving \$50,000,000 every 24 hours on the cost of this war. You cannot laugh that off. Now whenever you have a program like that, that is saving so much money, why cannot we, as Representatives of an average of 300,000 people in the congressional districts which we have the honor to represent, in some way get together and pass some kind of law that will continue this program that has done so much good without all this dissension and trouble, which we could do without and without jeopardizing it.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Texas 1 additional minute.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATMAN. I yield.

Mr. KEEFE. Did I understand the gentleman to say in one breath that the O. P. A. is a great success today and in the next breath say that the Republicans in this Congress had scuttled the whole

program by denying appropriations to it?

Mr. PATMAN. No; I say that to the extent you denied them money which they needed you scuttled the whole program, and I reiterate that statement.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH].

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I am glad to learn that the gentleman from Texas has at last arrived at the conclusion that this country of ours is threatened with the suffering and anguish which can come from an uncontrolled inflation as a result of the policies pursued during the past decade by the present administration.

Some of us have feared that possibility for a long time. I could produce a copy of a public address which I made as long ago as the summer of 1934, in which I predicted that if policies even then in force under this administration, were continued, they would result inevitably in uncontrolled inflation or its equivalent.

Perhaps I was gun-shy. I had been for years in Germany, in France, in Poland, in Italy, and in other countries in the twenties, when inflation had done its worst. Whether the gentleman from Texas calls it national bankruptcy or uses some other term to describe it, I, for one, do not want to see any part of it in this country of ours.

I did not intend to take any time today, Mr. Chairman, but inasmuch as the matter of war housing has come up for discussion I think perhaps I should insert in the RECORD certain information which I have recently received in this connection from the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations.

I received a letter back in December from Mr. Reginald W. Bird, president of this organization, in reference to housing projects in Massachusetts. He stated in that letter that investigation of these projects had been made by the federation and that the federation was convinced that the results clearly demonstrated "the waste and inefficiency that characterizes these unnecessary and in most cases unwanted projects." He protested against any further appropriation for the construction of additional facilities similar to those in Massachusetts.

Under date of March 2, 1944, I received a further letter from this same organization, which I am going to take time to read into the RECORD. It reads as follows:

Congressman RICHARD B. WIGGLESWORTH,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: I am enclosing herewith material on Federal public housing in Massachusetts and certain projects in Maine and Connecticut, which are in Region I zone. Our investigation reveals the following defects:

1. Most of these projects, particularly in Massachusetts, were not wanted by the officials in the communities in which they are located. This is true of Pittsfield, Holyoke, Southbridge, and Weymouth, particularly. In other communities the officials took the projects as a matter of course, and are attempting "to make the best out of a bad situation."

2. Our federation contends that these temporary demountable projects were not needed. The best evidence of this lies in the fact that they are two-thirds empty in our State, and this situation is typical of Region I temporary housing. The reason for this probably lies in the fact that the newly prosperous defense workers, for whom they were presumably constructed, refuse to live in them.

3. F. P. H. A. officials in Region I ignored and rejected suggestions for corrections in specifications made by their own engineers during construction, and insisted on following such specifications when it was quite obvious that corrections were necessary because of apparent difficulties. We contend that thousands and thousands of dollars were squandered upon change orders which were issued after the project had been completed, and which F. P. H. A. officials could, by the use of ordinary intelligence, have foreseen and corrected prior to the completion of the project. This is particularly true in the heating installations. For instance, in the Chauncey Homes in Stratford, Conn., it was found after completion of the project that the furnaces and fans were too small to push the heat through the rooms adequately. F. P. H. A. decided to pull out the furnaces and fans, but because of threatened criticism, it was decided to let the furnaces stay, but to install larger fans.

4. We charge that the site selections were most unfortunate. In Pittsfield, Mass., the highest and bleakest hill in the Berkshires was selected as a site for 100 units. The cost of these will run over \$6,000 per unit. The reason for the high cost of these cellarless 2- and 3-room dwellings is the fact that $\frac{1}{2}$ of such cost was incurred in blasting and excavating made necessary by the topography of the terrain. We charge that all of the site selections of temporary housing projects in Massachusetts were decidedly unfortunate, and unquestionably expensive to the taxpayers of the country.

5. The type of construction is definitely unsuited to our New England climate. Whether single-family or multiple-family units, the construction was generally the same, either gypsum interior and exterior walls, or cinder block exteriors and gypsum interiors. In practically all T. D. U. projects there are no cellars, no telephones, no fire alarm systems. Some are without street lighting systems. Most have no cooking gas, no mail boxes or mail slots in the doors and various other deficiencies which make them unattractive to war workers earning from \$50 to \$150 dollars a week.

The federation stands behind the allegations made on all the projects in Massachusetts. Information supplied herewith on projects outside of Massachusetts comes from what we consider to be reliable sources, but we have not yet had time to check all of the statements made to us. This, however, we propose to do as soon as possible.

Respectfully yours,

MARTIN R. DURKIN,
Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations.

Mr. ROWE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield.

Mr. ROWE. I want to say at this point that in the district I represent, and particularly Akron, Ohio, about 6 weeks ago there appeared in the paper a statement that the saturation point had been reached insofar as these temporary dwellings are concerned. When I was home the latter part of the week, another neighborhood in the southeastern part of the city said they have torn up ground to build an additional 400 units. I want to call particular attention in the RECORD that within 20 miles of this place where

the saturation point has been reached and they are adding an additional 400 units, there are 1,000 units unoccupied except where widows of veterans have been forced in there, and at that place clubrooms and a theater have been provided at a cost of \$125,000 to entertain the people who are not there.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

I have received further detail, Mr. Chairman, in this connection from the Massachusetts federation of taxpayers associations. Under leave to extend my remarks, I propose to insert the material at this point in the RECORD.

The first part of it is verified by the federation. The second part of it is believed to be reliable by the federation, but is not yet verified:

FEDERAL PUBLIC HOUSING IN MASSACHUSETTS

Federal defense housing in Massachusetts is a monument to bureaucratic inefficiency and incompetency. Millions of dollars of the taxpayers' money have been squandered on projects unneeded in the communities in which they are located, unwanted by local municipal officials, and spurned as unfit to live in by newly prosperous defense workers for whom they were presumably constructed.

Across the face of Massachusetts, from a bleak and desolate hilltop in the Berkshires to a dreary claybank in Chicopee and then down to the swamplands of Weymouth, these empty shanties stand as eloquent evidence of the stupidity of Federal Public Housing Administration officials who would not listen to wise counsel from mere citizens.

What motive could have prompted the F. P. H. A. brain trusters to select the solid rock on top of the coldest hill in Pittsfield as a fitting foundation for cellarless homes for defense workers whose place of employment was 2 miles away?

What consideration impelled the selection, as an ideal housing site, of a long-abandoned claypit in Chicopee where the slippery shifting earth is no firmer underfoot than sand?

Why was a site selected in Weymouth, which had been repeatedly spurned by private builders because the land was under water for part of the year?

Why did the F. P. H. A. contemptuously reject an offer of the free use of a factory building in Southbridge for a defense-housing dormitory and insist upon paying the owner \$15,000?

What caused the bull-headed decision of the F. P. H. A. to proceed to the construction of a project in Holyoke over the protest of the Holyoke Housing Authority that such a project definitely was not needed and certainly was unwanted?

These are but a few of the many questions to which the righteously indignant taxpayers of Massachusetts demand answers. The futile dodges and make-shift alibis of regional F. P. H. A. officials are not enough for our distressed and outraged citizens. Congress, through appropriations, made it possible for the Federal wasters to throw the taxpayers' money around in disgraceful fashion. The people of this State and of this country—for all have to share the expense—demand an accounting. It is time they received it through the agency of their Congress.

The wasteful conditions that exist in F. P. H. A. projects in Massachusetts are typical of F. P. H. A. region No. 1 operations. This region embraces the six New England States. The Portland and Bath, Maine, projects cry out for investigation. One has but to read the annual report for 1943 of the Bridgeport, Conn., Housing Authority to know that F. P. H. A. has learned nothing from its previous housing mistakes.

The best test of whether these projects, particularly in Massachusetts, were needed

rests on the extent to which they are occupied. Millions of dollars have been spent, and every promotion device known to the "experts" has been used, yet three-quarters of the defense-housing projects in Massachusetts stand as empty as the ghost towns of an earlier western era.

But the mystery of why these projects were undertaken at all is no greater than the puzzle of how they turned out to be what they are. Engineers, architects, builders, and, indeed, everyone who knows anything about living in modern urban communities all stand bewildered and aghast at the spectacle. They look with obvious disbelief at cell bins out of doors, failure to arrange for gas to be piped in for cooking and water heating, and at combination living-room-kitchen cubicles jammed with a water tank, refrigerator, a coal stove for cooking, and sometimes a "parlor" stove for heating.

Everyone in America except the F. P. H. A. knows at a glance that these life-with-grandfather quarters will attract no one. Specifically they will not attract defense workers who bring home from \$50 to \$100 and more a week. It might well be that under emergency conditions a defense worker, like any other American, would be willing to live in less than ideal surroundings; but it goes without saying that no one in this day and age relishes the idea of running outside in zero weather for a bucket of coal, or of planning to cook during the summer over a coal fire, for that matter. No one wants to live where he cannot have a telephone, or where his children and womenfolk must come home after dark through unlighted streets. Neither does anyone want to live in a neighborhood where there are no neighbors. There are even people who recognize, as F. P. H. A. clearly does not, that the automobile has come to stay, and that shelters are necessary for them. Yet, fantastic as it sounds, not a foot of garage space has been provided at any defense housing project.

This nightmare dream of what living ought to be in industrial America has been made a reality by a large staff of self-designated experts maintained on the pay roll at the regional office in Boston. They cling to their salaries and official dignities in spite of the fact that nearly all projects are completed and turned over to city and town housing authorities. It is but slight exaggeration to say that there are nearly as many experts as there are tenants, each with an imposing and dignified title, each with several assistants, and each assistant with a quota of subordinates.

But it is frequently necessary for the experts to seek advice from still other experts. For instance, when some alterations in the plans are necessary, the F. P. H. A. technical department calls in some engineer to perform the work. In Weymouth everybody but the F. P. H. A. experts knew the project site was honeycombed with springs, which flooded the site periodically. The belated discovery by F. P. H. A. officials threw everybody into a dither. It was then decided that curtain drains were needed to relieve the situation. Technical help from outside the F. P. H. A. was summoned. The bill for this was \$500.

Although practically all the projects are completed, the regional office pay roll remains as high as when the experts were first stumbling and mumbling over the plans and specifications. Experts with practically nothing to do, are still drawing down \$5,000 and \$6,000 a year. The taxpayers demand an immediate slash in personnel in this office. Few, if any, changes have been made since September 1943. The salaries of these employees and their duties require congressional investigation.

Following is a short summary of a recent investigation by the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations, Inc. This investigation, of necessity, was largely confined to the physical and visible aspects of the

projects. Needless to say, the federation did not have access to the files of the F. P. H. A.

There are many people who are ready and willing to talk about F. P. H. A. projects in this State. These include municipal officials, local housing authorities, and even honest F. P. H. A. employees who feel they owe a higher duty to their country than to bungling superiors who are responsible for this gross inefficiency and mismanagement.

CHICOPEE

Six bewildered families are the only occupants of a 250-family defense housing project in Chicopee which cost \$558,000. They are bewildered because they do not understand how their beneficent Government could have set their living quarters on the most desolate, muddy, water-logged clay bank available in that section of an otherwise well-drained, pleasant countryside. They find themselves the lonely inhabitants of a community that was a ghost town even before its construction was completed. They understand now why Chicopee city officials so vehemently objected to the project, and why "white elephant" is the least vigorous of the critical descriptions applied to their drab and gumbo-encrusted village.

Most of them are looking for a place to live. They want some of the conveniences, if not any of the luxuries, of life. But here they find no street lights, no phones, no cooking gas, no fire-alarm systems, no cellars—only drab, tawdry empty buildings and an outlook as desolate as the Alaskan tundra in winter. They slog along in and out of the small cubicles that pass for "home," with slimy clay still sticking to their shoes and to the despair of the housewives, all of whom wage an endless losing battle against dirt.

Only blindness, stubbornness, or ignorance mixed with an utter disregard of the first principles of building construction could have prompted the F. P. H. A. officials to select this shifting clay hillside as a site for a project.

There is a story connected with the erection of a schoolhouse hopefully located just above the vacant F. P. H. A. project. It is of too recent origin and too widely known to escape the attention of an intelligent and inquisitive F. P. H. A. site selector, interested in obtaining the best buy for the taxpayers of this country.

Some time after the school was finished the wall on the lower side of the clay hill started to slide. According to witnesses, it moved fully a foot before its progress was stopped. It cost the city of Chicopee thousands of dollars to shore up the foundation and remove the danger of collapse.

Yet, with this example staring them in the face, F. P. H. A. officials selected this unstable hillside as an ideal spot to throw up a new project. Why? Why did the F. P. H. A. insist upon taking over this site over the protest of Chicopee officials when other locations were available? Who was the owner of this site previous to F. P. H. A. occupation? How long did he own the premises? How much did he pay for the premises? How much did the United States Government pay him for the site? Every taxpayer in Massachusetts is interested in the answers to these questions.

Calamity stalks the Federal defense-housing projects in Massachusetts. One day in Pittsfield there were 100 units. The next day there were only 99. Overnight one of the buildings was blasted to smithereens. A gas explosion in the dwelling was given as the cause. And in Chicopee one of the two-story buildings collapsed for some reason as yet undetermined. The builder said it was vandalism, but no complaint was made to the police. Mr. Trevvett, F. P. H. A. development chief, blamed it on loose braces. Another theory was that too much material was stored on the second floor and the weak 2 x 3 studing which supported the upper floor could

not stand the strain. But Sumner K. Wiley, the F. P. H. A. director for this region, blamed the collapse on a sudden, severe gale.

SPRINGFIELD

What is a zero housing unit? Zero units, for the information of those initiated in the tortuous processes of the F. P. H. A., is a combination kitchen and bedroom, with perhaps some draperies or a folding door between. They are called zeros presumably for the reason they have nothing else but the one room. They have 16 of these zeros in the Riverview Apartments project in Springfield.

By what devious mental processes could the F. P. H. A. arrive at the conclusion that such skimpy quarters would satisfy \$50-to-\$150-a-week employees in Springfield's booming war plants?

That another blunder was committed here is evidenced by the fact that hardly any of the zero apartments are now occupied. There was some demand for them at first, but rigid restrictions placed upon entertaining caused some of the gay young tenants to seek quarters elsewhere. Hence the zeros are as empty as the inside of a cipher.

There are 192 units, zero and other kinds, in this project, and two-thirds of them are empty. An effort is now being made to convert the zeros into 2-bedroom and 3-bedroom suites. Nevertheless, John Robinson, chairman of the Springfield Housing Authority, which manages the premises for the F. P. H. A., says that applications for all units have fallen off sharply. The federation has suggested that instead of expanding the zeros into multiple-room units, for which there seems to be no demand, it would be better to demolish these buildings now rather than have them deteriorate into federally owned and operated slums.

The manner of awarding the contract for construction of the Riverview Apartments is such as to warrant investigation by a congressional committee.

The Walsh Construction Co., of Holyoke, was lowest bidder on the project when the specifications were first put out. Immediately the company was requested to hurry a representative to Washington to complete the preliminary arrangements. The company representative conferred with F. P. H. A. officials and was given a verbal go-ahead since F. P. H. A. wanted work started on the project immediately.

The company proceeded to make on-site improvements which cost in the vicinity of \$20,000. Suddenly, orders were issued to stop all work until further notice.

Later the company was informed changes in the specifications necessitated calling for new bids. When these were opened the Walsh Co. was not the low bidder. The F. P. H. A. informed the Walsh Co. there was nothing in writing to authorize the on-site improvements and therefore its bill for this work could not be paid.

Question. Why was it necessary to change the specifications suddenly several weeks after the contract had been awarded and work had been started? What F. P. H. A. official was responsible for this sudden shift in plans? What were the reasons for the change? In what particulars did the new specifications differ from the old? These questions might very properly be asked of F. P. H. A. regional director, Sumner K. Wiley.

Springfield city officials did not want this project. There are two other housing plants in the city and they long have felt these were sufficient. Their principal fear is that the Riverview Apartments will develop into a slum area under Federal auspices.

Fancy names have been hitched to most of the defense housing projects in Massachusetts. But even this device has failed to entice war workers to occupy the projects.

The Springfield project is called Riverview Apartments. This is a misnomer. True, the project is located on the banks of the majestic

Connecticut, but a 15-foot high concrete wall runs the full length of the river bank at this point, blocking any possible view of the river by any occupant of the project.

"Oophs, there goes another" is a frequently heard expression at the Riverview Apartments. "Another" refers to the flying roofs which fill the air over the project on a windy day. Tar-paper roofing is frequently seen flying in all directions, and much additional expense is incurred in trying to hold the papier-mâché houses together.

HOLYOKE

"The Holyoke defense housing project is a monstrosity. We did not want it here in the first place. It was not needed. We advised against it, but our advice was spurned. We don't want any Federally-owned slums in Holyoke. The Holyoke Housing Authority will have nothing to do with it."

This is the startling declaration of John F. Dowling, chairman of the Holyoke Housing Authority. This does not mean that the Authority is against Federal housing. The Authority now manages for the F. P. H. A. two other projects of permanent nature in the city. But the Authority is unanimous in declaring that it will have no part of the third project, called Liberty Park.

Here again gloom and emptiness pervade this project, which has, indeed, a strange history. Two months ago there were 2 tenants in the 44-family project. Since then there has been a 100-percent increase. Today there are 4 families in the project.

Originally it was planned to build 114 family units. The contract was let to the Walsh Construction Co. of Holyoke. The price was \$212,000. The Walsh Co. had expended \$20,000 making on-site improvements when word was received from F. P. H. A. moguls to stop work.

It seems that the violent and constant protests of city officials and the Holyoke Housing Authority, that the project was not needed, was beginning to penetrate the outer defenses of the F. P. H. A. consciousness.

Conferences were held. F. P. H. A. stubbornness melted before the incontrovertible evidence that the rental shortage in Holyoke has passed the peak and that rentals in private buildings were available.

F. P. H. A. finally conceded that there was some merit to the protests. But it would not admit a total blunder, however. So the Walsh Co. was instructed to proceed, but on a much restricted basis. The 114-family project was cut to 44 units. But if the F. P. H. A. had to pay for all the on-site improvements that would be an admission that somebody had pulled a boner, so the F. P. H. A. informed Walsh Co. officials that F. P. H. A. would pay only for those improvements where the 44 units were located and the company would have to stand the loss for the remainder. This is further evidence of the F. P. H. A. refusal to admit an error or to learn a lesson from a previous mistake.

Not only are Holyoke officials and citizens indignant at the insistence of F. P. H. A. officials in thrusting a project upon them which they did not want and fear will develop into a slum area, but the defense workers for whom the dwellings were presumably erected, refuse to occupy them.

Here is the story told by William E. Yoerg, former mayor of Holyoke, and now executive director of the Holyoke Housing Authority. The two other projects managed by the authority are filled up. There are long waiting lists for each place. The Holyoke Authority suggested to a number on each waiting list that they take tenements in the Liberty Park project. Their almost universal reply was: "What, live in that dump?"

The Liberty Park project is located on the site of the Holyoke circus grounds. Holyoke officials and citizens say that F. P. H. A. antics bring back undeniable memories of

the acrobats, clowns, and mountebanks of a long-past era. But the taxpayers feel they are paying too much for the show this time.

Just one further instance of F. P. H. A. inefficiency and utter disregard of ordinary business principles. During his inspection of the Holyoke project in November, the federation representative found water still in the pipes of the unoccupied dwellings. In a postscript to the Holyoke article in Taxtalk, the monthly publication of the federation, it was suggested as advisable to shut off the water in these units to avert freezing and bursting water pipes. Two years before such an incident had occurred in the Chicomansett project, only a few miles away.

But again advice was ignored by F. P. H. A. officials. For only 2 weeks after Taxtalk was issued, articles were carried in the Springfield and Holyoke newspapers stating that the water pipes in the unoccupied tenements had burst and that water had poured out into the streets creating hazardous conditions.

SOUTHBRIDGE

In Southbridge the F. P. H. A. spurned an offer of an unused factory for a women's dormitory rent free for the duration and insisted upon paying the owner \$15,000 for the building.

This is one of the highlights of the two Federal defense housing projects in Southbridge. Neither project was wanted by Southbridge officials and there have been frequent clashes between the town officials and the F. P. H. A.

There are 80 family units in the project called Chestnut Heights. This project was conceived and constructed over the vigorous protest of Southbridge officials. The Southbridge Housing Authority took over the management of this project, but solely "to prevent it from developing into a slum area," according to members of the authority.

Southbridge taxpayers were so resentful of the Chestnut Heights project that they condemned the project on the floor of the town hall at an annual town meeting. It was decided, however, that for the best interests of the town and the taxpayers the town should take over operation of both projects. The selectmen appointed the first housing authority, but now the members are elected at the annual town meeting.

Although completed for several months, the Chestnut Heights project is similar to the others as far as tenancy is concerned. There are not more than 10 tenants in the 80 family units in Chestnut Heights. There are about 35 in the available 98 bedrooms in the dormitory.

Recently the F. P. H. A. autocratically ordered the Southbridge authority to reduce rentals for rooms in the dormitory. The authority refused to do so. The members charged that the F. P. H. A. was attempting to subsidize the defense workers who occupied the dormitory to the detriment of other workers. Furthermore, the authority stated there were plenty of vacant rooms in private houses in Southbridge and that subsidizing the dormitory tenants was competing with those engaged in the rental business in Southbridge. The Southbridge authority seems to have won the first round, as no reductions in dormitory rents have been made.

PITTSFIELD

Whiplashed by the howling gales that sweep in unending tides across the Berkshires, 99 tiny, cigar-box dwellings cling precariously to the rocky top of the highest hill in Pittsfield.

Here is where the F. P. H. A. decided, by some unimaginable process of reasoning, to build 101 single-family units at a cost of \$500,000, or \$5,000 per dwelling. Today there are only 34 of the dwellings occupied. If any one site selection was to be chosen as the worst example of F. P. H. A. inefficiency, then

the palm should go to the anonymous F. P. H. A. official who selected the Pittsfield site.

Perhaps it is only repetitious to say that this site was bitterly opposed by Pittsfield officials. Mayor Fallon was against it from the start. The Pittsfield Housing Authority suggested other sites more suitable. But the same stubbornness and arrogant disregard for the advice of others that seems always to characterize F. P. H. A. site selections, battered down the Pittsfield officials. The result has been constant conflict between the F. P. H. A. and city officials.

Five thousand dollars will build a fairly good small modern house even in wartimes, but \$5,000 per unit for the boxes on stilts that pass as homes on top of Victory Hill is positively and unequivocally a waste of the taxpayers' money. Like other projects, the buildings here have no cellars, no phones, no fire alarm system, no mail boxes, and no accepted streets. Coal bins are located outside the back door. No shelter is provided for automobiles of the tenants here where the temperature frequently falls well below zero. The only telephone on the premises is located in the recreation building.

Here is the procedure in case of fire, according to instructions passed out by the F. P. H. A. The tenant who finds his home suddenly ablaze must hurry to the recreation building, either break down the door or smash a window and stumble around in the dark until he finds the telephone. Or he can do none of these things and let his building burn down.

The flimsy quality of these buildings was clearly demonstrated during the November cold spell. One moment everything was peaceful in the lightless streets. The next moment there was a tremendous explosion. Almost immediately one of the 100 units was a mass of flames. It was only a matter of minutes before the building was completely demolished.

F. P. H. A. officials blamed the explosion on leaking gas.

What is the reason these flimsy cigar boxes cost \$5,000 each? Again the answer is the blind, stupid selection of this rocky peak as a project site. Thousands of dollars were wasted on blasting through solid rock. Because of the severe winter the frost line is deeper here than in other places and dollars and days were wasted in running public utilities through the solid ledges. This would not have been necessary if the F. P. H. A. officials had heeded the wise counsel of Pittsfield officials.

Pittsfield spent \$20,000 running gas, sewerage, and water pipes to the project. City officials are doubtful if the city will ever be reimbursed. Payments in lieu of taxes were held up for several months by F. P. H. A. little Caesars because the city refused to accept the streets located in the project. F. P. H. A. wanted assurance the streets would be plowed out in winter before the Government would make payments. This assurance the city refused to give. Mr. Wiley then said the F. P. H. A. would buy its own plows to do the work. Here is another example of the autocracy of bureaucracy. Here Federal officials would set up a separate governmental unit sufficient unto itself, within the confines of a political subdivision of the sovereign State of Massachusetts.

INFORMATION RECEIVED AND BELIEVED TO BE RELIABLE BY FEDERATION BUT NOT YET VERIFIED

The Bath, Maine, site was selected by an agency other than F. P. H. A., but the deal had not been closed when Mr. Wiley, regional director, took over. He could have dropped this project if he wished, but the final selection was definitely his. There is underground water at Bath with springs constantly supplying water. The site is in a low sec-

tion surrounded by hills and thousands have been spent in addition to the original contract price for sewers and drainage and it was necessary to install pumps in the houses to eject the water. The overcharges on this project will be tremendous. This site should never have been selected and certainly it should not have been developed, if Mr. Wiley had been on the job. More pumps were requisitioned for this project only last week.

NEW LONDON

Wiley is responsible for the selection of this site. This is on a solid ledge, where thousands were spent and only one-half mile away was an ideal level site. This could have been had for \$3,000 more than the selected site, but \$35,000 more than the contract price was expended at the selected site on rock excavation.

SOUTH PORTLAND

This was a cost-plus job with contract given to Casper Ranger, of Holyoke. George McLaughlin, former selectman of Belmont, and a capable engineer, was the F. P. H. A. project engineer. He criticized the Ranger type of work and was subsequently discharged because he "talked too much." This project went one and one-half million dollars over the estimated cost, according to our reports. It was said that winter weather and labor conditions ran up the cost, but most of the additional expense was due to inefficient and inadequate supervision of the work by F. P. H. A. McLaughlin complained on numerous occasions to the Boston office and this correspondence should be very illuminating—yet he did not get the support he should have received.

Casper Ranger held elaborate parties at the Copley Plaza, at which F. P. H. A. officials were particular guests. There were 200 girls in the Ranger office in Portland. Trench diggers, trucks, and other heavy equipment were hauled to the scene of the project, but never used, even though a charge of \$50 a day was paid for each item of equipment. Seventy-five dozen shovels and the same number of picks, more doors than were necessary, and much other equipment was purchased through the procurement section, but never used on this site. Fourteen Skilsaws which cost \$250 each were stolen from this project. The contractor paid for this expense and F. P. H. A. reimbursed him.

Mr. McLaughlin, the F. P. H. A. engineer, made a written report to the Boston office and nothing was ever done. The Truman committee and the Department of Justice are understood to have started an investigation of the Portland project.

GROTON, CONN.

This was the other cost-plus contract in New England. The contractor was Lindholm, who was also the contractor on the Pittsfield project. The Groton contract ran about a million over the estimated cost. This project was supposed to provide housing for employees of the Electric Boat Co. Mr. Blandford, who was one of the officials in the National Housing Authority was responsible for determining the needs of public-housing projects. Mr. Dobbs is a local director of the N. H. A. with offices at 24 School Street. It is his duty to determine the need in any locality for a project.

The Groton project will never be fully occupied because of the poor site development there. Mr. Wiley is responsible for this site.

Houses in the Fort Hill project at Groton, Conn., were jammed together so badly they constituted a fire menace. The Connecticut fire marshal told the F. P. H. A. the crowding constituted a fire menace. There have been 12 fires in the Groton area, which comprises several projects. One house in the Fort Hill project burned down in 7 minutes.

Ira C. Kimball, 73 Martin Street, Cambridge, worked at the Groton project as an assistant mechanic. He said the Groton

Board of Health shut up several houses at the Star Hill project because the septic tanks were laid in clay and the sewage could find no seepage, particularly in the low area, with the result that it overflowed the tanks and covered the surface. After children became ill the board of health stepped in and ordered the houses in the low areas closed.

Victory Terrace, also at Groton, is a dormitory, or rather was a dormitory until fire nearly destroyed it.

The trouble with the Groton project—and this is typical of practically all temporary jobs—is that the flues are jammed up against the wall material, which is generally combustible. Because of small fans, the hot air is not pushed through the flues as it should, with the result the flues become overheated and fire the surrounding material.

Kimball said the F. P. H. A. installed 200 sewage tanks at the Groton project. One hundred were put in first at Navy Heights and, although found to be unsuitable because of the clay, 100 more were installed at Star Hill. It cost \$25 a day to pump out the tanks, and it was necessary to clean out most of them every second or third day.

At Navy Heights, which was constructed for navy officers and their families, as soon as a Navy family would move out a defense worker's family would be installed by the F. P. H. A. This condition became so bad that a protest was made by naval officers to Mrs. Roosevelt. Then the workers' families were thrown out.

Kimball says the 1,100-family Fort Hill project is built on a mud flat near the railroad tracks probably on the wrong side.

Kimball says six houses were built in a very low area and at least three in a swamp. These were condemned by the Groton Board of Health, which put up signs on the houses saying they must not be occupied. But the F. P. H. A. took the signs down—it wouldn't look nice to have newly built houses condemned. F. P. H. A., however, has locked them up and they are not available to tenants.

PORTLAND

Contractor Bowen also had a 500-unit project at South Portland which is not in the housing directory. This cost a million. That it was not necessary is proved by the fact other Portland projects are not occupied.

At Red Bank village, more than \$200,000 was spent on extras. Ranger not only had his personal representative on the job at all times but also his personal lawyer. The subcontracts on this were extremely high. This was one of the two cost-plus jobs.

Long Creek is only 20 percent occupied. Mountain Apartments, 382 temporary, cost \$1,769,000, has only 10-percent occupancy. Despite these vacancies the F. P. H. A. went ahead with the latest South Portland job, on which Bowen is contractor. There may be a few now in this latest South Portland job but most of it is boarded up.

Although Mountain View, also Portland, was completed nearly a year ago, the heating system was so bad they are still working on it. They spent originally \$135,000 on heating. The extras and change orders on heating alone now amount to \$28,000 in addition to the \$135,000. The entire heating job could have been done and properly for \$80,000. One Slotnick, of New York, was the contractor on this.

J. Slotnick, Boston, had the Broadview, Portland job. Although the job has been completed and accepted last fall the F. P. H. A. is holding up \$50,000 on Slotnick claiming noncompliance with specifications.

Extras in heating alone are estimated to run into \$2,500,000 in region I area. This could have been saved by intelligent planning and construction.

The grade at Groton involved filling which cost additional thousands of dollars and the entire project was handled in a most uneconomical manner. Wiley was responsible

for the lack of supervision of the contractor which duty and obligation rested fully and completely on the Boston office. These demountable buildings were designed by an Alabama architect who, apparently, had no conception of the New England climate in winter. The mistakes made in design, particularly regarding heating (Pittsfield is an outstanding case) is an example of lack of foresight.

SOUTHINGTON, CONN.

They have 150 dormitories there. Eight are occupied. There is a cafeteria big enough to feed the whole town. This project should not be completed as there is definitely no demand for the rooms. Unneeded cafeterias were also constructed at other projects.

The Nathan Strauss Duparquette Co. has the inside track on the selling of kitchen cafeteria equipment for these lunchrooms. This company is located in New York. Southington was designed to house workers at the new Pratt Whitney plant, but the project is 3 miles away from this plant and the workers will not go that distance. The manner of awarding contracts on cafeteria equipment might very properly be investigated. This equipment is purchased through the central procurement office in Washington and practically all of this equipment is purchased from the Strauss Co. The majority of the cafeterias are not needed. Most of them run in the red. The Government absorbs the loss of subsidizing the occupants of the dormitories. Several of these cafeterias which were opened in New England are now closed.

WEYMOUTH, MASS.

The Weymouth project, 100 units, with a contract price of \$578,000, is built on an old rhubarb farm which was bypassed by private builders because of the fact that it was studied with subsurface springs which inundated much of the ground during the spring. The subsurface condition in Weymouth was known to practically every resident in the town.

If the F. P. H. A. had made soil tests they would have discovered unquestionably the presence of springs. However, construction had hardly begun before the subsoil conditions became apparent to the F. P. H. A. engineers. During the first evacuations the steam shovels were taking up as much water as earth. During the course of construction the pumps were operating day and night in an effort to dry out the excavations. No attempt was made during construction, in spite of the obvious water hazard there, to change the specifications and to install proper drainage systems.

Following completion, however, the situation was so bad and the complaints by tenants of flooded cellars were so numerous, that F. P. H. A. had to install curtain drains. The cost for relief of the water situation will run into \$50,000 it is estimated. The correspondence between the Boston office and the engineers on the site would show that Mr. Willey, head of the Boston office, was entirely familiar with the situation and made no attempt to remedy the defects.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Harold Poole is executive director of the housing authority in Bridgeport. This authority published a report on public housing in Bridgeport which condemns the negligence of the F. P. H. A. officials and squandering of public funds. The situation there is so bad the authority has asked the Byrd committee to make an investigation.

CHARTER OAK TERRACE AT HARTFORD

The subsoil and ground-water conditions at this site were especially troublesome. The site grading plan and street pavement specifications were poorly conceived and many errors and omissions in the drawings were not corrected before the contract was let.

The original drawings submitted by the architects provided for connection of roof conductors to storm sewers which would have carried water away from the houses. The regional office of United States Housing Authority, which comprised the same key personnel as the present regional office of Federal Public Housing Authority, however, insisted that the connections of roof conductors to sewers be eliminated. The result has been that crawl spaces and cellars under houses have been continuously flooded. This project comprises 1,000 dwelling units and has been fully tenanted for a year—and, though about \$170,000 has been spent over and above the original contract price to correct these and other errors in planning, it is probable that another \$80,000 will have to be spent to fully correct the nuisance and eliminate the hazard to health to which the tenants are being subjected.

Many thousands of extra dollars have been or will have to be spent to overcome drainage defects or to excavate and remove ledge and boulders from poorly selected sites on most of the above projects.

Such errors have not only been costly but they have caused serious delays in time of completion of sorely needed housing and unnecessary health hazards and inconvenience to tenants in those projects that have been occupied prior to correction of the defects.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I also insert two paragraphs from a recent editorial in the Boston Post, a Democratic newspaper, dated February 26, 1944, which tends to confirm the conclusions drawn from the material which has been furnished me.

The editorial reads in part as follows:

Previously, the war-housing units were reserved for war workers and their families in the areas where it was believed congestion had developed or was threatened. But thousands upon thousands of these units were never occupied at all. The heads of the Government agencies that built these houses say that changes in the war program, development of greater efficiency by the workers, freezing of jobs, etc., resulted in fewer applicants for housing than had been estimated.

In a word, the scores of millions wasted on these projects were spent on guesswork. Even the bad guessing might be excused in the rush of the war emergency, but what does not appear to be excusable was the building of these units in places where the local authorities familiar with the situation said they were not needed; and on top of this, the construction, especially here in New England, was of such a nature that the houses could never be of much use except as summer camps.

At the best they were poorly constructed and, in many instances, little or no provision was made for such public services as light or water. It was maintained by the Federal agencies that these housing projects were to be self-sustaining through proper rentals, but this has proved sadly not so. Now the houses are to be placed in the stand-by category, which probably means they will remain idle indefinitely at Government expense.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. SPRINGER].

(By unanimous consent, Mr. SPRINGER was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, this measure contains many items which, in my opinion, are not necessary and non-essential, but which, in my humble opinion, are not helpful to the war effort but

which will operate as an obstruction to the war effort in the end. This war is not over. When we receive information respecting our progress in this war we are constrained to say that we are just getting started. We have taken a few outposts only. The major portion of this war is yet to be fought and won before victory is ours.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, as we contemplate the very serious situation before us, let us analyze some of the provisions of this measure. However, prior to entering into this particular discussion, let me say that heretofore when our country has become involved in war—and I speak especially of the period during World War No. 1—our country, under the leadership at that time, buckled up the belt and began to economize in every respect except as to those things which were essential for the war and for our ultimate victory. Everything that was absolutely necessary for the war was forthcoming, but those things which were unnecessary for the prosecution of the war were largely eliminated. The leadership of this Nation during the period of World War No. 1 recognized the terrific financial strain upon the people, which was apparent in their efforts to provide the funds with which to prosecute the war. That was a monumental task. But that leadership during that struggle did not continue to make demands for the people to put their hard-earned dollars into the Federal Treasury for unnecessary and nonessential things. In other words, Mr. Chairman, the theory of economy was urged, and it was practiced. Caution and judgment became the watchword respecting our financial condition. That is as it should be. And with the exercise of that care and judgment, when that First World War was over we had a debt of approximately \$40,000,000,000.

Mr. Chairman, in this present conflict the leadership in this Nation has utterly failed to follow, as a precedent, the wise course which was pursued during World War No. 1. Instead of pursuing a course of care and caution, instead of profiting by the experiences of the last World War, and instead of spending the taxpayers' money wisely and carefully for the essential purpose of prosecuting this war, this administration has entered upon a program of spending, waste, and extravagance the like of which has never been recorded in any nation throughout history. I am not speaking about the expense of the war—that which has been necessary in order to successfully prosecute the war—but I am speaking about the waste and extravagance which has been permitted, and in many cases sanctioned, under the guise and pretense of war, and I am speaking of those things which are entirely of a civilian nature which have been continued, although not necessary. We cannot win wars by the waste of money. Waste and extravagance can do one thing—those things can lose wars. The resources of any nation has its limitations; and when that limit has been reached, when the people are unable to respond in purchasing bonds and in paying the taxes which

are imposed upon them, then disaster occurs. Those in authority and leadership today should stop, look, and listen. They should take an inventory of our situation, and they should realize that if this present war should continue for 2, 3, or 5 years—as some of the so-called experts have suggested—what a serious situation we will then face. With a debt of more than \$200,000,000,000 at the moment, which may be increased to \$300,000,000,000 or more before this war is over, and with the terrific taxes the people will have to pay, what will be the opportunity of our people to make progress? And, I wonder, what opportunity will our soldiers and sailors have when they return from war with the terrific tax burden upon them that such a debt will require? These are staggering problems, and those in leadership in this country should think, and act, and stop the unnecessary and nonessential spending of the people's money, and they should stop the waste and extravagance that has been developed in the many and various hearings before congressional committees.

Mr. Chairman, I wish especially to speak of some of the material matters that are exposed by the hearings on this bill. The National Housing Agency, which was created by the present leadership in this Nation, has been the source of more spending and waste, in large amounts, and of gross inefficiency, than any agency of the Government. This measure proposes some 23,261 additional housing units for the remainder of the fiscal year. With all of the scandal that we have had in the past regarding some of these housing projects, and I speak of them advisedly, I am surprised that the committee would consider any such additional housing. In my own State of Indiana, we had 1 project at Kingsford where approximately 1,100 housing units were constructed, at a tremendous cost. There were some 250 of them occupied, and no more. These were of a permanent construction. Then, after this unnecessary construction, the National Housing Agency decided to tear a large number of these housing units down and move them elsewhere. The cost of wrecking these units, and then moving them away, and then trying to reconstruct them at the new location is entailing a tremendous cost to our Government. There was a grave mistake made, in that project, in building the units in the first place. That was miserable bungling on the part of some agency of government, because the people had no part in either the location or the construction of these housing units. They had but to pay the debt. However, the people in that particular locality realized that the Government had made a miserable mistake in constructing such a large number of housing units at that place. The Government officials should have likewise known that those housing units were unnecessary, and that they were unessential. That simply demonstrates that incompetent people are engaged in that work, and that they are contracting for the expenditure of untold millions of dollars of the hard-earned money of the people of the Nation. This same condi-

tion exists very largely throughout the country. This must be stopped, and the waste must be discontinued. Those in authority must cause this waste to be stopped. We cannot win this war if waste and extravagance is countenanced. I am speaking for the boys and the girls in the uniform of our country—and I am speaking for the people of this Nation—I urge the immediate discontinuance of all waste and extravagance in every department of our Government, in the interest of our ultimate victory in this war.

Mr. Chairman, under the heading of "Community facility, Federal Works Agency," in the out-plant and store facilities, we find in the testimony that grocery stores, moving-picture theaters, and places—beauty parlors, shoe-shining places, and the like, are countenanced by this Agency. Has it come to the place in the history of our Nation when our Government spends the taxpayers' money for beauty parlors, moving-picture theaters, and shoe-shining stands? This in time of war, when our boys are fighting for liberty and freedom, and we do not know whether the resources of our country will be sufficient to prosecute this war to ultimate victory. These are nonessential things. These are unnecessary things. Money spent in time of war for luxuries and things which can be eliminated from the category of necessities is an obstruction to our war effort. When our soldiers and sailors return from this war and learn of the foolish and unnecessary things that have been done by this administration while they were fighting, and for all of which they will have to aid in paying, I wonder what they will say.

Mr. Chairman, these are serious days. These are tragic days. This spending of the taxpayers' money for unnecessary and unessential things must be stopped. Yes, we want to win this war—we must win this war—but we cannot win it if this administration continues to spend, waste, and squander the taxpayers' money and the resources of this Nation. This deficiency bill would not be necessary if some economy has been recognized in the past by those in power and control in our Government. Since this measure is here let us cut it down, let us carve out the nonessential things, let us eliminate the needless housing and the beauty parlors and the shoe-shining stands and let us get down to the business of fighting and winning this war, that this Nation may survive and that the people may not be bowed down in debt beyond their ability to pay.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. WASIELEWSKI].

(By unanimous consent, Mr. WASIELEWSKI was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WASIELEWSKI. Mr. Chairman, earlier in the day I placed into the hopper H. R. 4352 which amends and revises H. R. 4010, a bill I introduced January 18, 1944. The purpose of this measure is to replace the present cost-plus and other systems of contracting for public construction by a system of negotiated lump-sum contracts. It specifically

abolishes the cost-plus contracts by providing that no construction or road-building contract shall hereafter be entered into on a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee basis or a cost-plus-a-percentage-of-cost basis.

Throughout our defense and war-production effort, we have been brought face to face with the tremendous cost and waste that has accompanied contracts let on a cost-plus basis. The scandals that have arisen are not based so much on the fee allowed the contractor as because the costs have been permitted to mount to astronomic proportions as a result of failure to properly plan, control, and limit the expenditures. Only the other day, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL], brought to our attention the tremendous waste experienced in the construction of the Pentagon Building. This structure was built on a cost-plus basis and in the end cost the taxpayers of the Nation 150 percent over the amount originally appropriated for its construction.

Mr. Chairman, a number of labor leaders have complained to me, as no doubt they have complained to other Members, that the greatest waste and the biggest hoarders of manpower are to be found among contractors doing work on a cost-plus basis. It is surprising also that the contractors have repeatedly stated that they have found their men least efficient when they are engaged in work known to be done under a cost-plus contract. One of the largest war producers of my State informed me that when a contract for almost identical work was changed from cost-plus to a negotiated contract, the efficiency of the shop increased from 10 to 20 percent.

H. R. 4352 sets up a means of protecting the Government from profiteers. It provides for a simplified system of auditing and adjustment of fees. It sets up a formal process of renegotiation of various construction contracts and acts as an aid to such process. It provides a means of removing many of the causes of unfair-trade practices in public construction which many representative contractors have been endeavoring to wipe out. It provides a triple check of costs of every contract negotiated under it; that is, first, an estimate of the work to be done is established before a general contractor is selected; second, a check and approval of the contract and subcontracts must be made by the ratifying committee before the work is begun and finally, third, the ratifying committee makes a complete audit of the books of the contractor and subcontractors before final payment.

In order to avoid the abuses that creep into contracts as a result of extras, H. R. 4352 specifically provides that all extras shall be negotiated for in advance on a lump-sum basis in the same manner as prescribed for in the original contract.

A central construction-contract ratifying committee is established under H. R. 4352 which would have jurisdiction over all construction and building contracts that are entered into by any and all the various Government awarding authorities. In this way, a more uniform system of contract letting is established and takes the matter out of the

hands of whimsical individuals. This ratifying committee is established as a part of the General Accounting Office and is to consist of three members who are qualified engineers or architects. The ratifying committee shall have the power to disapprove any contract that does not comply with the existing law and the provisions of this act and shall have available to it all the records in connection with all contracts that are negotiated by any and all Government agencies. No contract can be consummated without its approval. It shall also have the power to adjust any and all differences arising between the awarding authority and the contractor or between the contractor and a subcontractor. The centralization of the ratification of all contracts should greatly aid in avoiding conflicts and confusion that often occur under the present system of letting Government contracts.

Mr. Chairman, H. R. 4352 deals only with construction and building contracts. It is my fervent hope that the committee to which this measure may be assigned for consideration may be able to expand and elaborate it to cover all Government procurement. In order to prevent the abuses that have been creeping into Government contracts, it is the duty and obligation of Congress to adopt a set and definite policy governing all Government contracts and procurement in general. The plan I submit is not a perfect one, and I am not wedded to any particular part of it. However, I believe it points in the right direction and should be developed to that end. I trust that this matter may receive the early attention of the House in order that it may be incorporated into the law of the land as quickly as possible for it is in my opinion a long step toward holding and cutting down the cost of waging the war and any and all work that may be planned in the post-war era.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. HILL].

Mr. HILL. Mr. Chairman, I take this time to remind the membership of a little election—not so small, but very important, that was held in Colorado in the First District only yesterday. I am personally interested in the election and the outcome of it because of the fact, if you know the geography of Colorado, you will realize that the Second District of Colorado, which I have the honor to represent, completely surrounds the city of Denver, and the First District is nothing more nor less than the incorporated city of Denver.

This election had in it all the elements that you will find in the coming campaign. I am sure, had the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN], who so eloquently addressed us this afternoon, been able to understand the full pulse of the people of that great district, he would realize the fact that the common man has nothing particularly to approve or support the O. P. A., and the gentlemen who have been trying to enforce their regulations.

There were many issues in this campaign that may parallel the campaign

coming this fall. There is not any question in my mind but that this particular election might set the pattern. In this election you may see, if you will study the issues as they were discussed by the various candidates and their supporters, just a faint foreshadowing of the things to come. And that is important.

I would like to give you in closing a word or two of statistics on this election.

In 1938 the Republican candidate for Congress was defeated in this district by 4,100 votes. In 1940 the Democratic majority reached an all-time high of 50,000. In 1942 this Democratic majority began to dwindle and it dropped to a majority of 8,000 votes. We now discover in this special election held yesterday that the Republican candidate received a majority of about 3,000 votes. That is not official, it is absolutely unofficial. I wish you would think for just a moment, that in 1940 this district was carried by a Democratic majority of 50,000 and only yesterday the Republican candidate carried it by 3,000. That is a change of 53,000 votes. I think that should shock the gentleman from Texas and make him realize the fact that some of this program these boys have been promoting is not what the people want.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT].

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I take this time for the purpose of informing the Committee that during the hearings we had before us members of the Commodity Credit Corporation. Much talk has gone on here recently in this House relative to subsidies, and I am happy that I was present on the occasion when the Commodity Credit Corporation officials were before the subcommittee, because I have an announcement that I want to make to this House as to the evidence that was presented. Moreover, in making it to the House I hope it will be read by the farmers of this Nation. There has been so much misunderstanding, so many interpretations of facts, so many little individual avenues of approach to this program that lead, as it were, into a blind alley that I am happy now to say that I have from the testimony of the officials of the Commodity Credit Corporation discovered the truth of the downright subsidy of the farm program. This ought to be news to certain Members of this House who have no respect at all for a subsidy for the consumer.

The consumers' subsidy is one of the greatest pegs that can be placed in the spiral of inflation, and unless this House sees fit to establish such a check we are going to experience inflation to such a marked degree that it will cause the people of this Nation to rise up in justifiable concern. I want to say in the first place that the total of a loss of \$182,000,000 by the Commodity Credit Corporation was a subsidy to the farmers. That is including some of the profits that were made. The loss, for instance, to the American taxpayer, coming right out of Uncle Sam's pocketbook on the commodity corn was \$44,073,875.59. In

the matter of wheat the loss to the American pocketbook, the pocketbook of the taxpayer, to the benefit of the farmer, was something more than \$128,000,000. On rye a benefit to the farmer but a loss to the people of the Nation who pay taxes was \$576,761.08. On grain sorghum it was \$3,107.53. On tobacco it was \$1,431,917.53. Subsidies, mind you, every one of these figures to the farmers of the Nation, and still there is a loud cry to high heaven every time you talk about the smallest amount of money for the benefit of the consumer, for the people who live in the great cities of this country, for the people of Detroit from which I come, who hold their heads high in pride, cognizant of their devotion to the war effort, being first in production among the cities of this Nation, yea of the world.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. Not until I finish with this question of subsidies to farmers.

Mr. PACE. That was what I wanted to ask about.

Mr. RABAUT. Turpentine and rosin were subsidized to the extent of over \$3,500,000. Hops! We hear from every corner of the country that there is a shortage of beer, yet here we find the farmers subsidized for \$883,809.66 for hops.

I am going to surprise you by saying that I am for this subsidy for the farmers. But let us tell them the truth about it. Truthfully let them know what this administration has done for them, not distort the facts until there is naught but confusion. As to this program, I have not yet concluded.

Crimson clover: This item, if you please, has been subsidized to the tune of \$282.62; and peas and vetch have been subsidized for \$1,618.72. Every dollar of it, mind you, goes to the farmers, a subsidy to the farmers; but there is an awful noise in this House every time anything is said about a subsidy for the consumer, yet the subsidy for the consumer is the one peg you can place to stop the spiral of inflation.

Oh, they cry: "I don't want my boy to pay my grocery bill." Why speak about the little family grocery bill when you have the grocery bill for lend-lease and you have the grocery bill for the armed services? Why the approach with the big ego appeal: "I don't want my boy to pay my grocery bill"? The inflation is going to hit your personal grocery bill and every other bill; it is going to hit the lend-lease grocery bill which your boy and my boy and you and everyone else will some day pay.

Likewise it will strike the grocery bill of the armed forces of this country; so if you oppose subsidies, tell the soldier boys the truth: "We are trying to raise the prices on you so you can suffer the longer when you return."

Every one of these figures I have read to you today is from the testimony of the duly constituted authorities of the Commodity Credit Corporation and it is in their own printed form brought to the Deficiency Subcommittee on Appropriations that held the hearings to which this form was presented. I can go on.

There are agricultural supplies out of Uncle Sam's pocketbook and into the farmers' pockets in the form of subsidies \$13,632,464.01.

Mr. Chairman, let us not be deceived, and let us make no attempt to deceive others. We should take the long-range look at this subsidy program and clear our own conscience with reference to the obligation that is upon our shoulders as Members of this body and do our duty as we see it.

The following extract from the hearings before the committee bears evidence to the truth of my statement, proving that the farmer is the recipient of the subsidy:

BENEFICIARIES OF LOSSES

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I wanted to ask Mr. Bartelt a question or two. In the first place, I want to ask you who gets the benefit of these losses?

Mr. BARTELT. I believe that Mr. Hutson is better qualified to answer that question than I am, Mr. RABAUT.

Mr. HUTSON. I will describe the loss to you on wheat as an illustration.

Mr. RABAUT. I mean it more as a general question applying to all of these losses, because I intend to ask you about individual losses. You have an aggregate here of losses altogether in this estimate before us of \$183,000,000.

Mr. HUTSON. I think it will be different for different commodities.

Mr. RABAUT. Well, in the first place, here let us take cotton. You have a profit on cotton of eight-million-and-some-odd-thousand dollars, and you have a net profit there totaling \$9,069,312.41 on the items of cotton, barley, soybeans, flaxseed, peanuts, butter, and raisins. Those are the items that show profits. Now, the Government gets the benefit of the profits, does it not?

Mr. HUTSON. Yes.

Mr. RABAUT. Those total profits amounting to some \$9,000,000?

Mr. HUTSON. Yes.

Mr. RABAUT. Now let us consider corn. For instance, the first year with corn, forty-four-million-and-some-odd-thousand dollars was lost. Who gets the benefit of that loss?

Mr. HUTSON. I think the loss in the case of corn arises out of a situation in which the producers receive more than the market price for their corn, and I think it might well be said that the corn producers got the benefit of that loss.

Mr. RABAUT. So that the American farmers got the benefit of this loss of \$44,000,000?

Mr. HUTSON. Yes.

Mr. RABAUT. What about the almost \$129,000,000 for wheat, who got the benefit for that loss?

Mr. HUTSON. That would be split between the wheat producers and the livestock producers.

Mr. RABAUT. So the farmers got the benefit of this loss?

Mr. HUTSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. RABAUT. So the producers of wheat and the producers of livestock, both of them farmers, got the benefits of this loss of roughly \$129,000,000?

Mr. HUTSON. Well, it was divided between them.

Mr. RABAUT. They went the same place, the farmers got it?

Mr. HUTSON. That is right.

Mr. RABAUT. We have heard an awful lot of talk about subsidies for the consumers, and I just want to bring this out a little bit.

On rye we have a loss of \$576,000. Who got the benefit of that loss?

Mr. HUTSON. The growers of the rye.

Mr. RABAUT. The growers of the rye?

Mr. HUTSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. RABAUT. The farmers again got the benefit of it. Then there is grain sorghum. You have a loss here of \$3,107. Who got the benefit of this loss?

Mr. HUTSON. The producers of grain sorghum. We paid them much more than we could realize from it.

Mr. RABAUT. The farmers got that, too?

Mr. HUTSON. Yes.

Mr. RABAUT. The loss in tobacco was \$1,431,917.53. How do you account for that loss, and who got the benefit of that loss?

Mr. HUTSON. The tobacco farmer got the benefit of that loss. We loaned at a rate higher than we could realize out of the loan when we sold the tobacco on the market.

Mr. RABAUT. So the farmers got the benefit of almost a million and a half dollars on tobacco?

Mr. HUTSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. RABAUT. Here is turpentine and rosin, a loss of \$3,529,291.13 on turpentine and rosin. Who got the benefit of that loss? The Government lost \$3,500,000 here.

Mr. HUTSON. The farmers or naval-stores producers got the benefit of it.

Mr. RABAUT. Are they farmers?

Mr. HUTSON. Yes.

Mr. RABAUT. They are farmers, too?

Mr. HUTSON. Yes.

Mr. RABAUT. They got about \$3,500,000 there—very good.

Here is hops. I thought with the great shortage of beer that the demand would be big for hops. There is shown here a loss of \$883,809.66 on hops. The farmers got the benefit of that?

Mr. HUTSON. Yes.

(At this point there was a discussion off the record, at the conclusion of which the following occurred:)

Mr. RABAUT. We have quite a Cheddar-cheese program here. Now, I notice in the Cheddar-cheese program we take a loss of \$4,144,067.86.

Mr. LUDLOW. Was that made in New York?

Mr. RABAUT. Some of it is made up there.

Mr. TABER. We do not produce cheese enough in New York to ruin a corner grocery store.

Mr. RABAUT. I want to know who got the benefit of this loss which the Government sustained of over \$4,000,000.

Mr. HUTSON. I can describe the nature of the operation, and I think it could be argued in that case either way. What happened was this—

Mr. RABAUT. Give us both of your arguments, because we are going to dissect them.

Mr. HUTSON. The price of cheese was 23 1/4 cents a pound at Plymouth, Wis.

Mr. TABER. You mean when you began to operate?

Mr. HUTSON. That is right; back when we began to take this loss. It appeared to the best-informed people in the Department and those that we could contact that it was necessary to pay the producers more than 23 1/4 cents a pound in order to get the production that we needed. We advanced the price 3 3/4 cents. We paid the producer of cheese 3 3/4 cents a pound more than he had gotten prior to the announcement of the program. By doing that we think that we got more cheese produced than we otherwise would have gotten, and to that extent certainly the consumer benefited.

The farmer actually was the first recipient of the benefit, certainly in receiving this additional amount. He got more than he would have gotten if we had not made a change in the program and if we had not absorbed the loss. We could argue that both the farmer and the consumer gained at the expense of the Government.

Mr. RABAUT. You mean the consumer got cheese at a lower figure than he would have gotten it otherwise?

Mr. HUTSON. I think he got more cheese.

Mr. RABAUT. He got more cheese in the consumer market, but he paid more for it?

Mr. HUTSON. No; he did not pay more for it.

Mr. RABAUT. He did not pay any more for it?

Mr. HUTSON. No.

Mr. RABAUT. So the consumer got more cheese into the consumer market.

The CHAIRMAN. But he would have had to have paid more if there had not been more cheese in the market.

Mr. RABAUT. The consumer got more cheese into the market at the same figure?

Mr. HUTSON. That is correct.

Mr. RABAUT. However, the money that was spent here did not go to the consumer?

Mr. HUTSON. It was paid to the producer.

Mr. RABAUT. It was paid to the producer, and the producer was the farmer.

Mr. TABER. Who was the producer?

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. RABAUT. Now, we have a loss here on the fluid-milk program of \$2,431,595.89. Now, the Government took that loss. Who got the benefit of that loss?

Mr. HUTSON. The situation there was very similar to that described in the case of cheese. It was felt that it was necessary to advance the price of milk in certain cases in order to keep up production.

Mr. RABAUT. In order to keep up production?

Mr. HUTSON. Yes; the prices paid to the producers were advanced and the prices were kept unchanged to the consumers, and we believe that resulted in more milk being on the market.

Mr. RABAUT. More milk was on the market?

Mr. HUTSON. Yes.

Mr. RABAUT. I am not criticizing that part of the program, and, in fact, I like that, but I do want to develop that none of this money went to the consumer, but the money went to the producer, who is the farmer?

Mr. HUTSON. That is correct.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. RABAUT. I am opposed to the attitude that is taken against a subsidy for the consumer.

There is a small loss here on peas and vetch, \$1,618.72, and there is a loss on crimson clover of \$282.62, and there is a loss here on agricultural supplies purchase program of \$13,632,000. Tell us about those items; I want to know if those went to the producer?

Mr. HUTSON. The first part—peas and vetch and crimson clover—were losses incurred in connection with guaranteeing producers of these seeds certain minimum prices, and being unable to realize the amount of those seeds when they sold them to other farmers. It was a transaction between two groups of farmers. We tried to get more seed produced by making a price guaranty, and it did not quite balance.

Mr. RABAUT. You had some losses there in order to get seed produced at a minimum price?

Mr. HUTSON. Yes. The growers of cottonseed, soybeans, and peanuts were guaranteed certain prices for their products. We guaranteed the producers prior to the planting season—

Mr. RABAUT. You guaranteed them?

Mr. HUTSON. Well, we guaranteed prices to the farmers to get the crop planted.

When we were ready to harvest the crop the impact of these additional quantities of soybeans and peanuts on the oil-bearing materials would have caused a reduction in cottonseed prices, so in all fairness to the people who sell their cottonseed, the impact from soybeans and peanuts would have caused a competing oil-seed product, and we established minimum prices on cottonseed—

Mr. RABAUT. To the farmer?

Mr. HUTSON. To the farmer.

Mr. RABAUT. So the farmer got the benefit of this \$13,000,000; is that right?

Mr. HUTSON. My judgment is that when you marketed the products the existing ceiling prices would not permit the sale of the product at a price as high as the price which you had guaranteed the producers, and so we absorbed some losses, and in the case of soybeans and peanuts we gave the producer more than he otherwise would receive, and we got him to plant more.

In the case of cottonseed we kept the impact from breaking the market.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. RABAUT. I am very much in favor of this program, and all my questions were not asked with the idea of making light of the program, or doing anything injurious to it, but I did want to bring out this fact, that this program constitutes a subsidy to the farmer, which has been somewhat itemized here this morning in this mass of figures we have before us; but no one has an objection to their being subsidized and the market being stabilized.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. RABAUT. There are a few others in which there were profits to the Government that I did not talk about. But I will put them in my remarks.

There was a profit on wool, on figs, and rubber, a profit of \$10,000,000 on rubber.

Mr. HUTSON. There was a question whether that should be credited to rubber or cotton. We exchanged cotton for rubber.

Mr. RABAUT. It shows here that there was \$10,000,000 in profits on the rubber and \$8,000,000 in the cotton figure as profit, so that is \$18,000,000 in the rubber deal.

I think that constitutes the entire list.

I want to ask you what is the rate of interest you pay?

Mr. HUTSON. One percent.

Mr. RABAUT. You have had some transactions with the Treasury?

Mr. O'NEAL. What rate does the farmer pay?

Mr. HUTSON. Three percent.

Mr. RABAUT. You have had some other transactions with the Treasury, have you not?

Mr. HUTSON. The last debentures we sold were 1½ percent. Prior to that time we had sold debentures in the open market at the rate ranging from three-quarters to 1½ percent. We do a small amount of financing with the banks on special transactions as low as one-half of 1 percent and some financing where banks perform administrative services in addition to advancing the funds for which we pay interest at a rate of 1½ percent per annum.

Mr. RABAUT. Your agency has no connection with the meat subsidy or the butter subsidy?

Mr. HUTSON. We do not.

Mr. RABAUT. That is under the R. F. C.?

Mr. HUTSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

(Mr. RABAUT and Mr. WIGGLESWORTH asked and were given permission to revise and extend their own remarks.)

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Gross].

THE NATIONAL SERVICE ACT

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, one of the most important as well as one of the most discussed issues before the country today, is the National Service Act, proposed by the President. Most people, I believe, question the necessity or the advisability of enacting this proposal.

This bill provides for the mobilization of the manpower and womanpower of the Nation by making all men between 18 and 65 years of age and all women between 18 and 50 years of age subject to draft for civilian work necessary to the war effort.

The machinery for drafting civilians is to be local draft boards and their appellate agencies. The President is to determine the needs for agriculture and industries and the relative importance to the war effort of same.

Transportation for persons selected, including dependent and household effects, is to be paid to and from place of employment by the Government. Return to prior private employment with no loss of rights is guaranteed unless it is impossible or unreasonable. States and political subdivisions are requested to restore their former employees.

The penalty for noncompliance with the proposed act are fine and imprisonment.

By the terms of this proposed legislation, the lives and privileges of every individual in the country would be affected.

Now before I could support this type of legislation there are a lot of questions in my mind that the President would have to answer. Among them are the following: Is this action necessary to the winning of the war? If so, is this bill the only remedy which would meet the present need, and have other remedies been suggested or studied? Will the enactment of this bill establish in the United States a system of forced labor? Do the provisions of the bill delegate to the President dictatorial powers to be exercised through a bureaucracy over agriculture, industry, transportation, and labor? Will its enactment impair the constitutional guaranty against taking of property without due compensation or process of law? Will this bill permit the favoring of certain sections of the country? Might it cause certain sections of the country to be ruined by disrupting its agriculture or its industries? Will fear of the consequences under this bill act as a restraint of free speech by persons covered by the bill? Might it result in coercion similar to that exercised under the Agricultural Adjustment Act? Might it force employers to add to their pay rolls unnecessary employees? Will the bill interfere with the right of an individual to secure higher pay for his or her services? Will it interfere with collective bargaining and the recognized rights of labor? What will the additional taxes be for the administration of this law? How will it affect the status of selectees subject to military law? Will the selectees, under this bill, be entitled to free assembly, and so forth? Could a selectee, under this bill, petition his Congressman for relief, or would he be automatically bound by Executive orders or the Articles of War? What security will he have; will he be given medical service, hospital care, and so forth?

Before the President or proponents of this legislation can have my support they will have to satisfy me as to the above questions.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield 7 minutes to the gentleman from Montana [Mr. Mansfield].

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Chairman, there is in the bill now under discussion an item affecting the maintenance of the irrigation project on the Flathead Indian Reservation in Mon-

tana. The sum listed in the bill is not enough to take care of the needs of that project and I will at the proper time ask permission to insert in today's RECORD, so that the House may study it, some pertinent material received from the secretary of that project, Mr. D. A. Dellwo, of Charlo, Mont., one of the outstanding experts on irrigation in my State.

Mr. Chairman, the Flathead project is organized into irrigation districts under State laws. Money to defray the costs of operation and maintenance of the irrigation project is raised through a per-acre levy made by our district against the irrigable area. Money for the operation and maintenance of the power system of the project is appropriated out of revenues received from the sale of power. The irrigation and power systems are operated by the Irrigation Service of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The project is billed by the Indian Irrigation Service for the estimated cost of operation and maintenance of the irrigation project well in advance of each irrigation season so that it will have completed its cycle of assessment and collection of its land levy in time to provide funds in advance of each season's operations. The landholders pay the money to the district, the district pays it to the United States, Congress appropriates it for the use of the Indian Irrigation Service, and they expend it in the operation and maintenance of the project. There has not been any Treasury appropriation for operation and maintenance of the project except to take care of costs properly chargeable to Indian lands and that only because the district cannot assess Indian lands.

In the expenditure of funds thus raised, the project management is limited in three respects, namely, they may not expend beyond the amounts collected from the districts; they may not expend beyond their budget; and they may not expend beyond the appropriation made by Congress. Even though there be money on hand, and work is needed to be done, the project management cannot move beyond those limitations. Now to the problem.

The advance estimate for fiscal year 1944 submitted by the project engineer, Mr. G. L. Sperry, in collaboration with the district engineer, Mr. W. S. Hanna, for operation and maintenance of both the irrigation system and the power system, on this project was \$246,300. Instead of appropriating that amount, which turned out to be too low an estimate, on account of increased costs, since encountered, the Congress appropriated \$235,000. Increased pay, overtime pay, leaves of absence, and other labor advantages, plus sharply increased costs of materials, which have had to be met during the past season, have increased the costs both already incurred and estimated to complete the fiscal year by about \$28,000. This increased cost added to the short appropriation leaves the project with a shortage of around \$39,000 to complete the fiscal year and give service to the farms of the project during the first 2 months of the coming irrigation season.

This project operates a large pumping station on Flathead River below Polson for the purpose of supplementing the gravity supply of water when necessary. During the last two seasons it has not had to operate the pumps to any large extent except to finish off the season just closed—1943. During 1942 there was no pumping at that station. Since the pumps are operated only to supplement the water which is taken by gravity from our mountain streams, and since pumped water and gravity water are used on the same land, and since it is impossible to predict the amount of gravity water which will be available during the coming seasons, the costs for pumping, from the very nature of our system, runs from zero up to thirty or forty thousand dollars per season. The maximum figure, of course, has to be used in any workable estimate concerning the operation and maintenance costs of the project, especially when that estimate has to be made about 2 years in advance.

Since there was no pumping in the season of 1942, and since a large part of the costs of that season enter the fiscal year 1943, there was a balance in the project operation and maintenance fund for that fiscal year of \$36,565. Apparently the presence of that balance at the end of fiscal year 1943 led to the belief in the Interior Department and in the Bureau of the Budget and in Congress that our estimates were running too high. Of course, that assumption is erroneous and extremely dangerous for the reason that the project positively must be prepared to pump up to the full capacity of its pumps every season whether pumping is going to be needed or not. When the need for pumping is great, in the middle of the growing season it is too late to look for money with which to run the pumps.

Mr. Hanna and Mr. Sperry have asked for a deficiency appropriation for the purpose of completing the present fiscal year. If they do not get it, the project will be desperately crippled in starting the coming season. No preseason maintenance work will be possible. Caved-in canal banks and cattails and other growth in the ditches will have to be contended with during the irrigation season to the costly detriment of the project and to farm operations.

I now quote from a letter to me from Dennis Dellwo, secretary of the Flathead irrigation project, and dated December 4, 1943:

We want you to look after this for us. We want you to go to the Irrigation Service or the Budget Bureau or the Appropriations Committee, Subcommittee on Interior, or wherever the proper deficiency bill might happen to be at the time, and get in an item of \$38,200 for the balance of the fiscal year 1944. That is about \$25,000 for irrigation and the balance for power. You understand this will be an appropriation of moneys raised out here on the project through land levies made by our district and through receipts from our power operations. We are not asking for a penny out of the Treasury in this instance.

I believe the time is short for getting this done. There has been considerable cross-fire of letters and telegrams between the Bureau and the field on this matter which took up a lot of time. It is possible that already the House committee is considering deficiency

appropriations. If so, I assume it will be necessary to secure an amendment to the bill being considered.

That is the end of the quotation from Mr. Dellwo, but I shall place at the end of my remarks some further correspondence on this subject, so that the House will have a chance to study this small but very worth-while project and will be able tomorrow, I hope, to make the proper appropriation so that it can continue functioning as it should.

It might be well to bring to the attention of the Members of the House the fact that as far as precipitation in Montana is concerned this year, it is only 20 percent of normal. We are going to have to have help if we are going to irrigate as much as we possibly can. In order to do that, the Congress is going to have to authorize the appropriation of the moneys now waiting to be used and lying in the irrigation district's treasury.

Mr. Chairman, the correspondence I referred to a moment ago is as follows:

FLATHEAD IRRIGATION DISTRICT,
Charlo, Mont., February 10, 1944.

HON. MIKE MANSFIELD,
Member of Congress,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: The confusion into which the Flathead irrigation project officials and the Office of Indian Affairs have gotten with respect to funds for the operation of the project for the balance of the present fiscal year and also for the operation and maintenance of the project for fiscal year 1945 seems to be reaching a point where further correspondence would be useless.

The chances for serious loss in case the operation and maintenance of the irrigation and power project should be hampered from lack of funds is so imminent, however, that we cannot refrain from one more attempt to get to those who are the custodians of our destiny, etc. Our board of commissioners have instructed me to advise you of the facts in ample detail so that you might be able to convince the Indian Office and the Bureau of the Budget that no slide-rule computations made in Washington far from the field will either raise or lower the costs of running the project, and they will not serve to keep the pumps running when authorized funds are exhausted.

First thing, they should quit talking about overtime. This is not a matter of overtime only. It is a matter of increased costs, increased costs of labor, of materials (running to 50 percent); increased costs of work being done on ditches on account of enormous amounts of plant growth in them resulting from unusual moisture conditions last spring, as well as increased compensation and so-called overtime. Then, to augment the difficulty, the estimate made in the field, nearly 2 years previous to the use of the funds, was pared down by everyone up the line, and then when it was finally embodied in an appropriation, it was arbitrarily reduced by \$8,850 by someone. I don't have to tell you that an estimate made in 1942 is no good in 1944.

One of the most discouraging things about this letter-writing contest is the continual request of the Office of Indian Affairs for justifications for the anticipated costs for the balance of this year, after several sets of complete justifications have already gone in. Justifications made in detail have gone in so many times that it would be merest repetition to prepare any more. And then, when the requests for justifications are complied with, the Office discovers that at the end of fiscal year 1943 there remained an unexpended balance of funds in the amount of

\$35,565, and they immediately assume that justifies trimming future estimates.

This balance, of course, as anyone connected with the irrigation service should know, resulted from the fact that in the irrigation season of 1942 and 1943 there were unusual rains and heavy winter snows in the mountains with run-offs during the early summers so great that much water had to be wasted. Little or no pumping is required during such seasons. During the last season the pumping plant on Flathead River lifted only around 3,500 acre-feet of water, whereas during a normal or dry season it might deliver from thirty to sixty thousand acre-feet.

An acre-foot of water during a dry season, when our crops are virtually all produced by irrigation, will produce, with normal prices, around \$10 worth of new wealth. Under present prices it might run to \$20. If we should be short, say 20,000 acre-feet of water as a result of shortage of funds and stoppage of our pumps therefrom, the loss in money could well run up to three or four hundred thousand dollars. Of course, then we would be able to supply that much less of the vital products of our supposed-to-be irrigated farms to the cause of the war, and we would be able to buy that much less in bonds and we would be paying proportionately less in income taxes, to say nothing about our personal loss. The loss of 20,000 acre-feet of water would be the equivalent of taking 12,000 acres out of production.

Just why should this have to be argued out over and over again? If the project management should be at the point of going hay-wire in the spending of money needlessly, then we would most certainly call them to task. On the other hand, we have taxed ourselves purposely to provide for just such a contingency as this. We have a surplus of money on hand—a good sensible surplus, large enough to carry us through the period of uncertainty and fluctuating costs which anyone should be prepared for during these times. I mean a surplus in our district treasury.

Then the project also has a surplus of funds on hand from payments made by us in excess of costs. I think this is something like \$76,000. To sweeten this little nest egg, our district paid the project just the other day the first half of the O. & M. charge for this season amounting to \$32,500. We will pay the other half, a like amount, the 1st of July. To be added to this are the payments made by the other two districts. Is it the wish of the Office of Indian Affairs that those moneys should lie idle while our farms burn up for lack of water, with a flood of it going to waste out of Flathead Lake, and our pumps, capable of lifting 400 acre-feet per day, standing by rusting? I don't think it is, but, then, what is the explanation?

Now, what we want is this: In a previous letter I asked that you try to get an item of \$39,000 into the deficiency bill for the balance of the fiscal year 1944. Since that time additional funds in the amount of \$20,811, earmarked for overtime compensation only, have been released from some source. No part of this amount is available for any costs except overtime. We need an additional \$25,000 made available at the earliest possible date so that we may know what to expect and know if an intelligently planned and adequate pumping program can be depended on; and, of course, if when that amount is appropriated, it will be subjected to the usual trimming down, it should be increased to, say \$40,000, to make allowance for such trimming. That would be for fiscal year 1944.

Then, in the bill which is now pending before the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Interior, for fiscal year 1945, we want an appropriation large enough to provide for sufficient pumping to carry us over the driest kind of a year. The Budget figure for

the Flathead project for the fiscal year 1945 is somewhere around \$135,000. While this figure would make some provision for pumping, it is not sufficient to take care of the increased costs and also to provide for a long season of pumping. That figure should be raised to \$165,000, with adequate provision for trimming as cited above.

If, then, the next season, 1945, should prove to be another wet one, and if costs should suddenly drop—which they won't—and this full amount should then not be needed, the balance will revert and be there for reappropriation.

MIKE, we want you to ride their tails and pour on the buckskin. As I suggested in my other letter, if the situation got too bad, the district would have to take over the operation of the pumps. That, of course, would be bordering upon insurrection, and should not be made necessary by lack of thought on the part of anyone in the Indian Office.

There is no malice in this letter and no attempt to reprove or upbraid anyone, but, of course, our board takes pains to know what is being done about project finances. We have to make the land levies and pay the bill. It naturally follows that we feel some responsibility to not let emergencies find us in repose.

With kindest personal regards and best wishes,

Yours truly,

D. A. DELLWO.

FLATHEAD IRRIGATION DISTRICT,
Charlo, Mont., December 19, 1943.

HON. MIKE MANSFIELD,
Member of Congress,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN: Your letter of the 10th should have been answered sooner, but I was attending the convention of the Montana Reclamation Association at Bozeman for several days.

We are encouraged by your getting quick action on the problem we presented to you. Mr. Sperry, our project engineer, and Mr. Hanna, of Billings, the district engineer, are getting more busy now to provide the Bureau and yourself with additional information. The problem is more than one of overtime pay. It results in larger degree from the higher cost of everything and the lower efficiency of mostly everything.

I think an item of \$39,000 should be included in the next deficiency bill. If then Congress appropriates funds for overtime pay, we will not have to spend all of our money, maybe. Our expenditures will be held in line, even if we should become extravagant, by the problem of hiring men. The most that our project management can get done in the way of operation and maintenance will be little enough. They will not need to restrain us by cinching up the purse strings.

You might point out regularly and often that this is an appropriation of money raised out here. It is merely an authority for the project management to spend the money which we raise and turn over to them to spend. An appropriation out of the Treasury of the United States would be a different matter.

I think Mr. Zimmerman will be getting more on this from Mr. Hanna. Thank you again for your assistance.

Yours truly,

D. A. DELLWO,
Secretary, Flathead Irrigation District.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., January 8, 1944.

HON. MIKE MANSFIELD,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. MANSFIELD: Reference is made to your personal call on January 4, at which time you left with Mr. Dodd certain cor-

respondence concerning the Flathead Indian irrigation project in Montana.

The estimate transmitted to Congress for this project for 1944 was in the amount of \$240,000. The estimate was based on a 44-hour workweek with no provision being made for overtime compensation under Public Law 49. The amount of the estimate was reduced by the Congress to \$235,000.

The Indian Service, in connection with its estimates for the fiscal year 1945, has indicated the requirement of approximately \$28,850 to cover the cost of overtime compensation during the year. Its expenditure record through October would indicate that about \$9,000 is all that would be required on this account. It is understood, however, that operation and maintenance on reclamation projects cannot be handled on an equal monthly apportionment or expenditure basis because of the character of some work that has to be performed during the nonirrigating season. Thus, the expenditure experience for the first 4 months of this fiscal year need not necessarily be construed as a definite guide for the total year's expenditure.

It is planned to transmit to the Congress for its consideration in connection with a supplemental or deficiency appropriation bill estimates to cover overtime compensation on a Government-wide basis. In our consideration of the estimates submitted by the several departments and agencies appropriate attention will be given to the requirements of the Flathead project. There is no disposition on the part of this Bureau so to restrict appropriations that maintenance considered essential to the project and paid for by project water users must be deferred.

You also made inquiry with respect to the Bitter Root project. This is a water conservation project to be financed through funds appropriated pursuant to the Wheeler-Case Act. I have been informed that the project has been cleared by the War Food Administration and the War Production Board. The Bureau of Reclamation advises, however, that it has not yet put in final form its report which, under the law, must be prepared and transmitted to the President, through this office, for approval. If and when the report reaches us you may be assured that it will have prompt attention.

The correspondence left by you is returned as requested.

Very truly yours,

HAROLD D. SMITH, Director.

FLATHEAD IRRIGATION DISTRICT,
Charlo, Mont., January 26, 1944.
HON. MIKE MANSFIELD,
Member of Congress,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MIKE: I herewith return the letter of the Director of the Budget for your Flathead file. I gave it to Mr. Sperry, our project engineer and he sent a copy to Mr. Hanna, the supervising engineer at Billings. Copy of Mr. Hanna's letter to Sperry is enclosed.

I have seen a wire to the effect that certain funds which apparently had been sequestered from the Flathead appropriation had been released for expenditure, and I am now told that a good part of their deficiency is taken care of. However, as Mr. Hanna says, this appears to be the makings of a good dry year and in all probability much pumping will have to be done. Pumping is expensive, and in case a lot of it will have to be done, a shortage of funds might be disastrous.

Consequently I see no reason why we should stop working for a deficiency appropriation. If the money is not needed it will not be expended. It would be too bad to run into a long siege of pumping and have to stop in the middle of the season for lack of funds, still having plenty of money in the bank. Thanks for your good help.

Yours truly,

D. A. DELLWO.

FLATHEAD IRRIGATION DISTRICT,

Charlo, Mont., January 31, 1944.

DEAR MIKE: I hope I might really get those enclosures into this envelope before it gets sealed and posted. I must be getting old or something. I talked to Sperry yesterday about this matter and he said I am right in insisting upon getting a deficiency appropriation, inasmuch as the outlook for a very dry season, requiring much pumping, is becoming more and more certain. We even discussed the possibility of the irrigation district's being obliged to take over the operation of the pump plant in case the Government should run out of authorized funds. It would be a bad precedent to establish.

Of course our district has funds on hand which are ours to spend, and of course the farmers here would not sit idly by and see their crops burn up, just to save someone's face. It seems so difficult to impress anyone in Washington with the very patent fact that the costs which show in the record for any one month are no criterion as to the needs of any other month. We don't pay ditch riders and we don't pump water in the winter.

Yours truly,

D. A. DELLWO.

BILLINGS, MONT., January 20, 1944.
MR. G. L. SPERRY,
Project Engineer, Flathead Irrigation
Project, St. Ignatius, Mont.

DEAR MR. SPERRY: I have your letter of January 17 enclosing a copy of the letter written Congressman MANSFIELD by the Director of the Budget, concerning Flathead appropriations.

It would seem to me that it would be appropriate for Mr. Dellwo to write Mr. MANSFIELD thanking him for his cooperation in this matter and advising him that, while the allotment of additional funds authorized is not all that had been requested, it will be of great assistance and that, in the event it develops that the water supply from natural flow and storage proves smaller than anticipated, it may become necessary to pump large quantities of water at the Polson pumping plant, in which event an additional sum may be required, and that he will be advised accordingly should the need for further funds become acute.

I believe something along the above line would answer the purpose for the time being.

Very truly yours,

W. S. HANNA,
District Engineer.

MR. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mrs. BOLTON].

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, I want to discuss for a few minutes several features of this bill. I am very appreciative of the attitude of the committee in their consideration of a project in which I have had the deepest interest because of a long service in hospital work and in nursing, as well as their recognition of the serious and immediate problem that faces us in child care.

You will recall, perhaps, that when the appropriations were made for the Bolton Act the request was for \$65,000,000 to put the Cadet Nurse Corps into effect. An original grant of \$45,000,000 was made to take care of the first 6 months. Then the Budget requested that the amounts should be appropriated quarterly, and this is being done, although it gives a somewhat false impression as the request has to be made in a deficiency bill when the appropriation is for a regular rather than a deficient amount. Because the Budget saw fit to cut the request for the fourth quarter from some-

thing over \$5,000,000 to \$2,700,000, which sum the committee has graciously allowed, it is possible that there will have to be an actual deficiency request made in a later bill. Should this become necessary, I am certain it will be met by the usual fine understanding in both the committee and the membership.

As a woman, I know what it means to the women of the country to have added assurance that Congress is going to do its part in providing skilled nursing care to the armed forces. The men themselves go into action lifted by the certainty that nurses will be at hand if and when they need them. Our people are strengthened in their natural anxiety by the same assurances. Women everywhere are grateful for the understanding action of this Congress in all matters having to do with an adequate supply of skilled nurses.

Part of this program to insure a flow of girls into nursing necessitated an increase in the number of students in the hospital schools over and above the housing capacity in those schools. Because it was an emergency program, it was considered justifiable for funds to be appropriated through the Lanham Act for the emergency housing of additional students. The slow-down in the appropriation has meant that there have been some rather bad bottlenecks. In some schools they have not been able to take in the March 1 classes because the housing facilities have reached an end. Emergency housing projects had been submitted and approved but money has not been available. Should no relief be given, it will slow down the nurse-training program to what may develop a serious war shortage. But I have confidence that the vision of the Congress is no less clear than it has shown itself to be in all matters having to do with providing nurses for our services.

In the matter of child care: Perhaps we women see that part of war rather differently from most men. We are, of necessity, looking into the future, seeing the results of neglecting the children now. This is part of our responsibility to the future. We know, too, what it means for a mother to be away from her home, because she is doing something patriotic or because she must earn more money. If she feels that her children are not having care and proper oversight, anxiety will have an effect upon her work. Eager as we are to do our bit in this war, we women did not ask to go out of our homes, but industry is pleading with us, begging us to get onto the production lines. The response has been magnificent.

I had luncheon the other day at the Women's National Press Club with some of those very fine women who have answered industry's call.

We must recognize the fact that it is practically impossible for young women to take jobs unless provision is made for their children. In some of the factories it was found that the absenteeism among the women was due to such a large degree to wash day, shopping day, that in some of the nurseries they have set up an amazing volunteer service. The woman brings her children, her shopping

list, and her soiled linen in the morning and she leaves them all. In the evening she picks up her child, her clean clothes, and her marketing, grateful to the volunteer service of other women who make her job possible. I want to remind you that in this child-care program women are paying for much of what their children get. They want to pay, but there must be facilities.

I understand there are some 300 projects that have been checked carefully, ready to go in areas where the need is great, waiting for these funds. There are others that are needed, because production lines are asking for another 900,000 to 1,000,000 women, and with the ordinary ratio, that will mean about 140,000 children, who will need some protection. This is a very real emergency need. I feel certain it is safe in your hands.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

(By unanimous consent, Mrs. BOLTON was granted leave to revise and extend her remarks in the Record.)

Mr. DREWRY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend and revise my remarks in the Appendix and put in a tribute to my colleague the gentleman from Florida [Mr. GREEN].

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RIVERS].

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Chairman, I have asked this permission for the purpose of answering one of the most unfair, one of the most villifying statements that the filthy pen of any degenerate editor of any second-rate newspaper ever heaped upon the shoulders of one of the sister States of this Nation, and I speak of that non-entity, and I say it advisedly, Eugene Meyer. In his yellow sheet of this morning are things that heap insults upon the State that I have the honor to represent. Among other things his filthy pen, and it is known for his filth, made this observation about the State from which I come. It so happens that the legislature of my State asked the political hitchhikers who are ruining this country, who are trying in the midst of a great war, when our country is fighting for its life, to bring about a comingling of the races, to bring about racial equality, which you know, and which I know, is as impossible as it is to fly to the moon, to let us run our own affairs. A resolution was passed through the legislature asking these people to keep their noses out of the affairs of the South, to let us in South Carolina attend to our own domestic affairs without any help from people who have no background, who do not know where they are going, and care less when they get there. The legislature asked these people to keep their noses out of our State, and let us settle our own domestic affairs, and we asked for that one right under

the Constitution. This evil-minded person made this observation about the great State I have the honor to represent:

This is so close to the Hitlerian doctrine of nordic or aryan supremacy as to be indistinguishable from it.

In other words, we of South Carolina are traitors according to the pen of this Eugene Meyer.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RIVERS. Yes.

Mr. HARE. I rise to congratulate my colleague on taking this opportunity to make reply to this unwarranted, unjustified, unfair, and libelous attack upon the courage, the loyalty, and the patriotism of the citizenship of the great State of South Carolina.

Mr. RIVERS. I thank the gentleman. I also, note, Mr. Chairman, that the gentleman of our delegation [Mr. HARE] would have taken this up had he not recently been very ill and unable to talk at this time.

I have no ill will toward any particular section of this Nation. All of you are my friends, and to me there is neither North, South, East, nor West. We are all one Nation. All of you are good people, so far as I am concerned. I am for all of you; I am for your settling your own domestic troubles and quarrels. You all know that we cannot get along if one section is set up against another, and you know that your prosperity is contingent upon my prosperity, and you all know that you cannot vilify the South and expect the South to take it lying down. It seems that it has always been popular for some people to attack the South. Not one of those people has ever taken the time to come to my section and try to see what we do and go back to the North knowing anything about us.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Carolina has expired.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 5 minutes more.

Mr. RIVERS. And none of us ever felt that you were unwelcome in our part of the world, and yet these people from far off look down upon us and call us ignorant and say that we are indifferent to the destiny of our colored people and indifferent to the destiny of our American heritage and to the destiny of America. They do not know the problems which we have in the South. I say to you when you from the North, East, and West come down to see us, you know we are trying hard to bring about an understanding of a condition through a friendly approach to the Negro question. We in my State appropriate vast sums of money to take care of our colored people. Then in another part of this same yellow sheet I notice the report here from Mr. Studebaker's organization, the Department of Education, where, among other things, they say, "We have got to put the colored people in our universities." You know good and well we are not going to do that, and all the legislation in the United States is not going to make us do it. You cannot do it. For the Federal Government to take the position that we in the South have got to put the colored people in our high uni-

versities is impossible. You are not going to do it, and all the laws in the world are not going to make us do that. When our boys come home they will see to it that they do not do it.

The South, as you know, has had a tremendous percentage of volunteers in this war. So many southerners joined the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps that we had to pass the Draft Act to keep the Army and Navy from being strictly southern boys. You know that. The Marine Corps at one time was made up strictly of southern boys.

We have always clung to the colors when our country was in danger and when we were attacked. Now so many of our young men have marched off to war and left our cities without any single young men, with the exception of the colored boys which the Army has turned down because they say they cannot use them; all of our white boys have gone to the war. While they are away, we in Congress and in our State legislatures are going to resent with every power at our command any attempt to change or to bring about a social equality in the midst of a great war. Do not get out here and villify us. Do not say that we are not patriotic. Do not say that we are clinging to the Hitlerian doctrine. Do not say that we cling to the Meyer doctrine either. He has declared war on the South. He has declared war on the men and women in the service, the mothers, wives, and daughters of those men from the South. He has declared war on me. I accept the challenge and from now on I declare war on Eugene Meyer. And this is not the last you will hear from me. I propose to attack him wherever he is vulnerable. I propose to attack him often. And I do not propose to come out second best either, when a man villifies my section of the world.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. RIVERS was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that I may revise the remarks I have made in Committee this afternoon.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS].

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and to insert part of a report made by Mr. Aubrey Williams, of the W. P. A., on the loss of life of the injured veterans of the so-called second bonus march, on September 2, 1935. This whole matter

was handled in a very careless manner by the W. P. A.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I want to set the record straight, not in a spirit of partisanship, because it would be too horrible to accuse any administration of any part of deliberately sending war veterans to a place where they very likely might be injured or meet their death as a result of the hurricanes that frequently come to that area in the Florida Keys, namely, Windley Islands and Matecumbe Island. But I do claim that a grave error of judgment was made and that there was grave neglect and carelessness in sending many of the veterans of the so-called bonus march who were in Washington in 1935 to the Florida Keys.

The islands where they were sent from Washington were totally unsuitable anyway for the proper housing and care of the veterans. There were no hospitals there. There was no fresh water practically. There was no sanitation, and at high tide the water lapped over the bunks in the tents where the veterans slept. That was when there was no hurricane. The gentleman from Texas spoke of the fact that this administration gave the second bonus marchers housing and cared for them. What kind of houses did they give them, and where did they send them? If you would like to refer to the record, I refer the Member to the hearings before the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation. You will find everything that I say verified therein. These veterans were sent to a place that was unhealthy under ordinary conditions when there are vast areas in the country where they might have been sent to do W. P. A. work, which was what they did, or what they were sent out to do, where they could have had good housing and worked under proper conditions and healthy conditions.

Instead they were sent to these two bad places in the Florida Keys where no one went practically except those who went during one season of the year for fishing and for amusement. Warnings were received on a Sunday that a hurricane was on its way to the Windley Islands and Metacumbe Islands. But in spite of that fact nothing was done to remove the veterans to a place of safety. I will not take the time of the House in going into details of all that transpired. Trains were not asked for. Trucks were not asked for. Nothing was done to insure the safety of those veterans or their families. I am giving you the figures from Mr. Aubrey Williams' report. He was the head of this section of the Works Progress Administration. On September 8, 1935, that was 6 days after the hurricane, he gives the number of men who lost their lives, the identified dead, the missing, and the unidentified dead and identified injured, and the identified uninjured, as a total of 684 veterans who were there on the Florida Keys at the time of the hurricane. Mind you, all

of these veterans might have been safe from injury and saved from death.

The number of identified dead is given as 44; missing and unidentified dead 238; identified injured, 106; identified uninjured, 296.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman from Massachusetts yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. PATMAN. Is the gentlewoman from Massachusetts discussing that disaster that occurred in Florida a few years ago?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I am. The gentleman from Texas remembers it very well. He was on the committee.

Mr. PATMAN. I was not present when the gentlewoman started her address. Is she criticizing anyone for that?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Yes; I was criticizing the administration. I was saying I could not accuse any administration of deliberately sending men to their death and sending them to an unhealthy place, but I was severely censuring them for sending men to a place of this sort when they had other great areas in this country to which the men could have been sent, such as in the gentleman's own State of Texas, where they could have sent these bonus marchers and where they could have worked.

Mr. PATMAN. The gentlewoman from Massachusetts is bringing the matter up at a rather late date.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I would say to the gentleman from Texas that he brought up the matter of the treatment of the bonus marchers during the Hoover administration.

Mr. HOFFMAN. A congressional committee exonerated anyone from blame with reference to that.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I beg the pardon of the gentleman. Here is the gentleman from Wisconsin, who will verify what I say, who filed the minority report.

Mr. PATMAN. But a majority of the committee exonerated anyone from blame, did they not?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. That is not my impression. There was no exoneration. There was an inexcusable whitewash by some of the committee.

Mr. PATMAN. Will the gentlewoman from Massachusetts please file both the majority and minority reports in connection with her speech so that we will have the facts clearly set before the House?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I would like to have the entire hearings placed in the RECORD. It shows that time and time again the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SAUTHOFF] and I were prevented from asking perfectly proper and legitimate questions.

Mr. PATMAN. Well, I did not know that. I hope the gentlewoman will put both reports in the RECORD.

Mr. SAUTHOFF. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. SAUTHOFF. I recall this hearing very definitely, and the efforts, particularly of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN] in attempting to shut us out from having a very thorough and complete and exhaustive hearing.

Mr. PATMAN. I ask that those words be taken down, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. TABER. The regular order, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. PATMAN. A point of order, Mr. Chairman. I ask that the words be taken down, that the gentleman from Texas was instrumental in trying to scuttle the investigation.

Mr. SAUTHOFF. I did not say that.

Mr. PATMAN. What did the gentleman say?

Mr. SAUTHOFF. I said the gentleman from Texas was very instrumental in objecting to questions that were asked in regard to the examination.

Mr. PATMAN. Oh, if that is what the gentleman said.

Mr. SAUTHOFF. That is what I said, and I still stick to it, because you objected to questions that I asked.

Mr. PATMAN. Oh, if they were not material, I did.

Mr. SAUTHOFF. Oh, yes. Not material. What you might say was material would not necessarily mean that I would think they were material.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. TABER. I yield the gentlewoman 2 additional minutes.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. The facts in the record and hearings speak for themselves, whether the committee tried to whitewash the investigation or not. These veterans of bonus march No. 2 were sent to a totally unsuitable place for work, an unhealthy place, without proper sanitation, without fresh water; a place where the water came up over the beds in the tents where the men were forced to live. There were repeated warnings to the men in charge at those camps that a hurricane was coming, and nothing was done to remove those men in time. It was a totally unnecessary loss of lives.

Mr. SAUTHOFF. Will the gentlewoman yield further?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. SAUTHOFF. I might add in connection with the statement of the lady from Massachusetts that there was evidence before the committee that Mr. Sheldon had dickered with the railroad company to remove those men, but was not willing to pay the price that the railroad company asked, and kept them on the Keys in spite of the warning. Secondly, that he took from them the ignition Keys for the trucks in which they might have gotten out, so that they were unable to move out by means of the trucks. So these unfortunates who had been crowded down there and left out on these Keys had no means of getting away, although for 2 days there had been warnings of an impending hurricane.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts has again expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN].

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Chairman, I well remember the investigation mentioned by the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS]. It was thought at that time to be politically inspired and a congressional investigation was asked for. I was a member of the committee making the investigation. We heard every one of the material witnesses that the gentlewoman from Massachusetts wanted called, or any member of the minority. We did not object to the introduction of any relevant testimony. Anything that was material was permitted as in all investigations, I presume it has been admitted. After a thorough and complete investigation I think that every person who went into it impartially, that is not having any preconceived notions or prejudices concerning it, was willing to exonerate the administration and the people who were under suspicion of having done something against the veterans of World War No. 1.

I want to state, as a member of that committee, that a report was made to the House of Representatives. It was accepted by the House of Representatives. The administration was exonerated. Every person who was accused or whose motives were impugned was exonerated. That has been a number of years ago. There cannot be any question about it. There is not a reason on earth why it should be brought up now. It is not parallel to the so-called 1932 bonus march, where the facts are absolutely undisputed.

Fact No. 1 is that more than 20,000 men, veterans of World War No. 1, had assembled in Washington in 1932.

Fact No. 2 is that they were within their legal rights in assembling here. Fact No. 3 is that they lawfully assembled in a lawful manner, under the Constitution of the United States, and presented their pleas for the relief they were praying for. Fact No. 4 is that they did not violate the law; that they did not do anything wrong. Fact No. 5 is that they were good, law-abiding, public-spirited citizens, from communities all over this Nation, and from almost every State. The next fact is that they built their own little houses with their own hands, and in some cases accompanied by their wives and children, occupied those little homes. The electric companies even furnished them electricity free of charge. They had a great deal of pride in those little homes. They even built little yards and fences, and they were going to stay there just as long as they could on the support they were getting from their home communities.

Of course, no one asked them to come here, that I know of. I know I insisted that they not come. I thought it would be harmful to the cause we were sponsoring. But they came, nevertheless.

The next fact is that without any warning whatsoever, the then President of the United States called upon the Army from Fort Meyer to run these former defenders of our country out of the capital city, Washington, D. C. They

brought an army against these helpless, defenseless, unarmed veterans. They were armed. They had guns. They had tear gas. They had hand grenades. They had everything necessary to kill these men and to cause the destruction of their little village. Not only did they destroy the homes of these poor, defenseless, ragged veterans, but they also ran them with whip and spur out of the Capital City. The next morning at daylight, when the sun was coming up, if you would go up and down the highways out of Washington you would see those ragged men sleeping on the grass. Some of them injured; some of them would have their little children and wives with them; absolutely driven from the Capital City, sleeping or resting in the open with only the sky as their cover, and only mother earth as their resting places.

I do not think that the case mentioned by the gentlewoman from Massachusetts is on all fours at all with such a glaring example as I have just recited about which there is no dispute of the facts as I have recited them.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS].

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I maintain my contention that the second bonus marchers were treated very badly. The gentleman says it is a political thing. It was not political. Certainly an effort to right a grave injustice to the veterans who fought for us is not a political matter. There were only 80 of the minority party, Republicans, in the House at that time. We, as well as some of the Democrats, tried to secure the passage of a bill that would give these poor widows a higher rate of compensation than was given to the men under the legislation the House passed for them in March of 1936.

Mr. PATMAN. Will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I cannot yield any further to the gentleman. All of my contentions are proven by the hearings in March 1935 before the World War Veterans' Committee. I have seen many of the widows of those veterans. They certainly felt that they had been, not intentionally badly treated, but through neglect and lack of foresight, very unfairly and unkindly treated. Their husbands were dead through no fault of their own, and they had not been cared for properly. Care of veterans is not a political thing in any way and should not be made so. I think incidents of the first bonus march were very unfortunate, just as I think incidents that happened as a result of the second bonus march on Washington were extremely tragic and extremely uncalled for.

The following is the minority report which accompanied H. R. 12869 and which proves the lack of proper care for the veterans on the Florida Keys:

EFFECT UNIFORM PROVISIONS IN LAWS ADMINISTERED BY VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts, from the Committee on World War Veterans' Legisla-

tion, submitted the following minority views:

The undersigned members of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation, after careful and deliberate consideration of the hearings on H. R. 12869, while they concur with the majority of the committee in other provisions of the bill, feel that the rates set forth in title V, section 500, entitled "Florida hurricane relief for World War veterans and other persons", are too low and should be increased to the rates provided in paragraph IV, part I, Veterans' Regulations No. 1 (a), as amended, promulgated by the President pursuant to Public Law No. 2, Seventy-third Congress.

The United States Government has a most direct responsibility in this matter—a responsibility just as great, or even greater, than it had when its soldiers were sent to battle during the World War. Those soldiers knew they were going into danger; these were given to understand they were to be cared for in a safe, livable place.

The rates provided in H. R. 12869 are the same as those allowed under the compensation laws to men in the Civilian Conservation Corps. The rates recommended above in this report are the same as would be paid to any veteran of the World War who was disabled in active service.

In support of their contentions, the undersigned set forth certain parts of the testimony given during the hearings held on the bill. These excerpts will bear out our contention that the Government's responsibility was great, and will point out the following salient facts:

1. That the Government had a most direct responsibility, as the veterans who died did so through the poor judgment and blunders of someone else.

2. That the veterans should never have been sent to the Florida Keys, on small islands but a few feet above sea level and housed in poorly constructed shacks.

3. That sufficient warning was given to take the men out of the affected area in time to save them.

4. That the men could have been taken out on trucks.

5. That these men were wholly under the control of their supervisors; they were told that if they resigned from the camp they could not come back.

6. That, at the first storm warning, Washington authorities suggested that the men be taken out of the affected area and brought back again, but the suggestion was not acted upon.

7. That the danger was realized, and a train should have been standing by at the camps to take the men out.

Statement of Hon. Howard T. McFarlane representing committee appointed by the American Legion, page 5:

"Mr. PETERSON. That was a report made by him to the national commander of the American Legion. Based on that, subsequently, a committee was appointed and went into the facts.

"To put men such as these veterans were in a location such as the Florida Keys upon a project of this character is probably due some criticism, and in my opinion does not show the exercise of the best judgment. However, viewing the matter from the other angle, it can be fairly and truthfully stated that the building of this overseas highway has been advocated in south Florida for at least 10 years, and that many people do reside the year round on the Florida Keys irrespective of the storms which occur in the fall. Again a contributing cause, and in my opinion the main cause of the disaster, was the nature of the weather bureau reports, due to the system or lack of it, which I have heretofore attempted to outline. A further contributing cause is probably the lack of experience with weather conditions upon the Florida Keys by Messrs. Ghent and Sheldon.

In the light of their knowledge and experience, I do not think that they can be called culpably or criminally negligent. However, had their experience been greater, had they had sufficient experience to rely upon their own observation more, or upon the weather bureau reports less, it is possible that a different decision as to the time for evacuation of the men might have been reached.

"I do not believe that any investigation which has yet been conducted has uncovered all of the facts or is likely so to do. The probability is that any investigation which is conducted may arrive at somewhat similar conclusions to those herein contained. On the other hand, facts may be uncovered which will throw a different light upon the entire transaction. No investigation conducted unofficially, as the investigation by the F. E. R. A. and the investigation which I have made on behalf of the American Legion, has the power to summon witnesses, to place them under oath, and to searchingly go into the facts. An investigation conducted by the State's attorney of Dade County is handicapped by the fact that he represents an authority of limited jurisdiction. If the whole picture is to be gone into and any investigation which develops all of the facts is had it must be a body not limited by territorial lines, and have power to bring before it all persons who may have any information, whoever they may be and wherever they may be. The only body which I know having such powers is the Congress of the United States, and if it be desired to go further into this matter and to come to a conclusion based upon all the facts, which will be received as a just verdict by the people of this country, including the veterans, it seems to me that the only way to arrive at that result is through a congressional investigation."

Remarks of Hon. Joe H. Eagle, Member of Congress, pages 16 and 17:

"Mr. EAGLE. And whether it be the Government itself, or any subdivision of the Government, the Government men should have known that a sand spit, not high enough above mean low tide to protect against those seasonal hurricanes, was not a fit place for them to select for American citizens to go to that kind of camp, or to remain in. For that reason, I would like to say, very frankly, that I am heartily in favor of compensating the dependents of those who, without any fault of their own, were thus placed in those camps.

"And another observation in that same connection, availing myself of the opportunity of making my views known, which may be hardly fair, but please excuse me, is this: If you are 60 miles out from sea, out from the mainland, on one of those islands, and there is a warning, and in a few hours the information by another Weather Bureau warning that a storm is heading the other way, you would not stay on one of those places 15 minutes for any part of the 30 days in the season, because there is a storm warning out every day.

"It is like the people who dwell at the base of Mount Vesuvius; they know it has erupted, but they think this time it is not going to erupt. It is like an evil that, when you first look at it, it is hideous to behold, but after a while you get so you disregard it, because you get accustomed to it. Those people, once they are warned, and if they should want to get away, how are they going to leave? How are they going to get a boat and get to the mainland?

"They were just stuck there by the honorable invitation of some proper agency of this government. I think it would be monstrous for this Nation not to take care of the dependents of those who lost their lives under those conditions.

"That is too long a statement, Mr. Chairman, but I just wanted to get it off my mind."

Testimony of Julius F. Stone, Jr., administrator of the Florida Emergency Relief Administration, pages 64 and 65:

"Mr. STONE. Mind you, these people were individuals and some of them had peculiarities like some of us have, and anything you have set up as a system is not going to be applied uniformly to 650 men. I can cite a case to show that our men in the camps were not very much different from ourselves, in the sense that when you get what you think you want, you do not want it. Some people in the camps put up a howl about leaving, and wanted us to pay their railroad fare back to Washington. They did not like the clothes or the foreman's blue eyes, or what not, and wanted to get out, and we said, 'Fine, but if you go you are through. You cannot come back. You have quit your job, and other people want these jobs. There are only 600 here, and if you leave you are out, and we are not going to pay your railroad fare back to San Francisco, or Hong Kong, or wherever you want to go. We will pay you your money as long as you work here, and when you get money enough to go, you are perfectly free to leave and pay your fare back to wherever you want to go.'"

Testimony of Harold S. Langlois, veteran, page 537:

"Mrs. ROGERS. Mr. Langlois, there is one thing I did not quite understand. You said it was a case of going to Florida or walk out. Do you mean you could not stay in the transient camp on Canal Street any longer?

"Mr. LANGLOIS. We either had to go to a F. E. R. A. camp from Washington, or they would not keep us any great length of time, on account of people coming in all of the time.

"Mrs. ROGERS. You had to leave Washington?

"Mr. LANGLOIS. It was nothing but a transient camp. You could not exactly make a home out of it.

"Mrs. ROGERS. And they offered you no other alternative; it was either go to Florida or leave?

"Mr. LANGLOIS. That was all that was open for the 'vets' outside of going to a C. C. C. camp, if you could make it, but they are not very easy to make.

"Mrs. ROGERS. You usually have to be a little stronger physically?

"Mr. LANGLOIS. Yes; we did not have much of an examination for the F. E. R. A. camp. At the C. C. C. camps you have got to go through a physical examination to pass, but I was in good condition. I have been in two C. C. C. camps.

"Mrs. ROGERS. I will take a message to your sister when I go back.

"Mr. ENGEL. What you mean is that they would not keep you at the veterans' transient camp if you did not go to Florida, is that it?

"Mr. LANGLOIS. That is the way they mentioned it around there.

"Mr. ENGEL. You do not mean you had to get out of Washington, if you did not go to Florida?

"Mr. LANGLOIS. There were so many veterans coming into the city of Washington and they did not want us to stay here. They wanted to get us out of here."

Testimony of Conrad Van Hyning, Federal Emergency Relief Administration, administrator for Florida, pages 112 and 113:

"Mr. ENGEL. The first serious warning, the testimony shows, was at Key West at 1:30 on Monday. At 4:30 another warning came through, which was very serious—in fact, they were both very serious?

"Mr. VAN HYNING. Yes.

"Mr. ENGEL. And at 8:23 the hurricane struck?

"Mr. VAN HYNING. That is right; yes.

"Mr. ENGEL. In other words, 7 hours, approximately, elapsed from the time the first serious warning came through and the time the hurricane struck; that is true, is it not?

"Mr. VAN HYNING. Yes.

"Mr. ENGEL. Now, there is some testimony here regarding your knowledge of weather reports coming from the newspapers. Now, what was your source of knowledge regarding

these reports? Did you get them from the Weather Bureau, from the newspapers, or where did you get them?

"Mr. VAN HYNING. I had none of these reports after Monday morning, except from the newspaper."

"Mr. ENGEL. Except from the newspaper?"

"Mr. VAN HYNING. I did not have them direct. I had them by telephone from Mr. Gilfong, the administrator in Key West. I got my information from him, direct by telephone."

"Mr. ENGEL. What time did you get that 1:30 report?"

"Mr. VAN HYNING. I did not get that 1:30 report, myself, at all. I talked with Mr. Gilfong, the telephone records show, at 11:23 that morning and—"

"Mr. ENGEL. Monday morning?"

"Mr. VAN HYNING. Yes; 11:23 Monday morning and 11:53, and 5:52 p. m."

"Mr. ENGEL. Then when did you first receive knowledge of that 1:30 weather report, through the newspapers or otherwise?"

"Mr. VAN HYNING. I do not remember ever having seen the 1:30 report. I got it in the course of—"

"Mr. ENGEL. What was your first information, or when did you first have knowledge that there was a serious hurricane coming through there, and about to hit Key West?"

"Mr. VAN HYNING. When I discussed the situation with Mr. Gilfong around noon, through those two telephone calls at 11:23 and 11:53. At that time the report given to me was that the storm would not be there before Tuesday morning, just in a general discussion. So while I gave Mr. Gilfong instructions at that time to have the train brought in immediately, I do not remember seeing the 1:30 advisory or discussing it with him, because I called him next at 5:52 p. m., and at that time I probably got the latest information."

"Mr. ENGEL. You gave Mr. Gilfong orders over the telephone—"

"Mr. VAN HYNING. At 11:53."

"Mr. ENGEL. At 11:53?"

"Mr. VAN HYNING. Yes."

"The CHAIRMAN. To do what?"

"Mr. ENGEL. To order the train; is that right?"

"Mr. VAN HYNING. To ask him to call Mr. Sheldon and have the train brought down and not wait."

"Mr. ENGEL. That was on Monday, which would be approximately 8 hours before the hurricane struck; that is true, is it not?"

"Mr. VAN HYNING. Yes."

"The CHAIRMAN. What time was that conversation?"

"Mr. HYNING. The record shows 11:53."

"Mr. ENGEL. Was that the only order you gave regarding the train?"

"Mr. VAN HYNING. Yes."

Testimony of P. A. Fellows, administrative assistant, Federal Emergency Relief Administration, pages 547 and 548:

"The CHAIRMAN. What was your position at the time this storm struck?"

"Mr. FELLOWS. Administrative assistant under Mr. Baker, who is assistant administrator in Mr. Hopkins' organization."

"The CHAIRMAN. Where were you stationed; here in Washington?"

"Mr. FELLOWS. In Washington; yes, sir."

"The CHAIRMAN. You were here in Washington on the morning of the 2d of September 1935, when this hurricane struck the coast of Florida?"

"Mr. FELLOWS. Yes, sir."

"The CHAIRMAN. You can tell the committee what you did."

"Mr. FELLOWS. That was a holiday, and I was at home a little later than normal. I read the paper at breakfast, the Washington Post, and noticed in that paper the storm announcement; that is, the announcement of the possibility of a storm in Florida."

"The CHAIRMAN. That was on Monday morning, was it not?"

"Mr. FELLOWS. That was Monday morning, Labor Day."

"The CHAIRMAN. September 2, 1935?"

"Mr. FELLOWS. September 2, 1935; yes, sir. So I went down to the office right after breakfast and found Mr. Aubrey Williams in his office and suggested to him that it might be advisable to get in touch with the Florida administration, to see if they had taken care of orders for evacuation or the necessary protection of those men."

"Mrs. ROGERS. At what time was that?"

"Mr. FELLOWS. That was 9:30, about, when I was talking with him. At 9:45 in the morning, after getting permission from Mr. Williams, I put in a long distance call for the State administrator."

"The CHAIRMAN. Who is he?"

"Mr. FELLOWS. Mr. Van Hyning."

"The CHAIRMAN. Did you talk to him?"

"Mr. FELLOWS. Not at first. I had difficulty getting through to the office, because of the fact that it was a holiday. I found that the office was closed; that is, the telephone operator so reported to me."

"After that, I called Mr. Williams' office to get Mr. Van Hyning's first name and residence, if possible. I got his first name, but could not get his residence; and in the meantime I had told the telephone operator to get anyone in responsible authority, and I found that Mr. Van Hyning had gone to Tallahassee. So I transferred the call there and told them to get him—I did not know but what he might be at some hotel—to try the hotels and the directory service, because I could not give the office number—I mean, I could not give the residence number. I located him before 11 o'clock, as I recall."

"The CHAIRMAN. Where?"

"Mr. FELLOWS. In Tallahassee."

"The CHAIRMAN. What did you tell him?"

"Mr. FELLOWS. I told him that I had seen notice of the storm in the morning paper, and asked him if they were making preparations and necessary provisions, and he said he thought they were. I assured him that Mr. Williams had given me authority to call him and ask that he take every precaution that might be necessary for protection; that they could tell better whether there was need for it than I could up here, but I felt that some consideration might be given it, and he assured me that they would take hold immediately and make whatever necessary arrangements that were required. But at the same time he told me that he thought they probably had people in the vicinity there that might do the usual thing; that is, board-up, and whatever is necessary."

"And after I got the call through to Mr. Van Hyning and had relayed the message, I reported back to Mr. Williams' office that I had cleared through—not to him personally, but his office—that all requirements were taken care of, and I went up to Mr. Westbrook's office. Mr. Westbrook is another assistant administrator, and I advised him of the situation."

Testimony of P. A. Fellows, administrative assistant, Federal Emergency Relief Administration, page 550:

"Mr. SAUTHOFF. Did you talk then with Mr. Van Hyning about getting the men out of the camps?"

"Mr. FELLOWS. I did say this to him, that if they appeared to be in the path, in the immediate path of the storm, that I thought it would be a good plan to have them out, and I told him that I thought Mr. Williams would prefer to have them out, even if the storm did not strike, rather than stay there; that is, he would rather take the responsibility of seeing them all moved out and moved back again rather than to have them stay at the risk of injury."

"Mr. SAUTHOFF. In other words, you did not want to take a chance?"

"Mr. FELLOWS. That is right."

"Mr. SAUTHOFF. Did you talk with him about the methods of transportation, train or truck or anything of that kind?"

"Mr. FELLOWS. No; I do not recall that we had any conversation about the method of transportation at all."

"Mr. SAUTHOFF. Were there any particular precautions discussed? You mentioned about boarding up buildings; anything else?"

"Mr. FELLOWS. We just discussed the matter of moving the men out, if they appeared to be in the path of the storm."

"Mr. SAUTHOFF. Did he offer anything in regard to that?"

"Mr. FELLOWS. No, not to me. He said he would communicate with the people down there."

"Mr. SAUTHOFF. I think that is all."

"Mr. HOUSTON. In other words, you did everything you thought was necessary at the time to expedite matters and get him into action down there?"

"Mr. FELLOWS. In a general administrative way; yes, sir. It was advisory, so far as my relations were concerned."

Testimony of S. C. Cutler, works director for the Florida veterans' camps, page 556:

"Mrs. ROGERS. Did anyone from the East Coast Line Railway talk with you on Sunday about there being extra cars—I think on Sunday—to take the men away?"

"Mr. CUTLER. I called the Florida East Coast Railroad."

"Mrs. ROGERS. You called?"

"Mr. CUTLER. I called them and tried to get in touch with Mr. Gaddis. He was out of town, however, and I talked to his clerk, and told him that, while I had no authority to order the train, I believed that they would get orders very shortly, as I had previously put in a call to Mr. Ghent in Jacksonville."

"Mrs. ROGERS. At what time was that?"

"Mr. CUTLER. I cannot give you the exact time I put in the call. I put in the call for Mr. Ghent, I believe, before I called the railroad, because I know I told Mr. Ghent when I talked to him that I had called the railroad and suggested that they have these trains in readiness for immediate dispatch upon his orders."

"Mrs. ROGERS. Was that in the forenoon or afternoon?"

"Mr. CUTLER. I got back from camp 3, as I say, along about 11 or 11:30, and it is my recollection that I put in the call for Mr. Ghent almost immediately after that."

"Mrs. ROGERS. I ask that, because the Florida East Coast Line Railway said in the statement that they thought they had talked with the camp superintendent."

Testimony of Ray W. Sheldon, page 261:

"The CHAIRMAN. Is that all?"

"Mrs. ROGERS. I have one more question I would like to ask Mr. Sheldon."

"It seems to me, Mr. Sheldon, in view of the letter that I received from the Florida East Coast Railroad, that Mr. Ghent did not tell you of the letter that they claim to have written him on June 2, that it would take 12 hours to get two trains."

"Mr. SHELDON. Well, now, it may seem strange, but I had no knowledge of it."

"Mrs. ROGERS. I do not mean that it seems strange, but it seems strange that Mr. Ghent did not tell you about that. I think it would be nice if we could question Mr. Ghent about that."

"The CHAIRMAN. Yes; I think any railroad that cannot get a train ready in less than 12 hours ought to have its charter forfeited. I do not care what railroad it is, but if any railroad which is operating and doing business cannot get a train a hundred miles, in case of emergency, in less than 12 hours, it is a mighty poor railroad, and I am speaking from the horrible experiences we have had in the cyclone area in Mississippi and Georgia last week. A railroad which cannot get a train 70 miles in less than 12 hours, indi-

cates to me that it is worse than a tramroad, if that is correct.

Letter from Florida East Coast Railway to F. B. Ghent, director of veterans' work program, page 505:

JUNE 6, 1935.

REMOVAL OF VETERANS FROM THE KEYS DURING HURRICANE SEASON

MR. F. B. GHENT,
Director, Veterans' Work Program,
Jacksonville, Fla.

DEAR MR. GHENT: Referring to your letter of May 16, 1935, in reference to arranging for train service to remove the veterans from the Keys during the hurricane season.

In every case of disturbance of any intensity we receive, through the weather bureau, sufficient advance notice to enable us to furnish locomotives and equipment to make up two trains, and they would be available after receiving 12 hours' notice of your desire for them.

In the event it is deemed advisable to move the veterans upon receipt of a report of an approaching storm, the railway must be advised definitely to what point the veterans will be moved to get them to safety. In other words, we will have to know definitely between what points the relief trains will be operated in order that we may make necessary arrangements for taking care of the equipment and the train crews after the trains arrive at destination; also, that the railway will not be subject to protest from any community to which the veterans will be transferred with regard to sanitary and other conditions. In order to complete arrangements therefor, those in charge of the veterans' work program should now make advance arrangements and advise the railway to what points it is proposed to move them.

Yours very truly,

Coreceiver.

Testimony of F. B. Ghent, director of Federal works program in Florida, page 293:

"MR. PATMAN. There was no effort made to spare expense or trouble or anything else to look after them?

"MR. GHENT. Dollars and cents were never considered and are never considered when it comes to human life, in my estimation.

"MR. PATMAN. I mean, in this case, that was not considered?

"MR. GHENT. No; never the question of dollars and cents."

Testimony of Mr. S. C. Cutler, works director for the Florida veterans' camps, page 580:

"MR. ENGEL. You testified at the hearings that the buildings of the veterans were of far better construction than the buildings of the natives.

"MR. CUTLER. The buildings for the veterans were in less exposed places than the native buildings. Most of the natives' buildings are along the water edge, on the ocean side. I am speaking particularly now of camp 3. In camps 1 and 5, those buildings were on the ocean side, too. If I may add something there, it was never intended to house the men in those buildings during a hurricane.

"MR. ENGEL. Were the buildings fastened down in any way?

"MR. CUTLER. No, sir; they were not. We had intended to fasten them down, but had never gotten around to doing it.

"MR. ENGEL. Were they on posts?

"MR. CUTLER. They were on blocks, set on the ground. They were just platforms, or 2 by 2 platforms.

"MR. ENGEL. Were they fastened down?

"MR. CUTLER. The blocks were set on top of the ground, and the walls were spiked to the blocks.

"MR. ENGEL. They were not fastened down?

"MR. CUTLER. Only at camp 3, where the dirt had been dumped in around them.

"MR. ENGEL. You are sure of your statement that they were not fastened down?

"MR. CUTLER. If you take two camps—one might not say they were fastened down. They were not fastened down in a way that you might consider them fastened down.

Testimony of Aubrey W. Williams, Deputy Administrator, Works Progress Administration, page 442:

"MR. WILLIAMS. We selected Florida and other Southern States down there for, I would say, two or three reasons. The first reason was the cost of maintaining men in a camp is smaller in a section of the country that is warm, where you do not have the expense of heating, and the necessity of more adequate and complete buildings, and so forth. That was one factor.

"Another factor was we had in Mr. Stone an imaginative and resourceful person who could and was, in our estimation, able to make profitable use in the way of work, to develop profitable work whereby these people could earn their wages.

"The third reason was that we did not receive any general cooperation on the part of a great many States upon our request that these men be organized and put into work projects.

"MRS. ROGERS. What reason did they give?

"MR. WILLIAMS. They gave the ordinary reasons, that they have enough troubles of their own, they have plenty of people who are out of work in their State, and that they prefer to see those people get employment rather than outsiders; that they have families who are in need, and that these were unattached men, and so forth, and so on and so forth.

"MRS. ROGERS. What type of men were they? Did you talk with them before they went down there?

"MR. WILLIAMS. I met with a good many of their representatives; that is, their delegations came to see me on a number of occasions. I would say that on the whole they were a very good group of men, greatly troubled and harassed by the lack of employment and by the frustrations that they had experienced since the war. They were, many of them, in need of the simplest forms of food and shelter as correctives to their condition. We found, while there was a small percentage, as there always is in any group of people, who had suffered so long and so greatly that it was very difficult to restore them without adequate hospitalization, on the whole they responded very excellently to the camp environment and to the food and to the work.

"MRS. ROGERS. You felt that it was important to send them to a place where they would be under no stress or strain, under the circumstances?

"MR. WILLIAMS. I was never conscious that we had any places where the men were under restraint.

"MRS. ROGERS. No; I said strain or stress. I am speaking of such things as storms. Of course, they do have storms in Florida. For instance, if you go to a travel agency, if you intend to take a trip, during those hurricane months they advise you to take your trip in some other month. So we know that that situation exists.

"The CHAIRMAN. Those men would have preferred that to being driven out of Washington at the point of the bayonet and having their tents burned down, would they not, Mr. Williams?"

Testimony of Joseph F. Fecteau, veteran, page 479:

"The CHAIRMAN. Who was Robinson?

"MR. FECTEAU. He was our camp superintendent.

"The CHAIRMAN. Who was he employed by?

"MR. FECTEAU. Well, he went there—he was a veteran and he worked his way up to this job.

"The CHAIRMAN. He was employed by the F. E. R. A.?

"MR. FECTEAU. Yes; he was employed by the F. E. R. A.

"The CHAIRMAN. Do you know what they paid him?

"MR. FECTEAU. Well, I should think \$125 a month, I believe, is what he was getting.

"The CHAIRMAN. I wanted to know what his position was.

"MR. SAUTHOFF. You were telling us about Tavernier—

"MR. FECTEAU. Well, Tavernier is not on the mainland, but it is safe or in a kind of little village where there is a good cement building; you felt a little safe, and the train would have been able to make Tavernier, I believe; and we asked Mr. Robinson to take us down to Tavernier, and we would—not myself, but I had my car or truck and could get out, but the boys told him, 'We want the trucks to take us out of here,' and he said, 'You can't get any trucks, because the keys have been turned in to Mr. King.' He said that King had orders to take the keys from the truck drivers, so they would not run away with the trucks, he said they did not want the trucks on the road, but he said 'they will be here and you need not worry about these trucks.'"

Testimony of Harold Langlois, veteran, page 521:

"MR. LANGLOIS. That was so stated. There was four or five trucks they used to quarry with in the shed, which could have been taken, which could have taken us away from there and got away from that storm. We had plenty of time to get the men out before the storm. But evidently, when they used the trucks and they put them away, they take the keys away and give them to the foreman. Where the foreman was, I do not know, because I was separated. But we could have got out of there in time. I was injured in the camp itself, below the camp, my leg and my arm, and I went—I finally dragged myself to shelter—and the only one particularly that I seen the next day was the captain of the camp. We had nothing to eat that day, because it was all washed away anyhow. The buildings were all torn down."

Testimony of Harold S. Langlois, veteran, pages 539 and 540:

"MR. SAUTHOFF. When did you first see a raise in the elevation of the water?

"MR. LANGLOIS. When I came out of the shack a quarter to 8 or 8 o'clock at night, and the shack was starting to float off.

"MR. SAUTHOFF. What night?

"MR. LANGLOIS. That was Monday, September 2.

"MR. SAUTHOFF. The storm was over then, was it not?

"MR. LANGLOIS. No, sir; it was just starting. "MR. SAUTHOFF. Eight o'clock, when?

"MR. LANGLOIS. At 8:15; between half past 8 and a quarter to 8, it was just increasing. When the storm was to its height was around 9 o'clock. That is when I got this [indicating], between 8:30 and 9, and I cannot exactly tell you to the minute.

MR. SAUTHOFF. Yes; but we have had testimony here that you had some pretty heavy wind, and that the timber was blown down in the afternoon of Monday, and the water had already covered the road in spots.

"MR. LANGLOIS. It might have done that up around company 3, but not around company 1.

"MR. SAUTHOFF. Not where you were?

"MR. LANGLOIS. No, sir; that was 10 miles up.

"MR. SAUTHOFF. Now, you said there was no foreman or superintendent in charge of your camp on Monday—

"MR. LANGLOIS. We had a captain there on Monday, the man I referred to a while ago, which I did not know his name. He was there. He was the one that told us that the train would be there most any minute.

"MR. SAUTHOFF. Was he there all through the storm?

"MR. LANGLOIS. He was, sir.

"Mr. SAUTHOFF. All right, did you make any effort or any request of him to get you out of there?"

"Mr. LANGLOIS. We didn't make no request, only he said we would have transportation as soon as the train would come, and they would take us to Miami, and to wait, and we practically all stayed in the mess house, and when the mess house started to rock back and forth—and you know it was not put up very safely, 2 by 4 boarded, and it was nothing but a shell. He said, 'Boys, you had better get out of here and get into your shacks,' and that was around 4 o'clock in the afternoon, between 4 and 4:20. We had some soup there."

"Mr. SAUTHOFF. That was on Monday at 4 or 4:30?"

"Mr. LANGLOIS. Monday, September 2, and we went into the shacks and most of us stayed there in the shacks until the water got so high I got out of the shack. There were seven of us in one shack, standing in there with the doors closed, and the water come underneath, through the floor, and when I got out of the shack I was up to here [indicating] in water."

The members of the committee signing this minority report urge most strongly a careful reading of the printed copies of the hearings. There is no doubt in our minds that while it would be impossible to place blame for the terrible loss of life, yet the evidence shows a surprising lack of judgment on the part of those responsible for the welfare of the men under their charge. Many blunders were made.

This hurricane has been called an act of God. God may be held responsible for this storm, but He cannot be blamed for leaving these men in the path of the storm, nor can He be blamed for depriving them of their only available method of leaving.

If the employers of these men had been a private company, instead of the Government, no stone would have been left unturned in placing the responsibility. The Government should be treated in the same manner. An employee assumes a risk of common knowledge, but he does not assume a risk arising from the employer's negligence or breach of duty of which he is not aware.

This responsibility is the Government's and should be recognized by the granting of benefits comparable to those permitted service-connected cases of World War veterans.

EDITH NOURSE ROGERS.

HARRY SAUTHOFF.

CHARLES F. RISK.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask that the Clerk read the bill.

The Clerk read down to and including line 3 on page 2.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I move the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. BONNER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill H. R. 4346, making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made today and to include therein excerpts from a recent newspaper editorial and certain other

material furnished me in this connection.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my own remarks and to include therein excerpts from letters.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made today and to include therein certain statements and excerpts from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and other documents, especially the report of the committee that investigated the incidents referred to by the gentleman from Massachusetts that occurred in Florida.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I desire to submit two requests: First, that my colleague the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON] may have permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an address by Gen. William E. Chickering, Director of the Army Postal Service; and second, to extend by own remarks made in the Committee of the Whole today and to include therein some excerpts from the hearings.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter first referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my own remarks and to include therein a statement on the place of silver money in the monetary reconstruction. I have an estimate from the printer in the amount of \$157.

The SPEAKER. Notwithstanding the cost, without objection, the extension may be made.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

(Mr. ROWAN asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.)

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend the remarks I made in the Committee of the Whole today and include therein several communications relative to the subject under discussion.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. COMPTON. Mr. Speaker, this morning the gentleman from Mississippi reserved the right to object to an article from the Washington Post that I asked to have inserted in the RECORD. He had not read the article at that time; he has since read it and tells me he has no objection. I therefore ask unanimous con-

sent to insert this article in the remarks I made this morning.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD as part of my remarks certain pages from the hearings on the Florida hurricane in 1935.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

WHITE SUPREMACY

The SPEAKER. Under the previous order of the House, the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. BRYSON] is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. BRYSON. Mr. Speaker, may I preface my remarks by complimenting my distinguished colleague the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RIVERS] in his very proper statement on the floor earlier this afternoon and to state that I unequivocally agree with what this distinguished gentleman has said.

Mr. Speaker, I have asked for this time in order that I might discuss a matter of a highly controversial nature, a delicate subject, especially during these trying days of war. The subject to which I am addressing myself, and my desire at this time to discuss the same, has been prompted by recent newspaper stories. I refer to the race question, which is being agitated by high officials and semi-officials, as well as unofficial groups having little or no knowledge of the problem which confronts those of us who dwell in the South where there is a large Negro population.

I approach the discussion of this subject humbly but with full earnestness and seriousness of heart. So much nonsense has been spoken and printed about racial relations that I feel it my duty as the representative of a southern constituency in this honorable body to make some candid observations concerning the true situation. As a rule, these troublemakers may be denominated as "long-haired men and short-haired women." One is inclined to quote the words from Holy Writ wherein it is said, "Forgive them, for they know not what they do."

The loyal, self-respecting colored people, I feel, are desirous of doing their full part in this national emergency. Under the right type of leadership they can be depended upon to do their full share, regardless of danger and risk to life.

By the induction of Negroes into the armed forces, I regret to advise you that a real problem has developed throughout the country. Congress has, as you know, passed legislation providing for the highest rate of pay ever paid by any country to its servicemen and has made more generous allowances for the dependents of servicemen. These allowances, as a matter of course, go to Negro homes, as well as to white homes. One result of our proper liberality toward our gallant fighting men is that it is almost impossible to obtain domestic or other needed help. Our housewives, who had grown so accustomed to the loyal services of colored servants, are, at least for the time being, deprived for

the most part of such services. Many of the recipients of allotment benefits are no longer willing to work as they have previously done. What will happen after the war ends, I am not wise enough to know. I sincerely trust that these honest, normally hard-working Negro citizens will then resume their normal lives when peace comes again. If not interfered with by uninformed agitators and starry-eyed, half-baked theorists in other sections of our beloved country, most of them doubtless will proudly slip back into their normal pursuits. In so doing they will have the complete cooperation of every thoughtful white man and woman in the South.

Some days ago you doubtless read reports published in the newspapers of the country of the opening of a local United Service Organizations unit in Washington for service men and women, regardless of color. The stories published at the time noted the presence at the opening of outstanding officials and semiofficials of the United States, and indicated that they joined with others of both races in singing such songs as Let Me Call You Sweetheart.

No Member of this House has greater respect for our leaders than I, but one can be pardoned if he questions the wisdom of such officials participating in these festivities. I unhesitatingly brand that affair as a distinct disservice to the Negro race—one to which our sanction should not be given. Whatever the intent of those responsible for the creation of this particular U. S. O. unit, its continued operation can result only in the intensification of the race problem, with which we of the South must constantly struggle.

Negroes in the armed services who visit Washington or other centers do not lack U. S. O. units of their own, as well organized and conducted as any for white service men and women. In all conscience, why not permit them to patronize the units created especially for them. They are always happier among themselves on social occasions, most of them preferring not to mingle with white folks. The race problem is grave enough without deliberately aggravating it by promoting the intermingling of Negroes and whites on such occasions.

Recalling a statement used by that great southern author, Thomas Dixon, in his classic production, *The Leopard's Spots*, attributed to President Lincoln, I now quote from President Lincoln's speech delivered at Columbus, Ohio, on September 16, 1859, wherein he said:

I will say, then, that I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and the black races; that I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of making voters or jurors of Negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office, nor to intermarry with white people; and I will say in addition to this, that there is a physical difference between the white and the black races, which, I believe, will forever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality. And inasmuch as they cannot so live, while they do remain together there must be the position of superior and inferior, and I, as much as any other man, am in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white race. I say upon this occasion I do

not perceive that because the white man is to have the superior position, the Negro should be denied everything.

It is my firm conviction that had the martyred Lincoln lived the many terrible experiences of the South during the reconstruction era would have been avoided. God seems to have endowed him with a greater degree of wisdom and understanding than is vouchsafed to most of us, which enabled him to get directly to the heart of even the greatest problem and find its proper solution.

Many harsh things were said against Mr. Lincoln in the South when he served the Nation as Chief Executive in time of crisis, and equally harsh things were said against him in the North. But he has grown in stature with the passing of the years. Were Mr. Lincoln alive today, I am confident that his voice would be raised in solemn warning against all who thoughtlessly agitate for social and political equality for the Negro. He would oppose with all the force for which he was noted any movement or agitation that made the lot of the Negro less happy in a great country where he is outnumbered 10 to 1.

The Negro race has produced some great men and women, but they have always been found counseling moderation and restraint on the part of their fellows, not agitating for the intermingling of the races. Indeed, most of them have been proud of the progress which God in His wisdom permitted them to make and fully appreciative of the unceasing efforts of thoughtful and understanding white men and women to keep open the door of opportunity and improve the lot of their race.

You who have few opportunities to examine the conditions in my part of the country cannot easily realize the gravity of the situation created by the type of agitation to which I have called your attention. If you lived with the race problem in the South from day to day you would understand the motives which prompted the House of Representatives of South Carolina's General Assembly in passing recently a resolution severely criticizing agitators in the North, who insist upon stirring up the race problem on every possible occasion, and telling them to mind their own business and let the South alone.

That was a strong resolution, vigorously denouncing those who are seeking by insidious utterances and actions to stir up trouble and bring conflict and strife between the white race and the Negro race of the South; and adding, among other things:

We indignantly and vehemently denounce the intentions of all organizations seeking the amalgamation of the white and Negro races by a commingling of the races upon any basis of equality as being destructive to the identity and characteristics and integrity of both races, and as being un-American and hostile to the existence and preservation of the American Union of States.

We reaffirm our belief in and our allegiance to established white supremacy as now prevailing in the South, and we solemnly pledge our lives and our sacred honor to maintain it, whatever the cost, in war and in peace.

The resolution went even further, declaring that these agitators, whatever

their station—official, semiofficial, or unofficial—are “playing into the hands of the Nazi philosophy of conquest, to first divide, then conquer, and by their treasonable utterances and conduct are giving aid and comfort to the enemies of our common country.”

In conclusion the resolution declared that “history and tradition prove that the wisest and safest policy is to allow each race to work out its own destiny in the South by a process of progressive evolution within the confines of its own racial borders.”

I think most of you will agree that such a resolution never would have passed the South Carolina House of Representatives except under the compulsion of great provocation. Members of that body know the dangers inherent in the constant agitation of this delicate problem by persons who are not in position to know the true situation. If they did and are blessed with real character and integrity they would not lend their support to any such movement.

And I say to you in all candor that the Negro race as such has never shown ability to govern itself, and Almighty God knows they could not govern us. There are outstanding individual exceptions, but these exceptional characters have acquired wisdom and understanding and will not be found among those agitating for the amalgamation of the races, knowing that such a development would set back the progress of their race indefinitely.

My friends, let me say that I take my stand squarely on the side of white supremacy, not only in the South but throughout the Nation. In so doing I ask you in all earnestness and sincerity to make a real effort to understand the situation which confronts the white race, particularly in my part of the country.

On the basis of test performances, whites are superior to Negroes. The testing of the drafted soldiers during World War No. 1 gave the first extensive body of data on Negro-white differences in this country. In a special analysis of the results of this study by C. Brigham, Princeton University Press, 1923, the conclusion was reached that there was clear evidence for the innate intellectual superiority of whites over Negroes. R. Pintner, *Intelligence Testing*, 1931, after summarizing the results up to 1930, came to the following conclusion:

All results show the Negro decidedly inferior to the whites on standardized intelligence tests. . . . These results are sufficiently numerous and consistent to point to a racial difference in intelligence.

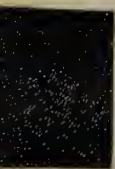
P. L. Boynton in his *Intelligence, Its Manifestation and Measurement*, 1933, concludes:

That most studies point so definitely to the superiority of the average white over the average Negro that it would seem justifiable to assume this condition to exist.

P. C. Young, for example, administered the national intelligence test to 282 whites and 277 Negro children in Baton Rouge and Lake Charles, La. Principals and teachers assisted in labeling the Negro subjects lighter, darker, and miscellaneous. He found a “noticeable de-

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DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued March 10, 1944, for actions of Thursday, March 9, 1944)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HOUSE

1. FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL. Continued debate on this bill, H. R. 4346 (pp. 2471-88). Agreed to Rep. Cannon's (Mo.) amendment providing \$127,500,000 for war public works (community facilities), which is the same as the provision in the bill as reported, except for deletion of the last proviso; this action being taken after that item had been ruled out on a point of order by Rep. Taber, N. Y., and after rejecting, 59-64, Rep. Taber's amendment to decrease the amount of the item to \$68,690,000 (pp. 2478-88). Rep. Keefe, Wis., discussed the overtime-pay provisions, criticized "over estimates" by the departments in their annual supply bills, and urged more extensive use of Appropriations Committee investigators; and Rep. Lanham, Tex., claimed that adoption of his H. Res. 358 (to establish an Office of Fiscal Investigations as an agency of the House) would aid in meeting the problem raised by Rep. Keefe; also several other members discussed this question (pp. 2472-75).
2. FARM MACHINERY. Reps. O'Connor, Mont., and Hoffman, Mich., criticized the UNRRA foreign farm-machinery distribution program (pp. 2464, 2465).
3. APPROPRIATIONS; INSECT CONTROL. Received from the President a supplemental appropriation estimate of \$40,000 for spruce budworm control (\$30,000 for E&PQ and \$10,000 for FS) (H. Doc. 478). To Appropriations Committee. (p. 2489.)
4. FOOD PRODUCTION. Rep. Bulwinkle, N. C., commended and cited the food-production record of a constituent (p. 2466).
5. SMALL BUSINESS Committee submitted the 5th interim report of its activities (H. Rept. 1245) (p. 2489).

SENATE

6. SOLDIER VOTE. Received the conference report on S. 1285, the soldier-vote bill (pp. 2435-48). It is expected that the report will be taken up Mon. (p. 2441).
7. ORGANIC ACT OF 1944, H. R. 4278, was referred to the Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 2433).

8. WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 4183 which appropriates no additional funds for flood control by this Department, prohibits the Department from using its examination and survey funds except in accordance with priorities approved by the Secretaries of War and Agriculture, and repeals the \$4,000,000 appropriation "Flood control, general" (p. 2462).
This bill had been reported with amendments by the Appropriation Committee March 8, 1944 (during the Senate recess) (S. Rept. 728) (p. 2431).
Agreed to Sen. Thomas' (Okla.) amendment to provide for WFA investigation of flood-control and irrigation projects which would increase food production (pp. 2457-9, 2462).
Sens. Thomas, Okla., Hayden, Ariz., Overton, Fla., Russell, Ga., Bailey, N. C., Reynolds, N. C., Bridges, N.H., Gurney, S. Dak., and Brooks, Ill. were appointed conferees (p. 2462).
9. TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL. Appropriations Committee reported (Mar. 8) this bill; H. R. 4133, with amendments (S. Rept. 727) (p. 2431). For provisions of this bill, see supplement to Digest 24.
10. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL. Appropriations Committee reported this bill, H. R. 4070, with amendments (S. Rept. 730) (p. 2431).
11. PROPERTY REQUISITION. Military Affairs Committee reported without amendment S. 1748, to continue the Property Requisition Act (S. Rept. 732) (p. 2431).
12. FISHERIES. Commerce Committee reported with amendments S. 930, to assure conservation of and to permit the fullest utilization of the fisheries of Alaska (S. Rept. 733) (p. 2431).
13. FLOOD RELIEF. Sen. Taft, Ohio, submitted an amendment which he intends to propose to S. 1536, to authorize emergency relief and rehabilitation of farm lands in Lucas Co., Ohio, from flood damage (p. 2433).
14. PERSONNEL. Received from this Department estimates of personnel requirements for the quarter ending March 31, 1944. To Civil Service Committee. (p. 2430)
15. LEGISLATIVE-EXECUTIVE RELATIONS. Sen. Bridges, N. H., urged closer cooperation between the legislative and executive branches of the Government (pp. 2459-62).
16. ADJOURNED until Mon., Mar. 13, 1944 (p. 2462).

BILLS INTRODUCED

17. PERSONNEL. By Sen. Scrugham, Nev., S. 1762, to give honorably discharged veterans, their widows, and the wives of disabled veterans, who themselves are not qualified, preference in employment where Federal funds are disbursed. To Civil Service Committee. (p. 2432).
18. PRICE CONTROL. By Sen. Wagner, N.Y., and Rep. Spence, Ky., S. 1764 and H.R. 4376 to amend the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 (Public Law 421, 77th Cong.), as amended by the act of October 2, 1942 (Public Law 729, 77th Cong.). To Banking and Currency Committees. (pp. 2432, 2489.)
19. SELECTIVE SERVICE; DEPENDENTS' ALLOWANCE. By Rep. Kearney, N. Y., H.R. 4370, to further amend the Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942. To Military Affairs Committee. (p. 2489.)

strategy of building the political action committee, then seizing control of it and levying tribute upon every worker in their organization to build a fund for the purpose of destroying parliamentary government in the United States and to bring about the election of men who will serve as their stooges in the Congress of the United States. Other Communist Party publications such as the *New Masses* and the *Daily Worker* bore down heavily upon the need for an organization like the C. I. O. political action committee in the weeks which immediately preceded the formation of Hillman's committee.

Whether or not Philip Murray and Sidney Hillman knowingly adopted a program of action for the 1944 elections which had been set forth by prominent Communist Party leaders and individuals, the record shows beyond the possibility of dispute that well-known Communists immediately assumed important roles in the regional, State, and local activities of the C. I. O. political action committee. Murray and Hillman may allege that it was a mere coincidence that their organization so completely conformed to the one whose pattern had been drawn by the Communists. They cannot deny the presence of well-known Communists in the ranks of the C. I. O. political action committee as it has been functioning from coast to coast during the past 7 or 8 months.

One of the most striking facts concerning the C. I. O. political action committee is the large proportion of its leaders who were affiliated not so long ago with the seditious and Communist-controlled American Peace Mobilization, these people who are now busily engaged calling the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BOYKIN] and the gentleman from Idaho and numerous other Members of this House Fascists and agents of Hitler. Prior to the invasion of Russia by Adolf Hitler, these same men were denouncing all of us for supplying England with badly needed materials to preserve herself in the hour of need. They castigated the Congress for voting funds to build up our armed forces and to conscript needed soldiers. These men are now masquerading as patriots and organizing 14 regional offices and committees in every town and city in the country, going from house to house, from door to door, spending the hard-earned money of the workers of this country who dare not refuse to pay this tribute levied by a group of un-American racketeers without parallel in the history of any free country.

The American League for Peace and Democracy had the distinction of having been the first Communist Party's front to attract to itself a large following. Our committee heard voluminous testimony concerning the American League and its activities, and by a unanimous vote found that the organization was a Communist front. The American League for Peace and Democracy was the predecessor of the American Peace Mobilization. Many of the leaders in the C. I. O. political action committee were the moving spirits, leaders, and agitators in the American League for Peace and Democracy,

unanimously found by our committee to be a Communist-controlled organization.

What was the program of the American League for Peace and Democracy? Let me refresh your memories so that as I bring down to current date the history of these moving spirits in this conspiracy to destroy parliamentary government you may understand the evolution of the whole organization. The program of the American League for Peace and Democracy was as follows, and I quote from their own program:

To work toward the stopping of the manufacture and transport of munitions in time of peace or war, and in time of war the transport of all other materials essential to the conduct of war through mass demonstrations, picketing, and strikes.

Many of the most prominent C. I. O. leaders were affiliated with the American League for Peace and Democracy, as we shall point out in citing their records individually. We are concerned chiefly with their support of the American Peace Mobilization.

The signing of the Soviet-Nazi pact on August 23, 1939, marked a sharp turn in the line of the Communist Party and all of its subservient front organizations. Stalin's embrace of Hitler was the beginning of the end of the American League for Peace and Democracy. This organization has been found unanimously by the members of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities to be a front organization of the Communist Party. Its propaganda has been especially adapted, however, to the period of Communist effort known as the People's Front.

It was practically impossible for the party to readapt the organization to the purposes of the new period of Stalin's pact with Hitler. Various prominent members of the American League for Peace and Democracy found it impossible to justify Stalin's alliance with the Nazis. When, therefore, the league's executive committee refused by a vote of 14 to 1 to condemn Stalin's and Hitler's wiping of Poland from the map of Europe, some of the erstwhile duped liberals dropped away from the league.

Now, Mr. Speaker, not only were these leaders of the C. I. O. political action committee active leaders in the American League for Peace and Democracy and later in the American Peace Mobilization, but we find them identified with numerous other Communist organizations in the United States. In the report which I hope our committee will submit to the House we will detail the records of every prominent leader in the political action committee. We will show that more than 500 of them are now active in the various parts of the country stirring up hatred against Members of Congress and other public officials who refused to be subservient to them. We will show that these leaders have been active from the very beginning in spreading communism in the United States.

Early in the present year the National Committee of the Communist Party announced that it had decided to dissolve the party as such and to transform it into an organization with some such

name as the American Communist Political Association. Earl Browder immediately delivered a speech in which he elaborated this decision. This Communist maneuver was a first-class news story. The immediate significance of the party's dissolution is that during the 1944 elections Communists will throw their entire weight into the C. I. O. political action committee. Their political leader will be in effect Sidney Hillman instead of Earl Browder. They will attempt, indeed they are already attempting, to do by stealth and subterfuge through the C. I. O. political action committee what they have failed to do when functioning as a political party under their own name. Communists have long been entrenched in the leadership of most of the unions which are affiliated with the C. I. O. They now aspire to more complete political control over that organ of organized labor, the C. I. O., which numbers several millions of voters.

Mr. Speaker, I do not have the time to go into this question in detail, but as I have previously indicated, the report which I trust our committee will soon issue contains conclusive proof showing how the Communists have seized control of this Political Action Committee, how they are now using it and the vast funds which they are raising not only for the purpose of electing people friendly to them, but more insidiously to create the widespread impression that in the Congress of the United States a majority of its Members are Fascists and sympathetic with Hitler. It would seem to me, Mr. Speaker, that minority groups who enjoy the protection of the American Constitution would be very careful not to engage in the same type of intolerance and hatred that characterized their own suffering in Europe, that they would be careful to set an example of tolerance, that they would not associate with any movement or any group designed to engage in the same strategy, the same tactics that led to the defeat of democracy in Europe and the rise of totalitarianism.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DIES] may be permitted to continue for an additional half hour.

The SPEAKER. The Chair, of course, will put the request, but it is a very unusual thing when a Member is recognized for an hour on a question of personal privilege to extend the time.

Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. FISKE]?

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I object.

(Mr. DIES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL,
1944

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 4346) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for

prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 4346, with Mr. BONNER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, may I inquire as to how far we have proceeded in reading the bill?

The CHAIRMAN. Just the first paragraph has been read. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

Grants to States for old-age assistance: For an additional amount for grants to States for old-age assistance, subject to the conditions specified under this heading in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1944, \$11,350,000.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, for a few moments I want to call attention to the few facts that I think should be directed to the attention of the Congress and the people of this country in connection with the consideration of this first deficiency appropriation bill.

The first deficiency bill now under consideration provides, among other items, funds with which to pay war overtime pay and other compensation increases provided for in some five acts of Congress in addition to pay for alien employees. The total added pay-roll costs resulting from the enactment of Public Laws 509, 22, 25, 49, and 205, plus amounts necessary to pay alien employees totals \$827,464,053.

This deficiency item is occasioned because provision was not made in the regular supply bill last year covering additional compensation and overtime pay for Federal employees. It will be noted that the deficiency contains a new appropriation for these items amounting to \$240,108,931. The committee report indicates that the various departments of Government are absorbing \$584,210,717 of the required additional cost for overtime pay and additional compensation out of appropriations heretofore made. The War and Navy Departments alone are absorbing all of the estimated cost of additional pay to employees in those Departments totaling \$414,324,115. The other agencies of Government are absorbing additional costs amounting to \$173,031,007. As a result the committee recommends the appropriation of \$240,108,931.

Mr. Chairman, this stipulation has inspired the interest of many Members of Congress.

We find the various departments of Government including the Army and Navy paying to Federal employees a total of \$827,464,053. They only need \$240,108,931 to enable them to discharge their full responsibility under the laws heretofore referred to.

Is it not clear therefore that appropriations have been made in excess of the needs of these departments under their regular appropriation bills enacted last year, which excesses are now being used to pay a large portion of the additional burden created by these overtime and additional compensation laws?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be permitted to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. KEEFE. The question I want to raise is this. Is it not clear, therefore, that these departments when they came before the various subcommittees of the Committee on Appropriations of this Congress last year, overstated their requirements when justifying their budget estimates?

To me these facts demonstrate the absolute necessity for closer scrutiny by the Appropriations Committee of every request by a department for funds. This set of facts further demonstrates the absolute necessity for having skilled investigators and auditors in the employ of the Congress and the Appropriations Committee to comb the requests for appropriations so that these excesses might be discovered and be eliminated at the time the appropriation bill is considered by the committee and by the Congress.

May I say as a member of two of the subcommittees of the Committee on Appropriations that it is rather astonishing to me that these departments of Government are able to absorb personnel-pay increases in the departments amounting to \$584,210,717. They are absorbing these pay increases out of their current funds. Yet when these people come before the Congress and the Appropriations Subcommittee, I never knew them to fail to claim that the Congress is niggardly in its appropriations and that we are not giving them enough money. In the face of those contentions repeatedly made on the floor of this House and repeatedly made before the subcommittees of the Committee on Appropriations, we now find them able to absorb and pay out of current funds the huge total of \$584,000,000 necessary to complete their responsibility for overtime pay and additional compensation under laws we have passed.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. LANHAM. I wonder if that condition could not be very largely corrected by the adoption of the resolution I have introduced, and which has been pending for well over a year, to have an office of fiscal investigations as an agency of the House of Representatives to see what is done with the money we appropriate.

Mr. KEEFE. May I say to the distinguished gentleman from Texas that I, as one Member of this Congress and as a

member of the Committee on Appropriations, am in complete accord with the proposal he has pending before this Congress and the efforts he has made for several years now to bring about an agency of this Congress and the Appropriations Committee so that we can scrutinize more thoroughly these requests for appropriations. The demonstration of the necessity for it, it seems to me, is very clear in the facts which I have given you here today with reference to the pending bill.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Is it not a fact that the heads of the different departments said they were unable to state last year the amount of money necessary to meet the overtime and increased wage payments and were, therefore, asking sufficient money in other items to meet that situation?

Mr. KEEFE. I do not know what they may have stated to the committees of which the gentleman is a member as a member of the Committee on Appropriations, but I have no knowledge of any such statement as that being made by the head of any department to the subcommittees of which I am a member. They were not able to compute overtime compensation because some of these laws were not passed yet and did not become effective so they could include the money in the budget estimates that came before us in these appropriation items last year.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. But most of the laws were passed before last year, and they made that statement before our subcommittee.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has again expired.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, I again compliment the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM] for his fight over a period of several years to bring about some kind of an agency answerable only to the Congress that can make investigations in reference to the proper expenditure of money to determine where there is waste and extravagance, where departments are overmanned, and so forth. I am in favor of the objective, but not the manner the gentleman from Texas desires, nor in the manner desired by the gentleman from Wisconsin. I want to see a set-up that is a permanent set-up, whereby we shall be able to get competent men that understand this Government to do the job.

As I have repeatedly stated, the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921 gives to the Committee on Appropriations the authority the gentleman from Wisconsin desires to set up such an agency in an agency of the Congress, in the office of the Comptroller General. I went before the Appropriations Committee and urged that the Bureau of the Budget be given money to set up an investigating agency so that the Bureau of the Budget could assail the budget recommendations that came to it from the various de-

partments and agencies. That money was granted. I think it was \$250,000. They have a permanent set-up in the Bureau of the Budget, but the Bureau of the Budget is an agency of the President and not an agency of the Congress. If we can provide for such a set-up for the Bureau of the Budget, why do we delay doing the same for ourselves? We can save millions for the taxpayers if we will give the Comptroller General money to set up a division in his office to gather and furnish us with information.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COCHRAN. Yes.

Mr. KEEFE. May I say to the distinguished gentleman from Missouri that I do not think there is very much difference in our approach to this problem. In the thinking that I have been able to do on this subject, I am in complete accord with his idea, that any agency that is set up should be a permanent agency. I do not care whether the agency is connected with the Appropriations Committee, or whether it is set up in the General Accounting Office, but I agree with the gentleman, and I think he agrees with me, on the necessity of having an agency somewhere that is responsive to the Congress of the United States to deal with this problem.

Mr. COCHRAN. I fully agree with the gentleman if the set-up is responsible only to the Congress of the United States. In creating the Comptroller General's position and the General Accounting Office we made it an agency of the Congress. I went before an informal meeting of the members of a subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee, and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM] was there. I had the Comptroller General there and two of his assistants were also there. We discussed this question, and I thought I had sold them a bill of goods. Later, while I was necessarily absent from the House, a resolution was passed, setting up in the Appropriations Committee an organization to make investigations for the Appropriations Committee. Following the passage of that resolution the Committee on Accounts brought in a resolution and set aside \$100,000 for that purpose. You have that now. The last time I looked at that appropriation I think you still had a balance left of around \$75,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COCHRAN. Yes.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Several years ago I advocated to the full Committee on Appropriations an appropriation of \$1,000,000 to establish a permanent committee, to go out into the different departments and make an investigation so that we could get some facts other than what we are receiving today from the departments, and at that time, the Budget, when they would make a recommendation, it was only information which they

had received from the permanent departments, but there was no action taken on my proposal. I think that by appropriating \$1,000,000 we could save \$100,000,000 a year in that way, done in the proper form.

Mr. COCHRAN. I fully agree with the gentleman from New York. I realize the necessity, but let me tell you this. Despite the fact that the Committee on Appropriations has \$100,000 for this purpose, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] has another resolution pending. He wants to set up in each subcommittee some examiners and auditors, which would be duplication of effort.

The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES] made a speech the other day on a resolution he offered, providing for committee appointments to be made by the majority and the minority leaders of both Houses, approved by the Speaker of the House. That is not a permanent agency. What you must have is a Civil Service agency where you can get the right kind of men and let them know that they are going to have a permanent job, so that they will be willing to leave their present assignments and take up the new work. You cannot pick up efficient personnel to do this work unless you assure them the job is permanent. It needs men who know something about the Government, and you don't learn the inside workings of the Government overnight.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Missouri did not get time to finish one of his sentences, when he yielded to the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZPATRICK]. It is true that \$100,000 was set up under a very restricted program for the use of the Committee on Appropriations, so restricted that I doubt very much whether that program has had any real efficacy. The gentleman was going to tell the House how much has been spent of that \$100,000 appropriation. Does the gentleman know?

Mr. COCHRAN. I said that the last time I looked at it there was a balance, I think, of \$75,000.

Mr. KEEFE. That is, \$25,000 of the appropriation has been expended.

Mr. COCHRAN. Yes.

Mr. KEEFE. I wanted that to appear in the RECORD.

Mr. COCHRAN. Let me say to my distinguished colleague that the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] made a statement on the floor of the House recently, telling the work that has been accomplished under that resolution, and I read that statement in the RECORD. The point I make is that I am in favor of this objective of running down the expenditures, and seeing that the money is spent for the purpose appropriated, and, above all, to find the waste and extravagance, where they are overmanned, and bring the information to the Committee on Appropriations and to other agencies of the House. But I do think, as I stated before, that I feel we should take advantage of the provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act, where you find the authority, and appropriate the money, and let it be known that it will be permanent, turning the money over to the Comptrol-

ler General. Then send instructions to the Comptroller General and he will certainly carry out the mandate of the Congress. He said he would do the job if the Congress gave him sufficient money.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COCHRAN. Yes.

Mr. KEEFE. Does not the gentleman feel that the recent exposé by the distinguished gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL] as to the expenditures for the construction of the so-called Pentagon Building, some fifty-odd million dollars in excess of the actual appropriation made by the Appropriations Committee of this Congress, should justify a real investigation by this Congress to find out where and from what funds the excess appropriations or expenditures were used. Is not that a complete justification in itself?

Mr. COCHRAN. I say to the gentleman that you have two committees that have jurisdiction. One is the Committee on Military Affairs, which has authority to subpoena witnesses and papers, and likewise you have authority under that resolution that set up the funds for the Committee on Appropriations. Why have another one? I am just advised that investigation is being made by the Military Affairs Committee now.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has again expired.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment. I have listened with a great deal of interest to the remarks of my beloved colleague the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN]. He made reference to our former colleague, the present Comptroller General, Mr. Warren, of North Carolina. They have served in this body with great distinction and with marked ability, and for each I have an abiding and an affectionate regard.

The gentleman from Missouri has stated his approval of the objective of the legislation that I have requested, and I feel sure that that statement reflects also the judgment of the Comptroller General, Mr. Warren. A year or more ago the three of us consulted with reference to the accomplishment of this objective, and means and methods to that end. Personally, in view of the fact that we have been unable to get any action along that particular line, I am inclined to think that the wise present course would be the adoption of the resolution which I have introduced.

This must be taken into consideration, that the resolution I introduced establishes an office of fiscal investigations as an agency of the House of Representatives. It is my understanding that any selection of personnel the Comptroller General would be authorized to make under the law would have to be from among those who had qualified under the civil-service rules and regulations. Therefore, they would likely have to be taken from various governmental departments, which would in a way obviate the independence and the lack of any possible and natural personal bias that an investigator might have in following these appropriations.

From the standpoint of the permanency of such an organization, we have a permanent office of drafting counsel for the House of Representatives. It seems to me that the one which I have suggested is somewhat analogous to that organization, though different in purpose. I think if we could adopt this resolution and have even a temporary force as our own agency of the House of Representatives to look into the manner in which these funds are expended, that it would so prove its worth that we would have no difficulty then in making it permanent legislation, because from the many instances which have been cited on this floor, it is very evident that such an office of fiscal investigations could save the taxpayers of this country many millions of dollars; and, if we could try it out without delay as a temporary organization of the House of Representatives, I think the efficiency it would manifest would lead to its establishment as a permanent organization, otherwise, of course, than through the process of a resolution.

Mr. POULSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANHAM. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. POULSON. I wish to say to the gentleman from Texas that the idea which he has advanced is very commendable, because I have seen it in practical application in the State of California. During the past 2 years they have appointed a legislative committee, the budget committee, which is carried over from one session to another, and they hire their experts. In the past session they were able to not only put in a budget immediately but they were able to save millions of dollars simply because they had some of the facts which they were not able to get otherwise. And, of course, with the United States Government, which is so much greater in magnitude and in the volume of expenditures, the idea is definitely workable, and it should be a very practical step.

Mr. LANHAM. I thank the gentleman. We ought not to have to rely upon ex parte testimony before the Committee on Appropriations.

I wish also to express my gratitude to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN] and the Comptroller General, Mr. Warren, for the interest they have taken in the objective of this resolution.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am certain every Member of the House is in complete accord with the objective indicated by each of the gentlemen who has spoken here this morning. I do not think there is a Member of the House who would disagree in any degree with the purpose which they seek to achieve. The only possible difference of opinion would be as to the method of achieving the objective. And it is the wide divergence of opinion on that score that occasions this irrelevant debate.

Mr. Chairman, the most popular pastime in the country today is criticism of Congress—criticism of its personnel, criticism of its organization, criticism of its integrity, and last but not least, criti-

cism of its procedure. There is no surer way to get an audience, no more certain method of breaking into print than to lay down the premise that Congress is lacking in this or that; Congress ought to have this or that; that Congress ought to be reformed, renovated, reconditioned, and streamlined. Everyone is offering some new nostrum, rule, device, or machinery to be superimposed on the present rules of the House or to supplant machinery we already have.

There is an especially insistent demand for more elaborate and more expensive machinery for research and investigation. And in all this demand for innovations no one pauses to consider using the ample means already at our disposal.

Mr. Chairman, the House has already at its command—ready for the using—every legislative and parliamentary facility for any research or any investigation it cares to initiate. It has at its beck and call established and tested agencies of inquiry and examination to get all of the information wanted and to secure all of the results that have been suggested here this morning. Once invoked it is automatic. All that is necessary is to set it in motion.

Speaker Cannon once said there were Members who went about beating their breasts and crying out that the rules fettered them when they would not know the rules if they met them in the public highway. Likewise Members have launched great campaigns to establish elaborate and costly instrumentalities of investigation when they have never asked for any fact or made the slightest effort to use the agencies of investigation already at their command. I shall not take the time of the House to go into the jurisdiction of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. It is one of the oldest committees of the House, first established in 1816. It was created and has been maintained for more than a hundred years for the very purpose discussed here this morning. In the House of Commons, the oldest deliberative body in the world, the Committee on Expenditures is one of the most important committees of the Parliament and one of the most desirable. Those who serve on it are chosen from among the ablest men in the House of Commons. Our Committee on Expenditures was created with identical powers. It has the same prerogatives and jurisdiction. If any Member desires to inquire into the disposition of any dollar appropriated by Congress, here is a committee in every way qualified to handle it.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield with pleasure to my colleague from Missouri.

Mr. COCHRAN. I will say to the gentleman I have been a member of the Expenditures Committee since it was created by the House over 15 years ago.

I was chairman of that committee for many years and against my own wishes, I left the chairmanship to take the assignment which I now have. I will say further to the gentleman that with the ranking member of that committee, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GIFFORD] I went before the Committee on

Rules, not once, but several times, seeking to get some assistance and authority from the Committee on Rules that would enable us to make proper investigations in reference to expenditures. But on no occasion would the Committee on Rules act favorably. As a result the Congress now has set up in round numbers about 25 select or special committees. Only today I brought in a resolution granting \$50,000 additional to 1 of those committees to make investigations of expenditures and so forth. That is the second \$50,000 they have received. Every one of those committees that have been set up under the rules by a resolution brought in by the Committee on Rules has been given at least 1 appropriation. I do not recall the exact amount, but we have appropriated a tremendous amount of money for the committees of the House to make investigations in reference to expenditures—Military, Naval Affairs, Merchant Marine, Public Buildings and Grounds, and other committees. They have the authority now. Why do they not do the job, if it is not being done? The Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments has no authority practically to speak of. It can investigate but does not have proper help.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 10 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, it was an unfortunate day when the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN] left that committee because his work on the committee was outstanding and of inestimable value to the Congress and the Nation. As he well says, the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments has the jurisdiction to make these investigations and the Committee on Rules has authority to grant any facility for exercising that jurisdiction. We do not need a lot of new committees and a lot of new machinery and a plethora of additional expense. All we need is to use what we have. In addition to the regular committees, we have more than a score of special committees. We do not need more. We need less.

So far as the Committee on Appropriations is concerned, we have the most effective and most practical means of investigation that could be supplied. It is efficient and it is permanent. It has served every need. No information has been requested which it did not supply expeditiously and accurately.

No member of the Committee on Appropriations can suggest any subject within the jurisdiction of the committee on which he wishes information which will not be supplied promptly and authoritatively. There has not been a single criticism of it from any member of the committee who has used it, from either side of the aisle. It is foolproof. It is partisanproof. And it meets the most exacting requirements.

Of course it is subject to the criticism that it is too inexpensive. It is not costing enough money. There is a tendency

abroad in the land to minimize anything—especially any governmental agency—which does not spend a lot of money.

There is extant a too generally accepted philosophy that unless you are spending large sums of money you are not getting results. If, for example, a little spadework is to be done the spade should be gold-plated; and there should be a large staff of assistants to advise the spademan and secretaries to the assistants, and secretaries to the secretaries. Too often we are prone to look askance upon results secured too economically. We criticize because we did not have enough personnel. We did not have enough machinery. But we are getting results. We have the most expert corps of investigators that can be assembled in the city of Washington. You cannot suggest any method of selecting operators that can get more competent or better qualified men than we are getting, and you cannot suggest any plan for getting expert services for less money than we are paying, because we select from every appropriate department of the Government just the men we need, qualified specifically for the job to be done, and at their current civil-service salary.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to my colleague on the committee, the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. LUDLOW. I would like to say, as a result largely of the fine constructive statesmanship of the gentleman from Missouri who is addressing the Committee, an instrumentality of government has been created which is going to demonstrate its worth more and more as we go along, and that is the investigatorial staff of the Appropriations Committee. It is doing splendid work. It is going into the different departments and finding where the faults are, and it is making instructive reports to our committee. I am in a position to testify that our own subcommittee, of which I have the honor to be chairman—the Subcommittee on the Treasury and Post Office Departments—was able, by the instructive suggestions of those investigators, to include in our bill a provision which will result in saving the people of this country millions of dollars.

Mr. MAY. That is fine.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. All of those who heard or read the debate on the Treasury and Post Office Department appropriation bill had a practical demonstration of the efficacy of this system of investigation. Under the control of the distinguished and efficient gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Ludlow] and the ranking minority Member, the gentleman from New York [Mr. Taber], they secured all the information they requested, all the information which could possibly be desired by any who have participated in the debate here today. They brought it to the floor. They incorporated the results of that investigation in their bill and they presented, in my opinion, the most satisfactory bill ever reported to the House from the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from New York, the ranking minority member of the committee.

Mr. TABER. I want to compliment the chairman upon his having followed this method of handling investigations by the Appropriations Committee. I appreciate that we have not been able to cover all the ground that we should cover. There is no use being mealy-mouthed about it, but we have covered some ground and we are starting in the right direction. I do feel that every single department and agency of the Government should be gone over with a fine-tooth comb by our investigators, and that that kind of investigation should be had every year before the committee begins the hearings, so that we can get the best results out of it.

Mr. LUDLOW. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield.

Mr. LUDLOW. Does not the gentleman from New York feel that we have gone far enough to know that this investigatorial staff is going to be of great worth to the Congress and to the country?

Mr. TABER. If we use it at the right time and extensively enough I do think it can do the job.

Mr. MAY. Will the gentleman yield further to me?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Chairman, I think the staff that the gentleman has set up is to be complimented, but I happen to know, as chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, that we have lifted the ceiling on everything as far as amounts are concerned in authorizations, because of our confidence in the Appropriations Committee. Now, we get reports from the committee relating to the War Department, that some eighteen or twenty or thirty billion dollars are rolling around downtown somewhere that are not being used. It is not necessary to use it. That kind of thing is what I am worrying about.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I thank the gentleman for his confidence in the Committee on Appropriations. We appreciate it. I suggest if he wants any information on what happens after the money is appropriated that he consult this great committee on expenditures, which has the jurisdiction and is in a position to give him that information.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has again expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 3 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Chairman, will there be any attempt here to limit debate in a few minutes?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. No. So far as I am concerned, the gentleman is entitled to all the time he desires.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. In the early pioneer days in my section of Mis-

souri there was a very resourceful young man who spent a great deal of his time sawing cordwood. He conceived the idea of inventing a machine which would hold the other end of the saw, so that while he held one end of the saw he and the machine together could saw the wood more expeditiously and with less labor.

It was quite an ingenious contrivance, with wheels and bands and levers. He demonstrated his invention with great pride, but he discovered after awhile that he was not only sawing the wood but he was also running the machine.

The machine was merely adding to the arduous labor of his task. A great deal of the improved machinery suggested for Congress is of that character. And if we should adopt it we would find that we are not only doing the work but we have the added burden of running the machinery also—and paying the million dollars per annum which has been suggested—in addition.

It is an old adage that poor workmen always complain of their tools. We have the tools. We have the committees—too many inactive committees. We have the jurisdiction. We have ample means at our command to achieve everything that has been suggested here today. All we have to do is to make use of what we have.

In view of the proposals made here today and the general interest in the subject, I shall take the liberty of sending each member of the House a short pamphlet on this subject and I shall deeply appreciate it if the Members will find time to read it, or part of it, and let the committee have the benefit of any suggestions which may occur to them in this connection.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I listened with a great deal of interest to the discussion here today. Being one of the newer Members and not familiar with all the ramifications of the committee work, if these committees have all the jurisdiction, power, and authority the distinguished gentleman from Missouri tells us they have why do they not go into action and stop up this useless spending? Bureaucracy has seemingly gone hog-wild with spending over the past several years and it is about time to provide some legislation to afford relief to the American taxpayer.

In these days when people are thinking of billions instead of millions, how many of us really appreciate how much a billion dollars is? To the average person it is just an awful lot of money.

Well, a million dollars is a thousand thousand dollars and a billion dollars is a thousand million dollars.

Statisticians have figured out, however, that if a person were born at the time of our Saviour and had been given a billion dollars to spend at the rate of a thousand dollars a day, and could live until his money was gone, he would still have about 800 years to go. By now he would just about have finished spending his first \$700,000,000.

Reflecting soberly on this astounding fact, let me remind you that during 1943, Federal expenditures totaled \$88,000,000,000 or approximately \$241,000,000 every 24 hours.

Do you envy the members of the Appropriation Committee of the Congress who are now holding hearings on the \$100,000,000,000 Federal Budget for the next fiscal year? And they are trying to do a job for the American people.

One hesitates to talk about effective economies in these days of colossal spending, and no one minds spending money to win this war. If it took every penny we have to win the war and bring it to a rapid conclusion to save the lives of our American boys, we would willingly give everything we possess.

But wasteful expenditure like the reckless spending of \$135,000,000 on the Canol project up in the Canadian wilderness, the reckless spending for the Pentagon Building; and now, Secretary Ickes wants \$165,000,000 for an Arabian pipe line which is universally condemned.

If these committees are empowered and authorized as the distinguished gentleman from Missouri says they are he will see that proper authorized committee stop up this proposed \$165,000,000 pipe line over in Arabia. I think these committees ought to bring to the attention of the Members of Congress what is happening and report these matters to the Congress so that the American people will know what is going on which will permit us to have an opportunity to present our opposition and to stop up this unnecessary spending. If we have \$165,000,000 to spend, let us spend it on exploration projects in our own back yard and not in Arabia.

Mr. McMURRAY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GAVIN. No; I decline to yield.

I am not interested in Arabia, I am only interested in this Republic of ours. This type of spending that has been going on must stop or we will soon have the American taxpayer and this Nation of ours bankrupt. I do not know what legislation is needed or how it can be brought up, but some type of legislation should be enacted by the membership of this House to stop this reckless spending by a group of impractical, immature, inexperienced theorists who are interested in exploiting their day dreams and ideas. They have gone hogwild in spending the American taxpayers' money. The people of this Nation are now demanding that this spending stop. Let us give them some relief.

(Mr. GAVIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks.)

[Mr. MILLER of Connecticut addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. MILLER of Connecticut asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words, and I ask unanimous consent to proceed for an additional 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO]?

There was no objection.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, I notice in the pending bill an item for \$127,500,000 for community facilities, and on pages 6 and 7 of the report I find that 1,650 projects refer to schools, totaling an estimated cost of \$147,000,000, of which \$77,000,000 shall be Federal funds and \$69,000,000 or nearly \$70,000,000 are funds to be advanced by the local school districts and communities or sponsors. Out of the 1,650 projects, 862 refer to school districts for war public services and 788 to war public works.

Mr. Chairman, I am well aware that the impact of the war brought to many communities problems which they could not solve because of the erection or creation of war plants for the production of war materials, necessitating a great influx of people with children to such an extent that the local school authorities could not cope with the problem, therefore it became necessary for the Federal Government to step in and provide funds and facilities to take care of the educational problems. Congress promptly passed some laws to cope with it, for example, the Lanham Act. There has come to my attention just recently a pamphlet issued by the Office of Education over the signature of John W. Studebaker, Commissioner of Education, dated February 29 this year. I want to quote from this pamphlet which was used at a conference held here in Washington by the Office of Education on March 3 and 4, only 6 days ago. On the first page of the pamphlet in paragraph 3 I find these two significant lines:

The Federal Works Agency now administers the Lanham Act to build and operate school facilities with no significant relationship with State departments of education.

Mr. LANHAM. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DONDERO. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. LANHAM. In refutation of that statement I would like first to quote to my friend from Michigan the provision of the law which was approved June 28, 1941, to this effect:

(b) No department or agency of the United States shall exercise any supervision or control over any school with respect to which any funds have been or may be expended pursuant to this title, nor shall any term or condition of any agreement under this title relating to, or any lease, grant, loan, or contribution made under this title to or on behalf of, any such school, prescribe or affect its administration, personnel, curriculum, instruction, methods of instruction, or materials for instruction.

I may say that in the administration of the law that provision I just referred to has been carried out. All the Federal Works Agency has done with reference to the education of children of these immigrant workers has been to build an addition to a school where necessary and afford the money for additional teachers that have been necessary, the teachers being selected by the local

authorities. So there is absolutely no foundation for that statement.

Mr. DONDERO. Let me say to the gentleman from Texas and to the House that no one has been more meticulous or careful in protecting the school systems of the States of this Nation than has the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM], the chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds that prepared the law to which he has just referred. But the language that we find in this pamphlet when compared with the language which the gentleman has just quoted from the law is in conflict and does not agree at all.

What does this language mean? Does it mean that we are to have a dual system of schools in this country? Does it mean that in certain school districts we are to have a Federal system of education and a State system of education? Does it mean that the Federal Government will set up its own course of study, its own standards for teachers, its payment for teachers and decide how the public schools shall be run? Or does it mean that the law which the gentleman has just read is not to be enforced and carried out to the letter and intent of the Congress? The plain interpretation of the statement I read from the Commissioner's pamphlet is that the State departments of education are to be bypassed and ignored in order to obtain a foothold for Federal control of public education and public schools. When the war is over who will own, operate, and maintain these Federal schools? Washington or the States?

Mr. LANHAM. May I say that insofar as the administration of this act by the Federal Works Agency is concerned, there has been no effort whatever of the Federal Government to interfere with educational systems in the States. I am not so sure with reference to the Office of Education in view of certain very startling recommendations that we have recently seen announced in the press as having been made by that Office.

Mr. DONDERO. May I say further that the superintendent of public instruction of my State of Michigan, Dr. Eugene B. Eliot, one of the foremost educators in the country, has recently written an article over his signature that has been printed and given wide circulation under the title "The States Must Fight." The substance of the article is that the States must fight to retain control of public education. It is very evident from the statement by the Office of Education which I have just read to the House, that there is reason for the States to fight in order to maintain their own educational system or have it dominated and controlled by bureaucracy here in Washington.

There has also come to my attention a pamphlet issued by the Office of Education entitled "Planning Schools for Tomorrow." The date of this pamphlet is 1942. It was issued by the Office of Education of the United States. On page 21 of this pamphlet I am disturbed to find quoted the theories and the philosophies of a man who believes that it

makes no difference how much we owe as a nation because we just owe it to ourselves. Under a paragraph entitled "Can We Afford to Pay for Education?" Alvin H. Hansen is quoted, and I find in a footnote that this quotation apparently was taken from an article entitled "After the War—Full Employment," from the National Resources Planning Board, January 1942, pages 5 and 6. I ask the House to listen to the theory and the philosophy expounded in this article:

The notion that we cannot finance our own production is quite without foundation. Every cent expended, private and public, becomes income for members of our own society. Costs and income are just opposite sides of the same shield.

Then, quoting again, from page 21, under this paragraph I find this language:

There are some individuals who are apprehensive about the debt we are now assuming for the waging of the war. In commenting upon debt Hansen writes as follows: "An individual will always improve his asset position if he is able to pay off a part of his debt. But a nation may make itself poor by repayment of public debt."

That is the theory and the philosophy expounded. I am amazed and surprised to find such theories quoted, printed, and distributed broadcast throughout the United States, with the taxpayers' money, by the Office of Education here in the city of Washington.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DONDERO. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. With all due respect to the gentleman from California, and no one doubts his word for one moment, I do not know of a single dollar of Federal money that has ever gone into a State than was not followed or preceded by a Federal politician advocating the adoption of some of these New Deal theories of political practice.

Mr. DONDERO. That is correct and the whole trend has been toward socialism. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] wanted to ask me a question. I yield to him now.

Mr. RABAUT. The gentleman has answered my question in his statement. I wanted to ask him who issued these pamphlets.

Mr. DONDERO. I explained that to the House.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 3 additional minutes.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Chairman, I want to renew my question to whoever is in charge of the bill here. Will there be an attempt later to cut off debate?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman will have all the time he wants, as far as I personally am concerned.

Mr. HOFFMAN. As far as being in charge of the bill, I suppose, you are concerned.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I always listen to the gentleman with pleasure and edification.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DONDERO. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. As I understand the gentleman's statement, Mr. Studebaker would favor the Federal control of education in this country, according to that pamphlet?

Mr. DONDERO. The pamphlet speaks for itself.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. I am under the impression that is just what he would like to see, but the States of this country want to control education and not turn it over to the Federal Government.

Mr. DONDERO. I agree with the gentleman entirely.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DONDERO. I yield to the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. WHITE. The gentleman speaks of education. Is it not a fact and have you not found that there is a blind spot in our educational system, that the subject of money is not taught to the rising generation?

Mr. DONDERO. In answer to the gentleman from Idaho, I want to say that in my judgment the blind spot is a failure on the part of the public school system of this country to teach properly the American system of government, American history, and American ideals of government.

Mr. WHITE. And the monetary system under which we operate.

Mr. McMURRAY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DONDERO. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. McMURRAY. In view of the question just asked by the gentleman from Idaho, may I point out that there is a great deal of difference of opinion on the theory of money. A few moments ago someone was standing in the well of the House berating the fact that we are spending so many billions of dollars a year. It might be well to remember that in a monetary economy like our own, all of the money has to be spent by somebody or the system will not stay together. It has to be spent for consumption goods or for capital goods. It must be spent currently, or invested. It cannot be hoarded in a monetary system like ours. The fact that we can spend \$90,000,000,000 a year or \$120,000,000,000 or \$150,000,000,000 a year is merely evidence of our productive capacity. Let us hope that we can spend \$200,000,000,000 a year. We can spend it if we produce it. If we produce it, we must spend it. We must either consume it in current consumption or spend it for capital goods.

Mr. DONDERO. Let the people spend their own money instead of the Federal Government.

Mr. ROWE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DONDERO. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. ROWE. May I ask the gentleman from Wisconsin, can you spend it two or three times if you do not produce it?

Mr. McMURRAY. In answer to the gentleman's question, I will say that if you hold prices stable and there is no inflation involved in the transaction, you can spend only what you produce.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has again expired.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, a short time ago the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN] and some other Members of the House were discussing, if I understood it correctly, the proposition of more money for some agency to check Government expenditures. May I ask the gentleman from Missouri if that is correct.

Mr. COCHRAN. There was quite a discussion on the subject; yes.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I know nothing about the need for another agency or for more money for that purpose, but it does happen that I was present a few days ago when one of the committees was examining some of the officials of the Shipping Board or the board which trains and recruits seamen for the merchant marine. We heard one of the officials testify that he had been drawing pay here in Washington at the rate of \$5,900 per year working for the Government, that he had some sort of a promotion and went up to New York in connection with the work of the Shipping Board, so-called, and that his salary has increased to \$7,500 a year.

Also, that for at least 3 months he received two checks, one at the rate of \$5,900 a year, and one at the rate of \$7,500 a year. He says that he received those checks, and that before getting them he had to sign a voucher each time stating that he had not received any other compensation from the Government. Nevertheless he drew pay on two pay rolls, and it took the Government a year to get him to pay back the amount he was not entitled to receive. He is still on the Federal pay roll. His boss, Mr. Dimock, I believe, said that he did not think, as long as the man returned the money, that there was any reason why he should be discharged. He did not believe the fact that the man believed in social equality among the seamen recruited and shipped on the vessels where, regardless of race, they had to eat and sleep together. He did not think that that was any reason for discharge, although he did admit that perhaps that would create a situation that would not contribute to the efficiency of the shipping industry in wartime. To an outsider, who does not know very well how the Government machinery operates, it would seem that we ought to check matters of that kind when a thing of that kind happens, when a fellow can get away with it, with one agency paying him and another issuing a second check, it does not seem as though we had tight-

ened things up quite enough. I assume that the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN] is doing something along the line of keeping a check on this matter, so that a fellow cannot be on two pay rolls at the same time and get away with it for 3 months, and for a year keep the money without paying his overdraft back to the Government. I am sure that the gentleman who has been sometimes characterized as the watch dog of expenditures, except of course when New Deal expenditures are involved, will take this up.

Mr. ROWE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Yes.

Mr. ROWE. I want to make an observation. There was a statement made before the District Committee yesterday, that a man employed here in a building on the Hill, who certified six names of men who were supposed to be working for him, and this continued for nearly 4 years, and until more than \$60,000 had been paid to him before he was apprehended as a crook. Another statement, that a person serving as a C. C. C. official certified a whole company of names, when there were no such persons, drew, endorsed the checks, obtained more than \$80,000 before he was apprehended.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Oh, that was just a simple matter of graft, and this other may be only one instance in millions. Perhaps I should not have called it to the attention of the gentleman, or of the House, but I still think these mistakes, though small in number, should be checked up.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. FORAND. Mr. Chairman, within the next few minutes we will reach the item for Veterans' Administration. I am one of those, like the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. MILLER], who spoke a few minutes ago, who prefers to speak on that item before it is reached, so that there will be no misunderstanding. I am in favor of the appropriation of \$30,000,000 now, as I was in favor of the appropriation of \$10,300,000 a few months ago, for the construction of additional veterans' facilities, but I do take this time to voice a protest against the continued refusal of the Veterans' Administration to build in Rhode Island a veterans' hospital.

I, as well as others, have beseeched, begged, and implored the Veterans' Administration to build a veterans' hospital in Rhode Island.

We have until now been denied such a hospital, and Rhode Island veterans who have been given hospitalization have had to go to hospitals in other States to get it.

Always when I talked to General Hines in the matter he either told me that the Federal Board of Hospitalization had just recently completed a survey and found that figures did not warrant a hospital for Rhode Island or he told me that the Board was about to make a survey. Again this morning I talked to him on the subject and was again told the subject is under study.

The only local hospitalization provided in Rhode Island by the Veterans' Administration has been under a contract for 80 beds in the naval hospital at Newport.

When the load in veterans' hospitals in New England became too great from time to time, instead of constructing a hospital in Rhode Island for Rhode Island veterans and moving these men from hospitals outside the State into their home State, thus making room for residents of the States where the hospitals are located, the Veterans' Administration has constructed new hospitals in those States and continued to hospitalize Rhode Island veterans at long distances from their homes.

The difficulty I have just described existed at a time when the Veterans' Administration was dealing only with World War No. 1 cases, but now that cases arising out of the present war are beginning to come in the condition is bound to demand a change.

There are now in the armed forces of the United States approximately 80,000 Rhode Islanders, and this figure is expected to rise to 100,000 by the end of this year. Even if we should be so conservative as to believe that only 1 percent of them will require hospitalization, and I cannot believe the figure will be that low, because I realize that our casualty lists will mount terribly as we increase our activities, that would mean a minimum of 800 cases to be taken care of, and you know as well as I do that this minimum is very much too low to expect.

On pages 122 and 123 of the hearings General Hines gives the following estimate of the beds needed for the care of veterans: In 1945, 105,200; 1950, 142,600; 1955, 171,900; 1960, 204,900; 1965, 249,400; 1970, 287,900; 1975, which is expected to be the peak, 298,400.

The State of Rhode Island is furnishing about 1 percent of the men for the armed forces, and it is only fair to estimate that it will also suffer 1 percent of the casualties. On the basis of only one-half of 1 percent of the total number of Rhode Island men in the service needing hospitalization the figures show that the hospital load will run from 526 in 1945 to 1,492 by 1975.

There are many other reasons why Rhode Island should have a veterans' hospital, but I shall use only this one and leave it to your good judgment as to whether or not we are justified in asking that a veterans' hospital be constructed in Rhode Island now.

The State government of Rhode Island is ready, and has advised the Veterans' Administration that it will either provide a site for such a hospital suitable to the Administration or it will pay up to \$50,000 for any site which the Administration desires to purchase. Under either offer, the Federal Government is assured that a suitable site will be provided at no cost to the Government.

In these days when we voice so much solicitude for the veteran, I feel it is high time that the Administration stop discriminating against Rhode Island and get busy to provide its veterans with a suitable hospital.

The Clerk read as follows:

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

War public works (community facilities): For an additional amount to enable the Federal Works Administrator to carry out the functions vested in him by titles II and III of the act of October 14, 1940, as amended (U. S. C. 1531-1534 and 1541), \$127,500,000, to remain available during the continuance of the unlimited national emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941, of which amount not to exceed \$5,100,000 shall be available for administrative expenses, including the objects specified under the head "Defense public works (community facilities)" in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, and the joint resolution approved December 23, 1941 (Public Law 371): *Provided*, That not more than \$7,500,000 of the funds for war public works shall be used for construction of outplant facilities: *Provided further*, That the funds herein and heretofore appropriated to the Federal Works Agency for community facilities may be allocated for contributions to public and private agencies for the maintenance and operation of public works without regard to the limitation contained in the act of July 15, 1943 (Public Law 150).

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the paragraph on the ground it is legislation in an appropriation bill. I call the chairman's attention to the language at the top of page 8, "without regard to the limitation contained in the act of July 15, 1943."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, as I understand it, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] makes the point of order against the proviso only and not against the whole paragraph?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the whole paragraph.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentleman from New York is within his rights. I was in hopes that he would let the rest of the paragraph go through.

Mr. TABER. There are so many things in that paragraph which require the attention of the committee that I feel that whatever might finally be in the bill would be better accomplished if the whole paragraph were thrown out and an attempt made to put it back in, or such part of it as might be desirable to put back in. For instance, there is something that the gentleman referred to this afternoon, the continued availability of the fund. There are large amounts that are in this set-up for so many things that really I do not think ought to be considered.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. LANHAM. The gentleman does not contend that there is no authority of law for some of the provisions of this paragraph, does he?

Mr. TABER. Oh, no. But there is a limitation in the law of \$40,000,000 for certain things which it is sought to get rid of by this language, and to that, I think, we should direct our attention.

Mr. LANHAM. Should not the gentleman confine his point of order to that rather than to the parts of the paragraph for which there is authorization in the law?

Mr. TABER. I feel just as the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations said a little while ago, that we should confine our efforts just as far as we can to annual appropriations. I feel this is one of the cases that cries out loud for that kind of treatment. I should like very much to see it in there and I do not see any way of getting as far as that without throwing it out and letting it be offered in some way or other, whichever procedure is in order.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM] desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. LANHAM. I would like to make this inquiry. I do not know whether the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations contemplates offering that part of the paragraph which is clearly authorized by the law, and I would like to interrogate him in that regard in case the point of order of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] is sustained.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, we concede the point of order and I will offer an amendment providing for that portion of the paragraph which is in order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair rules that the last paragraph is legislation and sustains the point of order made by the gentleman from New York.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CANNON of Missouri: On page 7, after line 6, insert:

"FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

"War public works (community facilities): For an additional amount to enable the Federal Works Administrator to carry out the functions vested in him by title II and III of the act of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1531-1534 and 1541), \$127,500,000, to remain available during the continuance of the unlimited national emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941, of which amount not to exceed \$5,100,000 shall be available for administrative expenses, including the objects specified under the head "Defense public works (community facilities)" in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, and the joint resolution approved December 23, 1941 (Public Law 371): *Provided*, That not more than \$7,500,000 of the funds for war public works shall be used for construction of outplant facilities."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, the point of order of the gentleman from New York is based on the proviso beginning at line 22, on page 7. The rest of the paragraph is in order, but under the rules of the House, if a part of a paragraph is out of order, the entire paragraph is subject to a point of order if the point of order is made. In view of the fact that the gentleman makes a point of order, not only against the proviso but against the entire paragraph, I am reoffering in this amendment all of the paragraph which is in order, that is, all of it except the last proviso. It is vital that this proviso be included in the bill. If this should be stricken from the bill, it would stop the projects which are now under agreement for maintenance and

which are of vital interest to the war program and it would stop the operation of these facilities already in operation. For that reason the remainder of the paragraph should be included now in the present amendment. There are over 1,300 service projects which are in operation. They are operated under agreements by which the sponsors put up money and the Federal Government puts up some to run to a certain date. The elimination of this proviso means the discontinuance of these projects when the present agreements expire.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to the amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER to the amendment offered by Mr. CANNON of Missouri: Strike out "\$127,500,000" and insert "\$68,690,000."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I recognize that there is a certain unpopularity connected with doing one's duty. I recognize that there are people who are in favor of the Federal Government doing all sorts of things and going a long way. I am going to tell you a few of the things that this money has been used for and a few of the things that it is proposed to use this money for. At a time when the revenues in Puerto Rico are \$65,000,000 in excess of their demands for expenditure in a single year, they have spent upwards of \$7,500,000 of these funds for building a power system in Puerto Rico, and it is proposed that they spend \$3,000,000 out of the funds that are here involved for a water system in Puerto Rico. I wonder how many of you had that in mind when you were thinking about this situation. They are making all sorts of allotments for schools, for recreation centers, for so-called child care and recreational activities. Large parts of them are being done in the most wasteful way. Large parts of them are being done in the most inefficient way. I am going to give you a tip so that you can go and find out for yourself something of the kind of job that is being done, without too much effort on your part. If you will call at 314 D Street SE., you will find the largest child-welfare set-up in the District of Columbia. I would suggest that you go there and see if you think that is being handled in such a way to promote child welfare. That is the largest child-welfare organization in the District of Columbia.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. Yes; I yield.

Mr. RABAUT. Why does not the gentleman tell us something about it?

Mr. TABER. I have had it inspected. The people who came back from it told me it was dirty and was not the kind of a place that children ought to be kept in. I know who is in charge of this set-up. I do not know whether the rest of the House knows it or not. Mrs. Florence Kerr is in charge of this set-up. She has a record. She was Assistant Administrator of the W. P. A. under Mr. Harry Hopkins. All of you know about the efficiency with which the operations of the W. P. A. were conducted. Up in my

State this thing is little used. Members here have received telegrams from their educational authorities, hoping that there will be no more of this. Members from my State and Members from other States adjoining have received similar telegrams hoping there will be no more of this proposition with Federal control.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. RABAUT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. Yes; I yield.

Mr. RABAUT. Are not these facilities all under certain grants? Who is running this particular center? What agency is in charge?

Mr. TABER. It is impossible for anyone to tell.

Mr. RABAUT. Well, you are making great complaint about it.

Mr. TABER. It is a job that is being done under this appropriation bill. That is the only thing I can tell you.

Mr. RABAUT. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. RABAUT. In my opinion, it is very unfair—

Mr. TABER. How can anybody do anything else with the things we have been supplied with? It has been almost impossible for us to know anything. I have spent hours and hours going through that blue volume that you have on that table in front of you. It is almost impossible to get your finger on anything and get down to earth on it. All you can do is to get the information that is available to you, and that I have been doing and I have been telling about it as I have gone along.

Mr. RABAUT. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. TABER. I am going to take my own time now. If the gentleman does not understand it, when I get through he can get up in his own time and he can tell.

Mr. RABAUT. Nobody will defend the gentleman any more than I will. I will defend the gentleman any time I think he is right.

Mr. TABER. But let me tell my story first.

Mr. RABAUT. The gentleman knows that from his own experience.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I demand the regular order.

Mr. RABAUT. Will the gentleman answer a question?

Mr. TABER. Yes; I yield for a question.

Mr. RABAUT. I will ask the gentleman this question: Under what agency is this center operated? The agencies that we are talking about only make grants. Now, who is operating it?

Mr. TABER. Oh, these agencies—some agencies are local and some agencies are national. The Federal Works Agency has as the head of it—Mrs. Florence Kerr is the head of this so-called child welfare.

Mr. RABAUT. Is she operating the place at 314 D Street?

Mr. TABER. Oh, I do not know.

Mr. RABAUT. I thought that is what the gentleman said.

Mr. TABER. I said it was being operated with funds under this proposition. That is all I said. Now, if the gentleman expects that I am going to be able to find out who it is—evidently the gentleman does not want to have the facts brought out. I have told as much as I could.

Mr. RABAUT. The lady to whom the gentleman referred, if he will yield further, works for the Federal Works Agency.

Mr. TABER. Oh, yes; she does, but she is in charge of this set-up, and that is one of the reasons that makes people suspicious because we know what she did before and what her record is.

Mr. RABAUT. In what capacity?

Mr. TABER. I have told it once. The gentleman evidently was not paying attention or was not present. If I am going to have to tell the same thing over five or six times before the gentleman can get it through his head, it either indicates the gentleman is not paying attention or else he did not want to listen. I have told it once and I will not tell it again now.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, a point of order. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] is just filibustering. He is not doing anything else.

Mr. TABER. I appreciate that the majority in this House does not want to have the facts at all. That is why we are going to have a statement made before we get through that my operation here is based on partisanship. Let me tell you it is based on a desire to do my duty to the United States of America, and I will tell you that first.

Now I am going to tell you what I propose to do and what this amendment would do. It would cut down, so that the unexpended balance of the \$40,000,000 limitation that was put in this bill when it was being considered, the authorization bill by Mr. LANHAM's committee—it will cut down the amount that can be used for so-called services like recreation centers, like these child-care set-ups, like grants to schools, which are quite small in the aggregate comparatively, to the \$40,000,000 which is the limitation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has again expired.

Mr. TABER. I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 3 additional minutes, because I think this should be brought out.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. It will also cut down to \$40,000,000 the amount of new money that will be available for projects that are not covered by allotments. That is the amount that covers those that are in process of review in the central offices and the regional offices; that amount that covers \$11,000,000 that have been approved by the Federal Works Agency, but which the President has not yet approved. It will allow in addition to the

\$11,000,000 that they have spent on these so-called welfare outfits, \$28,000,000. To my mind these welfare outfits are of doubtful validity because of the way they are being handled. My State, for instance, spent more money, 10 times over, than the Federal Government spent in our State for that purpose. They do a fairly good job, but we do not have very much of this kind of operation with Federal aid.

That would allow \$28,000,000 yet to be spent in addition to the \$11,000,000 that has already been spent. That would carry them through all of the projects that are in process of review in the central office in the same way.

This thing has got to stop sometime. That was what General Fleming came before us with, that this thing must stop sometime. Why not set it up in such way that it will stop at the end of 1945 and not try to spread it out forever? There are a great lot of things in here that are not necessary and that we should not give in to. I cited one set-up. All of our educational authorities feel that the State educational authorities should have the handling of whatever money is granted to the schools. They also feel that these child-welfare propositions should be handled in a better way than they are being handled.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. LANHAM. The gentleman does not contend that the money that goes to the schools for additions to the schools where necessary to take care of the children of these in-migrant workers and to pay the salaries of additional teachers who may have to be hired—the gentleman does not contend that that is not controlled by the local school authorities, does he?

Mr. TABER. It has been so far, that is true; on the other hand they seem to be all worked up about it and they do not seem to like it. They do not seem to like the way the money is being granted by the Federal Government direct to the schools and circumventing the State departments of education.

Mr. LANHAM. The local school systems like it.

Mr. TABER. I do not think so; that is where the telegrams come from.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I ask to be heard on the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Virginia is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for an additional 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the gentleman from Virginia will be recognized for 10 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, this is a very important matter, and I ask the indulgence of the Committee that they may have the full facts and know just what the implications are if they adopt this amendment offered by my distinguished friend from New York. I repeat what I have said many times, the

House and the Nation owe a debt of gratitude to the gentleman from New York, JOHN TABER, for his fine work on the Appropriations Committee, but every once in a while he gets wrong and when he gets wrong he does a good job of it. Now, he is dead wrong on this. This is a vitally important link in the war program, the furnishing of community facilities. It is as vitally necessary that this sort of thing be done as it is to make the airplane, to make the tank, and to make the ammunition. And you cannot have this production if you do not come to the aid of these communities that feel the impact of this war program.

I have here a list that comprises every State in the Union; I think, some 2,317 projects. In some States there are 60 or 70 projects authorized. There is hardly a State in the Union that has not some need for these community facilities. You will find in the report the type of thing that is embodied: Schools, child care, medical—general, venereal-disease control, water systems, sewer systems, recreation, power, fire and police, streets and highways, garbage disposal, sanitary facilities.

What does it mean? It means that some of these large war industries have gone into small communities and that suddenly, almost overnight, the population of those communities has been doubled, trebled, or quadrupled. People have been brought in there to face inadequate sanitary facilities. There are no school facilities for their children, there is no housing, there are no venereal-disease control centers, there is no medical care, and those commodities are absolutely unable to meet that load and to carry it, and they would not have been able to function had it not been for the relief the Federal Government has given.

We have been scrupulously careful in this program. In the last deficiency bill there was a Budget item for \$50,000,000 for community facilities. What happens? We did not allow a penny because they had \$14,000,000 left. Even my beloved friend the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM], whom we all love and admire and usually follow, offered a motion to cut the item to \$25,000,000, but the House defeated it and there was not any money put in there. We told them to come back and bring us a detailed statement outlining specifically where these funds were to be used. They did so and on the desk or table there is a large volume that must have taken months of work, day and night, to assemble; it contains the statistical data they have sent to the committee.

What has happened? The point of order took out of this bill the proviso, on page 7, line 22, which would have permitted the Federal Works Agency to have continued for the balance of this fiscal year some 1,360 projects heretofore approved, not available for continuance after the present date of termination. That point of order will not permit the continuance of those projects.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield at that point?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. TABER. The point of order simply wipes out the provision that would

do away with the \$40,000,000 limitation on those things. Only \$11,000,000 has so far been spent. This would not affect the continuation of those projects.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I am told by the Agency that unless that limitation is removed these projects close. There is no doubt about that. I want to read a little statement. If you want to find out something about what ought to be done for these children, these nursery projects, these child-care projects, our committee had the distinction of having the lady Members of Congress appear before us, every one of them: The gentlewoman from New Jersey [Mrs. NORTON], the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS], the gentlewoman from Ohio [Mrs. BOLTON], the gentlewoman from Maine [Mrs. SMITH], the gentlewoman from Connecticut [Mrs. LUCE], and the gentlewoman from New York [Miss STANLEY]. I wish all of you would read this statement. If I had the time, I would read it in its entirety, but I do not have the time, so I will read just a part of it, and I hope you will read the balance. It is not what I say about this but what these ladies say:

As of course you know, under the wartime child-care program, funds are allotted for assistance in the operation of facilities for the care of children whose mothers are employed in jobs essential to the war effort. Local communities participate in the cost of the service to the extent that funds are available and the parents pay a fee which must cover, at least, the cost of food.

Let me say parenthetically that these projects are not run by Mrs. Curry in the Federal Works Agency. Allotments are made to the actual community that runs the project. Every one of these projects are run by the local communities. If there is something wrong with the one in the District of Columbia, it is because the District of Columbia is not looking after it properly. The allotments are made to the communities; it is up to the communities to run them. Then they say:

We want to call to your attention the urgency of this program because of the vast number of women now in industry and the need for more than 1,000,000 additional women workers by July 1.

The health and safety of our children, as well as the achievement of our war production goals, depend on speedy provision of the necessary funds.

Now as to the \$40,000,000 this is what these ladies say:

A further step is necessary to the fulfillment of this program. The limitation of \$40,000,000 imposed by act of Congress of July 15, 1943, on the amount of funds permitted to be used for maintenance and operation of these war services should be lifted. Allocation of funds to the child-care projects already approved and pending would bring the total allocation up to the limit imposed. Therefore, the failure to remove this limitation would mean a total collapse of the child-care program.

We tried to remove that limitation, but the point of order takes that out of the bill. We are hoping, of course, that the body at the other end of the Capitol will take care of it, but I want to say to you, Mr. Chairman, that we have cut this community facility program from

the \$150,000,000 Budget estimate down to \$127,500,000. I want to say to you very frankly and candidly that it is my belief as well as that of other Members who have studied this that to further cut will seriously cripple and endanger this war program. I am sure that the Members of Congress who have these projects in their districts will find out if they have not already found out that there will be a lot of protest and disappointment where these projects have been curtailed.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. If we do not make this appropriation there will be a great deal more juvenile delinquency than exists today?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I think it is vitally necessary to be carried on.

Mr. ROWE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. ROWE. I am a little perplexed in that the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] said only eleven million of the forty million had been expended; now the gentleman says if the limitation is not removed projects will stop.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. It may not be expended, but it is stated and the agencies tell us that if the limitation is not changed they will stop. That is the information that is given. That is the statement filed before the Members of Congress, and the gentleman from Texas can also verify it. Without the lifting of that limitation some of these existing projects will either have to be closed or curtailed.

Mr. ROWE. The gentleman, having made a study, will tell us the difference in the commitments between eleven and forty million dollars?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. It is the difference between eleven and forty million dollars. The whole forty million has been committed and will not run until the end of the fiscal year. There is no question about that.

Mr. RUSSELL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. RUSSELL. I have a project in my district, Camp Berkeley, which has asked the city of Abilene, Tex., for water facilities. Abilene itself does not need the water facilities. These water facilities are for Camp Berkeley, where two divisions have been trained and are now fighting overseas and a third one is just about finished. If this is knocked out Camp Berkeley will have to close in the summer months part of its activities. The city there, as I say, does not need the water facilities, but it is contributing \$74,000 in order that these facilities may go to Camp Berkeley. I am sure our friend from New York [Mr. TABER] does not want to cut that out.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. That condition is duplicated all over the country where there are large industries and a large concentration of troops.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

(Mr. FORAND asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

(Mr. BLAND asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Chairman, I come from possibly the most congested area in the United States. I believe that the Hampton Roads section is known as military congested area No. 1. We need the entire \$150,000,000, I do not say for that area but for the country at large.

If the pending amendment of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] to reduce the amount in the bill prevails, the situation will become chaotic; it will be impossible for us to carry on adequately our work of production of ships. People are not coming and staying in any community which does not give them reasonable facilities. The schools that are to be provided cannot be built and cannot be supplied with teachers unless this appropriation goes through. We need hospitals, sewerage systems, additions to jails, bridge repairs, schools, sewer improvements, recreational facilities, comfort stations, and various services at miscellaneous projects.

The schools are operated and constructed strictly in accord with State law and regulations and are under the supervision of State officials and State authorities. In every instance the Public Works Agency, so far as I know—and I think I am correct—has secured the certification and approval of the State officials to the project before it has been approved. I wish you would read the speech of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW] yesterday in which he brought out the contribution that is made to crime by reason of failure to provide proper facilities for the children.

In my own particular area, with the Newport Shipbuilding & Drydock Co., with the Langley Field operations there, and the training bases that train the men before they are sent overseas, you can see the result that will immediately follow. We have a Seabee training camp there; we have there a port of embarkation and debarkation through which the soldiers are passing to go overseas to fight and returning. To deny the community the facilities that are necessary would be a colossal calamity. I call your attention to the fact that the population of that particular area on my side of the water increased from 87,388 in 1940 to a present population of 189,329.

Mr. KEEFE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLAND. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. KEEFE. The fact of the matter is I assume that in this area that the gentleman comes from, as well as other similar areas throughout the United States, the development of homes and so on has not added anything to the tax roll of those communities because of the acquisition of property and land by the Government which really takes land off the tax roll?

Mr. BLAND. That is the situation. We are begging that something may be

done to relieve us from the burden that we are carrying with respect to that loss in taxables.

Mr. KEEFE. Due to the loss of taxes and due to this influx of people, those communities are unable utterly to provide the necessary community facilities?

Mr. BLAND. The gentleman is absolutely right, yet the community is bearing its share in these facilities as best it can.

Mr. Chairman, pursuant to leave given me to extend my remarks, I submit the following statement that I made to the committee:

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

STATEMENT OF HON. SCHUYLER OTIS BLAND, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF VIRGINIA

If I understand the break-down correctly as to the needs for the \$150,000,000, there are now certain projects in process of negotiation, practically concluded but still in process of negotiation as to the conditions for the award, that would be omitted if the bill confines the appropriation to existing projects where contracts have been let and money allocated. There are now many projects awaiting final approval or allocation of funds which are very necessary and could not be made unless the total amount of \$150,000,000 recommended by the President and approved by the Budget is appropriated. For my own district, this would include projects for hospitals, nurses, homes, sewerage, health center, addition to jail, bridge repairs, schools, sewer improvements necessary to health, recreation and comfort stations, and service at various projects including schools, all of which will be stopped and war work seriously impeded if the full appropriation is not granted. The workers needed for defense work are not coming to the community to do this work and will not stay there unless provision is made for these projects, and many workers now there are going to leave. Defense works essential to the successful prosecution of the war will inevitably be slowed down.

The need for protecting fire equipment in this locality is great. The climatic conditions are such that property unprotected rapidly deteriorates. There are many similar situations throughout the United States and particularly in my district, which is so very greatly congested with defense projects. I may mention the shipyard with its construction, the various Army camps and war activities, which have resulted in such an increase in the population in this area that the existing communities, are unable to take care of these demands. I am speaking for the area which includes, in addition to the shipyard, the port of embarkation at Newport News, aviation activities at Langley Field, activities at Fort Monroe, the Navy mine depot at Yorktown, Army activities at Fort Eustis, all of which are taxed to the limit and bring in a population for which schools must be provided and hospital facilities, sewers, comfort stations, recreation facilities, fire protection, nurseries, and various other conveniences necessary to preserve morale, to secure personnel, and to retain the workers necessary to the defense work. This area comprehends Fort Monroe, Old Point, Hampton, Newport News, York County, Warwick County, Elizabeth City County, and it is impossible to determine accurately some time in advance just what activities will be needed. An illustration exists in the case of the water line from the present water system at Newport News to the Chickahominy River. To show the necessity for flexibility in the appropriations, I may mention that when this project was approved originally, it contemplated a pipe line of certain dimensions, which had subsequently to be materially increased to take care of the Seabee operations

near Williamsburg. This was not known when the project was originally granted and the existence of a flexible fund enabled W. P. A. to meet the situation which otherwise it could not have done.

If the increase is not granted, schools are not going to be built which have been already approved, but which lack money for their construction. This would include two schools in Warwick County and in York County, a school in Elizabeth City County, and there will be no money with which the necessary services for these schools can be provided.

Some of the facilities needed such as a health center, addition to jail, bridge repairs, schools, comfort stations, and sewers already have been approved by W. P. A. and some have gone so far as to receive Presidential approval, but unless the money is provided in this bill, they cannot continue. The question of necessity was gone into very fully by the Federal Works Agency. These people have done an excellent job. They have scrutinized carefully all the applications and have only approved projects where the evidence procured in the field and submitted by the applicants has shown the projects to be necessary. Not only is this true as to the approval of projects, but the authorization was most carefully considered by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and the authorization was only made after the necessity for that amount was demonstrated. I know that the Appropriations Committee does not desire to place itself in a position of retarding the necessary defense work, and I am sure that that result will inevitably follow the failure to provide now the full appropriation of \$150,000,000 with such flexibility in the appropriation as that the program can go forward, new situations can be met and new conditions can be relieved. This appropriation above all others is one that cannot be placed in a strait jacket.

As an illustration of the need of funds to meet future applications and because already pending, I may mention the situation very near my own home where a volunteer organization known as the Wythe Fire Department in Elizabeth City County has served the United States adequately and promptly throughout this emergency. That organization with the head of the Board of Supervisors of Elizabeth City County has been able to maintain efficient and modern equipment, but has been unable, though they have an application pending, to secure the necessary funds for a fire house. That fire department is located near a settlement built with Government money where there are 22,500 persons needing protection.

There is the greatest need for this project, and it ought to be provided, but I fear it will not be secured unless the appropriation is made in this bill. It should be fully studied, and it will be, but however meritorious this or any other project may be it cannot be constructed unless the appropriation to be made now for community facilities has sufficient flexibility and is sufficiently large to cover meritorious cases at present undetermined. The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds had this in contemplation when it made the authorization.

We have made a remarkable record in defense work, and it has been due considerably to the provision of necessary community facilities.

This defense area in my district embraces 260 square miles. It includes the cities of Newport News and Hampton and the town of Phoebus. It includes the counties of Elizabeth City, York, and Warwick. The population in 1940 was 87,388, and as of June 1943, the population was estimated at 189,329, the estimate of population being based upon 145,726 No. 2 ration books plus an estimated floating population. As of January 1, 1944,

there were 161,934 No. 4 ration books. The estimated population of 189,329 appears conservative.

I am convinced that there is imperative need of getting the program throughout the Nation, which is now in a position of stalemate, resumed as quickly as possible and not only resumed, but pressed to completion. Members of the House of Representatives who represent districts in which the full impact of the war upon community life has not been felt are less aware of the need.

I have tried to show, and I know that communities in the vicinity of shipyards and munitions plants of all kinds are crowded with working men and their families who have been attracted from other parts of the country. Many of these communities have experienced a vast increase in population within the last few months. Old patterns of a once settled community life in such places are breaking up. A vast number of new problems have arisen in relation to public health, sanitation, education, recreation, and transportation that are completely insolvable without Federal assistance.

Let me cite a few instances from the Hampton Roads area, in Virginia, which today is the scene of intense military, naval, and shipbuilding activity. The area had a 1940 population of 386,394. The population now, as estimated by the Bureau of the Census, is in excess of half a million. This is only the population domiciled within the area. It does not include the thousands of visitors who come in every day to transact business, nor the naval and military personnel who, in large numbers, are being constantly moved into the area to remain for some days or weeks before assignment elsewhere, and whose presence enormously complicates problems of public health and the protection of life and property.

When we examine individual communities within the area, the contrast between the situation 4 years ago and the situation today is even more extreme. The city of Hampton has increased in population from 5,800 to 7,000, Newport News from 37,000 to 60,000, Elizabeth City County from 32,000 to 40,000, Warwick County, outside of Newport News, from 9,000 to 28,000—a threefold increase. Figures for other communities in the area are equally startling.

The impact is felt in many directions. For example, a new housing development in Warwick County, known as Copeland Park, and tenanted by shipyard workers, is without adequate school facilities. Application has been filed with the Federal Works Agency for assistance in building a school for about 400 pupils, to cost around \$120,000. There can be no question whatever about the need; it has been attested not only by the regional office of the Federal Works Agency but by the State educational authorities, the local officials, and by the Army, Navy, and Maritime Commission. Yet the school cannot be built because there are no funds for the purpose. The importance of this to the war effort cannot be exaggerated. Ships are imperatively needed, but the workers will not stay to build them, as past experience abundantly proves, unless there are educational opportunities for their children.

Not only cannot the vitally needed additional schools be built, but there are no funds with which to operate many of the schools already in existence. Warwick County received in Federal funds last year \$44,000 to meet the deficit in its school operations. This year it has asked for \$205,213. The difference between the two sums affords some measure of the increasing strain on the local facilities caused by the rapidly increasing population. This is money needed, not to pay for luxuries or for educational fads and frills, but just to take care of the minimum essentials—to help pay the teachers and the janitors. Elizabeth City County has asked \$430,244 with which to help carry

on regular school work, and unless that sum is provided the schools will have to close.

And so I could go through a long list of needed school buildings, support for existing schools, health centers, hospitals, garbage disposal, sewage treatment plants, new sewer extensions, care for the children of working mothers, comfort stations, the repair of a bridge over which people have to pass to get to their work, an addition to the jail.

Applications for some of these have been filed in the regional office of the Federal Works Agency. In due time those applications will be forwarded to General Fleming. I think he will have to approve them and send them to the President. If the President should approve, and I think he must, since the need is war-connected by every conceivable test, they will be returned to General Fleming. And there they will come to rest. This is nothing more than preliminary paper work. Without funds additional child-care centers cannot be provided, no schools will be built, no sewage treated. The need for speed is perhaps most evident in the case of schools, for unless money is made available within the next few weeks, construction cannot be completed within the coming construction season and the buildings made ready for occupancy next September.

From Newport News alone additional applications for facilities are expected. The regional director has sent his engineers and investigators to the city to survey the need and to make sure that it is war connected, since there is no point in going to the trouble and expense of preparing an application, with all the complicated statements as to local resources that are called for, unless it can be established in advance that the work intended comes within the limitations of the Lanham Act. The war-connected need has been established up to the hilt, but there is still no assurance that the facilities can be provided.

I cite these instances, not because I think that the particular section of the country in which I live is entitled to greater consideration than hundreds of others similarly situated, but simply because I have personal knowledge of them. Hampton Roads is a vital bastion of our war effort, but it is no more than illustrative of the problem as a whole which now afflicts hundreds of overcrowded war production and military areas throughout the country from coast to coast.

I hope the full sum of \$150,000,000 will be appropriated. In the past we have been appropriating to the Federal Works Agency under the Lanham Act in piecemeal fashion, a little somewhat grudgingly advanced at one time, a little more later. In view of the tremendous need, that policy is not logical.

I understand that General Fleming will tell you that if the entire balance of the authorization were made available to him he would be able to finish up the program, so far as the need can now be foreseen. Knowing something of the dimensions of the need, I think that may be a somewhat overly optimistic prediction. But I strongly urge, however, that we give him the help he needs to try to carry out the promise.

What is at stake is the health and safety of millions of people throughout the country. Also at stake is our all-out effort to win this war as quickly as possible and with as little loss of life as necessary. Unless we can throw about these people at least minimum protection of their health and welfare they will not stay on the job to build the ships and planes needed or, if they are compelled to stay, their productive efficiency will deteriorate to a point where lives will be imperiled for the lack of tools of war which our fighting men must have to win.

The problem is truly national in scope. These overburdened communities throughout the country have a right to look to us for aid in their time of peril and we must not fail them. Nor must we fail the war effort.

Let us do now what we would eventually

be compelled to do in any event, and let us do it as ungrudgingly as we would act to relieve distress brought about by a flood, an earthquake, or any other kind of public calamity.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK].

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York, to cut approximately \$60,000,000 from this appropriation. I was somewhat amazed to hear the distinguished gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM] a few minutes ago make the contention that if we attempt to cut any money from this appropriation we will be frustrating or retarding the war effort. In reality, we would be conserving both manpower and finances. I agree with the gentleman that the Federal Works Agency, through the community facilities program, has done some outstanding work, but so did W. P. A., N. Y. A., C. C. C., and these other agencies which have been outmoded.

Let us examine the record and see what the community facilities program has provided during the past 33 months. You will probably recall that this program was started in July 1941. During these 33 months there have been approximately \$360,000,000 expended, or about \$10,000,000 a month. The appropriation which is proposed by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] would take care of a program on the same basis without any streamlining or retrenchment during the next 12 months.

A few minutes ago I got the impression from the remarks of the gentleman from Virginia that this appropriation was only for the balance of this fiscal year, but the report made by the committee points out that this appropriation would carry through an active program until June 30, 1945, or about 15 months. I should like to recall what the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations said yesterday during the course of his remarks—and I quote the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]:

They asked for \$150,000,000. We allowed \$127,500,000, which gives \$5,100,000 for administrative expenses, \$101,500,000 for projects which are ready to go or will be a continuance of operation of existing projects, and \$21,000,000 for new applications which have not come in from field offices.

We have heard a great deal on the floor of this Chamber during the past few years about blank checks, and now through this amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri it is proposed to issue another blank check so that this Federal Works Agency can, during the next 15 months, approve some of these applications which have not yet been processed and are still in the field offices.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DWORSHAK. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. LANHAM. Can the gentleman give us any assurance that the war is going to end with this fiscal year, and should we make provision in our produc-

tion merely for the accommodation of the workers for this fiscal year, or with reference to the duration of the war?

Mr. DWORSHAK. I can assure the gentleman that, regardless of how long the war lasts, this Congress or the succeeding Congresses will be in session; and just as this is a deficiency appropriation bill, if a legitimate and logical need exists for these facilities and services, I am sure that the Committee on Appropriations will not hesitate to bring here and present to this House legislation for the necessary funds. There is no need at this time for issuing another blank check, anticipating that for the next 15 months this program must be carried on to the same extent that it has been during the past 33 months. That is an indefensible position to take.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DWORSHAK. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I am sure the gentleman knows that there are projects being completed now in new industries where the housing projects have not even been started yet. The Federal Government has said to those towns, "You permit this housing project to go into your town and we will make a grant for a school."

Mr. DWORSHAK. I do not know of any housing projects like that.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Come up to my district and I will show you some.

Mr. DWORSHAK. I will take you to Niagara Falls and different places and show you hundreds and hundreds of vacant housing units that ought not to have been built.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. That is not true in Connecticut. There is a question of good faith involved.

Mr. DWORSHAK. The gentleman will recognize that we are already canceling billions of dollars of war contracts, and there is no legitimate need at the present time for continued shifting of population.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DWORSHAK. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Is the gentleman familiar with the projects that are contained in this bill for the State of Idaho, and can he say that they are not necessary?

Mr. DWORSHAK. I will say that the projects that were completed during 1943 probably were.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. No; the ones that are in this program that you are fixing to cut out by this amendment.

Mr. DWORSHAK. I believe in that kind of economy that will involve reductions in my State on the same basis that I am asking for economy in other States.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The gentleman thinks that half the projects in Idaho might be cut out and not hurt any?

Mr. DWORSHAK. I believe that some of them can be eliminated.

I call your attention to the fact that, when you stress child care, there was only about \$38,000,000 of a total of a

half billion dollars expended for child care, so when they say that this program is for the children of the mothers that are working in war plants, I contend that only a very small proportion of the funds have been devoted to this worth-while purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Idaho has expired.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to call attention to the fact that this legislation is strictly war-emergency legislation. It is designed to take care of the in-migrant workers at these great war-production plants without whom the plants themselves could not operate. If you do not wish to continue and accentuate absenteeism and the lack or loss of morale, then do not deny these workers the ordinary living conditions which are unfortunate, at best, in these various areas. This is a war-emergency matter purely.

Let me call attention to the fact that more Members of the House of Representatives have come to see me, beseeching me that something be done to give them the benefit of these facilities at these plants in their districts, than with reference to any other matter that has ever come before me personally for attention. A great many of these Members from all over the United States have appeared before the Committee on Appropriations urging the necessity for these facilities in order that our war production may be carried on. With the appropriation mentioned in this bill we still lack \$22,500,000 of meeting the authorization, and the Congress evidently believed that that authorization was necessary or it would not have enacted it into law. As to this idea of providing only for the fiscal year, you cannot put up these various facilities in a few days; often not in a few months.

We must provide for this war. No man knows just what its duration will be. You cannot expect these women, for instance, with reference to that particular feature of community service, who are working in these plants and who are being called upon more and more to contribute their labor to the war effort in the production of the necessary equipment, to go into these plants and be denied every reasonable living convenience to carry on.

It is of the very highest importance that this appropriation be made. Let us hope that the amount provided in the bill will be sufficient to meet this emergency. Undoubtedly it should not be reduced. I think if those of you who have come to see me urging the necessity for this legislation, with reference to conditions in your own districts, will support it, the figure which is stated in this bill will remain there.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, this is indeed an odd situation in which the House finds itself this afternoon. To take a real appraisal of this picture we must go back to the days when we took the women into the

armed services of this country and took many a mother's helper away from the home. We must realize that we have called for women to go into the industries of our Nation, and we must realize that child care is a mother's first love. For Members who recognize their positions as Representatives of the people to stand in the well of the House and argue against the proposition for the support of child care throughout the United States in these days of war is beyond my comprehension.

My special concern in child care is aggravated by the attitude of the gentleman from New York, but in the same breath I desire to call your attention to the fact that his own district has been well provided for. He has a sewage project in his district, to which the Federal Government contributed \$13,650, at Geneva, N. Y. The entire cost of the project was \$40,965. It is wrapped up and in the bag, and in the gentleman's district.

Then, also at Geneva, N. Y., there is a hospital, built with Federal funds, costing \$82,621, all wrapped up and in the bag in the gentleman's district.

I want to say further that his amendment will ultimately affect his own district in New York for a child-care center, the total of which is \$25,766.

The gentleman's position, as evidenced by his amendment, is opposed to mine. It strikes at community facilities so necessary to child life such as schools, care centers, and hospitals. For my part, it is a pleasure to stand on the floor of this House and champion those concerning whom the Saviour of the world said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. Yes; I yield to the distinguished gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. I realize that the gentleman is trying to put the heat on. I only ask that we cut this down to give them enough to work on and then stop.

Mr. RABAUT. The gentleman should remember that the women Members of the Congress, women who have intimate knowledge of this situation, came before his committee and advocated support of this measure.

What is the situation concerning the \$40,000,000? Thirty million dollars of the sum is allocated at the present time, and the remaining \$10,000,000 will not take care of the balance of the projects on hand. And there is no money for new projects, and no funds with which to renew the contracts of the existing projects when they expire. If that is what the gentleman wants—chaos—his amendment is perfect.

In substantiation of these facts I quote from the report No. 1239 accompanying the bill, H. R. 4346:

The act of July 15, 1943 (Public Law 150 of the 78th Cong.), the last authorization for community facilities, placed a limitation of \$40,000,000 on the total amount of community-facility funds that could be allocated for contributions to public and private agencies for maintenance and operation of public works after July 1, 1943. This limitation will shortly be exhausted and further aid to

maintenance and operation of schools, child-care centers, hospitals, and other facilities will not be possible unless it is removed or modified to meet the needs of the program to June 30, 1945. Pursuant to the Budget request and the recommendation of the Federal Works Agency, and after consultation with the chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, the committee recommends the removal of the limitation so that the service program may continue without interruption.

A great many Members of the House have appeared before the committee in the interest of additional facilities to meet the need in communities that are hard pressed because of the heavy impact of war conditions. The committee was also privileged to have a report from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, through its capable chairman, Hon. FRITZ G. LANHAM, who fathered the legislation authorizing the program and who has kept in close contact with its administration. The following is the concluding paragraph of his statement before the committee:

"The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds has had monthly reports from the Federal Works Agency on this program. I am glad to report to the Appropriations Committee that our committee feels that the program has been capably and economically handled. The present estimate looks to its completion. It has required less money than was anticipated. The maintenance and operation funds necessary for the services involved are certainly urgent. I am also impressed with the need for supplementary facilities in hard-pressed communities in direct aid of war production. These are needed because of the extraordinary employment of women, the consequent strain that that employment makes on their homes, and the congestion of war workers in isolated centers, which makes it difficult, if not impossible, for access to normal community facilities at hours which war jobs permit. The Government has a tremendous investment in shipyards, airplane factories, and other war industries. To make that investment completely serviceable and fruitful every effort must be made to prevent labor turn-over and to provide means by which the workers can get at the necessities of life."

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Chairman, I am very much surprised and disappointed at this debate today. A few days ago Mrs. ROGERS, Mrs. BOLTON, Mrs. SMITH, Mrs. LUCE, Miss STANLEY, and I appeared before the Committee on Appropriations to discuss the child-care program. We were led to believe that the committee was in entire sympathy with the program, and so I am amazed at the way in which the debate has developed today. I cannot believe that there is a man on the floor of this House, and I know there is not a woman who does not consider that this is an absolutely necessary program. We have been begging women to take jobs in industry. A great many of those women have children. You know and I know that a woman's first consideration is to care for her children, and no woman will leave her home and her children if she does not believe that proper care will be given to those children, nor should she—not even to serve her country, because the care of her children should come before anything else. How can she answer the call of her Government and take a job in industry unless her Government assists in providing the necessary care for her children? She cannot. It

is simply impossible. And the best means to provide this care is by the continuation and expansion of the nursery program with Lanham funds. The fact we must bear in mind is that this appropriation is for a wartime emergency—strictly so. It is wartime legislation. We have got to have this money to provide proper care for the children of working mothers. There should be no disagreement about that, and I do not see how there can be.

There seems to be much confusion regarding this appropriation. The Federal Works Agency does not operate child-care facilities. Neither does it administer, supervise, or prescribe standards.

Every nursery school and child care unit receiving assistance from Lanham Act funds is under the full and complete control of the local community. In nearly all cases the local public school systems are the applicants for funds and are in charge of operation. In a few cases where the schools have been unable or unwilling to assume this responsibility, funds have been granted to welfare departments, parochial schools, or other agencies qualified or authorized to operate this type of facility. This same Lanham Act specifically prohibits any Federal agency or department from supervising, administering or interfering with school operation in any way. This has been strictly and carefully followed by the F. W. A. The same community agencies operate the program as would do so under any other type of Federal financing. The F. W. A. program has the further advantage of being an established, going concern and is better adapted to a wartime program since it can promptly meet needs in any congested war area without waiting for the development of over-all State plans.

Mr. Chairman, as one who had a great deal of experience in nursery work, having organized day nurseries during the last war, I say to you that it is the only proper way to take care of the children of working mothers. We cannot do it in any other way. If we want these women to work, and the War Manpower Commission and every other agency of the Government insist they are absolutely necessary, then we must provide for their children, or we cannot have the benefit of their services, and I am sure that the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] is not really serious when he tries to cut down this worth while project, and I beg of the Members of the House not to go along with him in doing so.

The dividends this appropriation will pay in better health and happiness for the children of working mothers are difficult to estimate. Not only will the children be safeguarded but the mothers of these children will do much more efficient work if they are assured of the safety and welfare of their children. These facilities are understood and recognized as a wartime expedient. The authorization of the Lanham Act is limited to the duration of the war. Of all the money appropriated for wartime services none is more important.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, in spite of the fact that I discussed some of this program yesterday, I want to say a

few more words today, and put more emphasis on the child-care program rather than upon the nursing end of it as I did yesterday. No one is more aware of the fine work being done by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] than I am, nor more aware of the need for great economy in every aspect of our war program, as well as the home program, but there is such a thing as being penny-wise and pound-foolish. There is such a thing as doing for today and forgetting all about tomorrow. It is the responsibility of woman to look toward tomorrow and to see to it that every conceivable thing is done to make it possible for us to have children tomorrow, to have the children of today grow into adults of tomorrow who will be strong, fine, true Americans. On the Continent of Europe there has been a complete destruction of homes. Children are no longer children.

The Axis Powers have destroyed youth. They have taken from women in tremendous measure the capacity to produce children for the future. Here in America we are faced with a situation that involves our asking our women to go onto the production lines in addition to doing their first and foremost role of homemaking. Have we no responsibility to help them in this? Are we remembering that children need care and protection? We are troubled over delinquency. Can we expect it to decrease if we create additional causes for such tragedy? Is it not necessary for us to be more forward-looking and to have more vision? Heaven knows I am against Federal encroachment on States' rights or local rights. I do not like it. I do not approve it. But it is the Federal Government that is asking women to go into production. Are we going to be penny wise and pound foolish? Are we going to fail to keep first things first?

Admitted that there are probably many things done in this program that should not be done, it seems to me that unless we have something better to put in its place to protect our children we must see that that which is being done continues; that we must see to it that there is some way provided to protect the children of working mothers. Do not confuse this with the old-fashioned charitable institution that gave everything. These mothers are paying for much of it.

I am in accord with the gentleman from New York that we should do an enormous amount of watching and trying to see to it that the thing is done better, but the way to do that at this moment, with the war in its present stage, and with our need for production the way it is, is not by such curtailment of these projects.

I know what it is going to do to the nursing situation if we do not get more housing for our students. We are not going to have nurses for the men at the front. Nor are we going to have children growing up strong and well, the children of the great masses of our people unless we protect those whose mothers go on to the production lines.

We have a responsibility to see that the administration of all these projects improves, that it stops encroaching where

it does not belong—but our greatest responsibility is to the children whose mothers are responding to the call sent out by industry that our armies may be invincible.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 30 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, it has been my privilege during the past year as a member of the Congested Area Subcommittee of the House Naval Affairs Committee to visit eight congested war areas. My committee visited industries, housing projects, schools, and nurseries and child-care centers. We talked with men and with women workers. We made a survey of labor turn-over of absenteeism, and of delinquency, and found that the lack of community facilities was largely responsible for the problems which existed. Women are coming into industry in increasing numbers. They are trying to do their part in the shipyards and the aircraft plants. But in addition to this women are obliged to maintain their homes and to keep their children and their husbands fed and clothed. We found many women standing in line waiting for medical care, for themselves and for their children. We found them waiting hours after work to get their groceries and other necessities. We found children roaming the streets and some even locked in automobiles, not only because their war-working parents were absent from home but also because of the lack of child-care facilities and schools. This is an emergency. We have waited altogether too long to meet it. We should anticipate these things and be ready for them. We cannot expect these women to come into industry and take the place of men unless we help them. The war is not over. The end does not appear to be near. These war-congested areas are carrying the burden for the rest of the country. This is only a part and a very small part that many of us can do, and I hope that nothing may be done to curtail this program that can be so helpful toward winning the war. I hope with the rest of you that after the war we can go back to normal living. But let me point out that appropriation for community facilities is an investment, not a short-term expenditure. These community facilities increase the productivity of war workers and decrease absenteeism and labor turn-over—the resulting greater production shortens the war and each day the war is shortened means the saving of untold lives and expense. Then we will be out of the emergency and we can economize, but not when it comes to the care of our children. As my subcommittee observed in its Columbia River report, the unwise saving of dollars is sowing a whirlwind of juvenile delinquency.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. HARRIS of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, of all the money that we have appropriated here since Pearl Harbor, with the exception, obviously, of that part which went for direct combat activities, none, in my opinion, has been more important nor more successfully expended than that which we have provided for the installation of these community facilities. I come from a district where expanded and additional community facilities were perhaps needed more than in any other part of the United States. As my colleague the gentleman from Virginia, Judge BLAND, has stated to you the Hampton Roads, Va., area officially has been designated as the No. 1 war-congested area of the United States. The facilities which the Federal Works Agency, in cooperation with the localities, has provided have attested to the vital worth of this Agency and the appropriations that this Congress has made for it.

We had a sudden tremendous influx of war personnel and war workers, with their families. Our population was more than doubled. It is quite obvious that this great influx and the expansion of Federal war activities, plus increased housing activities, greatly overtaxed our community facilities. For a while, our situation appeared to be absolutely hopeless, but with the aid of the Federal Government, through the Federal Works Agency, in cooperation with our community governments, the situation was taken in hand, and has been handled exceedingly well up to this time.

The counties and the cities in that area were eager to do their full part, and they have shouldered a fair and generous part of the financial burden. But there is a definite and inescapable obligation resting upon the Federal Government to make its proper contribution to the solution of this problem. To the extent that the Federal Works Agency has been able to do so, the problem has been solved. The installations in that area have contributed vitally to the efficient functioning of the war program and that part of the war machine. Let me give you one example of the problem that we ran up against. The utilization of water by the Navy and other Federal activities in the Norfolk area of Hampton Roads district increased tenfold or twelvefold. It was necessary to go many miles to a river for an additional supply of water. Even that could not provide the increase in the water needed, and pipe lines, with pumping stations, had to be laid another great distance to a second river.

We also had to lay pipe lines all the way to Fort Story, at Cape Henry, and to Camp Pendleton, farther down the coast from Norfolk. The Navy said at that time if this water was not provided quickly, the Navy would have to move out.

We ran into comparable problems in connection with sewage, schools, hospitals, fire protection, and other vital health matters.

There have been erected in my part of the Hampton Roads area more than 20,000 additional housing units. In one Government project, there are over 5,000 new houses, making necessary additional

community facilities. The same need which exists in our part of the country obtains in many other areas. I, therefore, earnestly trust that this appropriation shall be approved.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. HARRIS] has expired.

[Mr. HOFFMAN addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California [Mr. POULSON] is recognized.

Mr. POULSON. Mr. Chairman, I dislike to oppose the very capable minority leader, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], because I feel he is not only very well qualified, but he has very competent information. However, in suggesting a reduction of the item by 50 percent, I do not consider that in the light of being an approach from an economy standpoint. I think that is merely a matter of doing away with the program. In the Los Angeles area one of the great problems is the labor problem. In connection with that problem we find that the Government, through their employing agencies, have gone out and solicited the districts and have pled with the people of that district, asking that the women do their part and that, in turn, the Government will try to cooperate with them to the extent that they will take care of the children and provide the necessary facilities under such circumstances.

You must bear in mind that women working in retail establishments, for instance, are taking the place of men who have either gone into the service or who are working in other war industries. The average weekly earnings of those women is \$20.89. I know from personal observation and contact that domestic help is asking 75 cents an hour. When we take into consideration the fact they are required to pay that much for domestic help, there is not much incentive to work. We hear so much about the earnings of the workers in the aircraft industry. The average earnings of the women in the aircraft industry is \$35 a week. There is no incentive for them to work unless we have facilities for assisting them in their home problems. As a result, we find a great many of them quitting their jobs. We have a very serious situation there, which is directly connected with the war, and it is of an emergency nature.

For that reason I cannot go along with the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] in what I think is a definite curtailment of the program. For that reason I will support the original amount of the appropriation.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POULSON. I yield.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Great stress has been placed upon the child-welfare program. Of the approximately \$500,000,000 which has been spent on this entire program, only about 7 percent has been utilized for the child-care program. That will not be jeopardized in any way even with this prevailing cut.

Mr. McCORMACK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POULSON. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. As far as specific appropriations are concerned, any money appropriated to build homes for these workers to live in, where there are children, certainly the children are the beneficiaries of that. So that it is far greater than simply a direct appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD] is recognized.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JUDD. I yield.

Mr. TABER. For the benefit of the majority leader, I would like to say that none of the housing construction is involved in this amendment, and that only \$22,000,000 gross is asked for this child-care proposition, out of the proposal on my part of \$68,000,000.

Mr. McCORMACK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JUDD. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. I was referring to the \$500,000,000 heretofore referred to.

Mr. TABER. That is not a part of the appropriation.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, perhaps I, too, might lay claim to being somewhat interested in the care of the children of working mothers. The real question, however, is not whether or not they need care; that is recognized by all. The question is whether or not this is the best way to provide it.

There seems to be considerable confusion here this afternoon on this point. It is presented as if a vote against this appropriation as it stands is a vote against child care; that our only choice is child care under the Lanham Act or no care at all. If that were the case, I should favor this full appropriation; but, fortunately, it is not. There is another alternative, and one about which no one has yet spoken. I favor that alternative rather than this plan not because I am not interested in the care of children but just because I am intensely interested in the best possible care of children, and I do not believe this is the best way to handle it.

This bill is entitled "First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944." It is supposed to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944. If it were drawn so as to do just that, to supply the money necessary to carry on to the end of the fiscal year the program to which we have been committed, and if the total amount of \$127,500,000 were broken down into specific appropriations so that we could know just how much of it is to go for child care, how much for schools, how much for water systems, and each of the other 8 or 10 projects, I certainly would go along. But all we have is a table in the report of estimated total costs, and no assurance the money will not be spent in totally different proportions than suggested in the table. When are we going to stop issuing these blank checks?

My concern for the proper care of our children requires that I try to make sure how much is to go for that purpose and how its allocation is to be determined. I feel there is a far better way of providing proper care than through this omnibus sort of appropriation. It was provided for in a bill passed by the Senate last June, and referred to the House Committee on Education, where it has lain ever since, the so-called Thomas bill, S. 1130. It sets forth a program which I think is far superior to this, because it makes its primary and sole object not politics or patronage but the best possible care of the children; and it therefore provides for dispensing the money and directing the work not through a polyglot emergency patchwork set-up but through those whose life work it is to take care of and train children; namely, the regularly established and experienced departments of education in the respective States.

For some reason, not officially explained, some of us have never been able during almost 9 months to get even a hearing on that bill before the House Committee on Education.

I should like to have voted for a specific appropriation—

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JUDD. Not now, please.

I should like to have been able to vote for specific appropriations to carry the child-care program, as well as other most worth-while and urgently needed projects, through to the end of the fiscal year, to June 30, and in the meantime work out a better program whereby we can be sure at least this part of the total community services can be taken care of not from the standpoint of providing jobs or multiplying offices and salaries but from the sole standpoint of taking the best possible care of these children while their mothers are at work.

May I say that I have not heard a single word or received a single letter from my district criticizing the program there. It has been most admirably handled by the local authorities and they are all for it; but that does not allow me to close my eyes to the fact that there are increasing complaints from many areas and many mothers are quitting their war jobs because the effects on their children have been so bad they are unwilling to leave them longer under the program as administered in those places. I shall ask permission later to include with my remarks a letter received just today giving light on administrative difficulties encountered in a project in New York.

Mr. Chairman, it seems too bad that this bill does not permit us to vote on clean-cut issues, approving definite amounts for those projects which are demonstrated to be sound, and demanding improvement of those which are less sound. Instead we are being asked to give a blank check in the words of the bill, "to remain available during the continuance of the unlimited national emergency," however long that is going to be. It makes a very difficult decision. I believe we should appropriate now only enough to carry through this year and then bring in a more specific program so

we can legislate with a greater degree of intelligence.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., March 7, 1944.
The Honorable WALTER H. JUDD,
Member, House Committee on Education,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: We are writing you in behalf of bill S. 1130 which is now before the House Education Committee.

We have been operating in Saratoga Springs a child-care program, with funds appropriated under the Lanham Act, since April 1943. We have experienced considerable difficulty in meeting the requirements of the various agencies involved in the financial administration of these projects, and we are convinced that the administration outlined in S. 1130, which provides Federal funds as grants-in-aid to the States and puts the supervision of administration in the hands of the State education department, would eliminate these unnecessary difficulties.

Although our relations with the regional office No. 1 of the Federal Works Agency have been most cordial, that Agency handles projects from 9 States. This burden, plus an insufficient staff, has resulted in almost intolerable complications and delays in financing our local projects.

For example, although we made our request for the final quarter of our 1943 allotment in October, and our application for the renewal of our Federal grant in the same month, we did not receive the full amount of our 1943 allotment until the middle of January 1944, and we received no part of our 1944 allotment until February 23. As a result, it was necessary for us to borrow on our personal notes the funds needed to pay the salaries of our teachers and other staff members. During the major portion of that time no other bills were paid, and the credit of the project and relationships with the community were decidedly strained.

The experience has convinced us that a State education department, handling only the extended school projects in one State could operate more efficiently than a Federal agency handling a multitude of States. Certainly, from the local point of view, it would be infinitely easier to deal with a single agency. We hope, therefore, that you will report favorably bill S. 1130 and support its passage. If your committee is not prepared to act favorably at once, we earnestly request an immediate public hearing on the measure. Such an important bill should not be allowed to die in committee.

Sincerely yours,

KATHRYN H. STAREBUCK,
Chairman of Civilian War Services.
ALICE P. REEVES,
Chairman, Child Care Committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] is recognized.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, it is very seldom I inject myself into debate on an appropriation bill, as the Members know by experience. On every amendment, however, I have my own personal views, but as leader I feel that in most matters, particularly in appropriation bills where an amendment is offered, the members of the committee on both sides are best able to make a greater contribution in assisting Members to make up their minds.

I take second place to no man in this House in my respect and admiration of my good friend the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER]. He clearly understands from many past expressions and actions on my part, the re-

gard I have for him and my respect for his ability as a legislator, but in this instance I am constrained to disagree sharply with the argument he has advanced in support of his amendment.

This is emergency activity directly connected with the war. This activity concerns itself with the home life, with the community life, with the program of child care, schools, and other public facilities, all of them arising as a result of the war. I am unable to look forward, much as I wish I could, and say that the war is going to close in 3 or 6 months from now. I wish, I hope, and I pray, as we all do, that it might terminate tomorrow. While I hope it will terminate in the near future, in response to the exercise of my rational mind I cannot say that it will; therefore, we have got to look ahead and plan from a long-range angle. The matter under discussion is definitely connected with the war and directly concerns the family life. Each and every one of us is concerned with as strong a family life as we can have, even under war conditions, and it seems to me this appropriation as recommended by the committee should be adopted by the committee, and the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York defeated.

It also seems to me that those Members who have projects in their districts are not the ones most interested. As a matter of fact, I sympathize with the Members who have these projects in their districts. The projects are there because of war industry and the increased activities as a result of the war. There is going to be a tremendous displacement and readjustment in those districts after the war is over. Those communities have got to have these extra facilities. The war brought about this condition. The local taxpayers in the main are unable to meet it. After the war is over there are going to be ghost villages in more than one community throughout this Nation. So the Member who has no project is just as much interested in this, I sometimes feel more interested, as the Member who has a project, because after the war is over his community is not going to be affected by the disturbance that will take place with the termination of the war. I hope the amendment will be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired; all time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the Clerk may again read the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the Clerk will read the amendment again. There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER, of New York, to the amendment of Mr. CANNON of Missouri: Strike out "\$127,500,000" and insert "\$68,690,000."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TABER) there were—ayes 59, noes 64.

So the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question recurs on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. BONNER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill H. R. 4346, the first deficiency appropriation bill, 1944, had come to no resolution thereon.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made in the House today.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey [Mrs. NORTON]?

There was no objection.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an editorial from the morning New York Times regarding the soldiers' vote.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZPATRICK]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SPENCE]?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF O. P. A. ACT

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I have just introduced an amendment to the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 and the Stabilization Act of 1942 which extends the operation of both of those acts from June 30, 1944, until June 30, 1945. It makes no change in existing law, it merely extends the operation of these acts as they are now upon the statute books.

The President in his message stated that this had to be done in order to avoid price chaos and to insure the stability and integrity of the American dollar. Before long we shall conduct hearings upon this very momentous question. I feel confident that the Congress will pass this amendment which is so necessary for the preservation of the prosperity of the American people.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include therein an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a newspaper article, and I also ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOODRUFF]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. TALBOT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a letter written by my colleague, the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. PLUMLEY].

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. TALBOT]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include therein a short editorial, and I also ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made in Committee this afternoon and include a letter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, on page A1244, in an extension of my remarks I ask unanimous consent to strike out in the sixth line from the bottom the word "not." That appears in yesterday's RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BROOKS]?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SADOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD in two different instances and to include therein newspaper articles and excerpts.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. SADOWSKI]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made today and include therein some extracts from a report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT]?

There was no objection.

Mr. KEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein certain excerpts from Supreme Court decisions and also a brief editorial from the Saturday Evening Post.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. KEE]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a brief magazine article.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. ROWAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD on two subjects and to include in one an editorial from the Christian Science Monitor and in the other a communication by Judge Harry M. Fisher, of the Circuit Court of Cook County, Ill., on the American Jewish Conference.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ROWAN]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an editorial appearing in the New York Times.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 391. An act for the relief of Jack Lecler Haas;

S. 393. An act for the relief of William Kovatis;

S. 397. An act for the relief of Lt. (Jr. Gr.) Svend J. Skou;

S. 617. An act for the relief of Homer C. Chapman;

S. 776. An act to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment on the claim of Louis H. Pink, superintendent of insurance of the State of New York, or his statutory successor, as statutory liquidator of New York Indemnity Co., against the United States;

S. 1427. An act to authorize the appointment of Gregory Boyington a first lieutenant in the Marine corps;

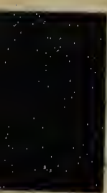
S. 1549. An act for the relief of Vern M. Stanchfield;

S. 1563. An act for the relief of W. E. Dowdell and June Dowdell; and

S. 1668. An act authorizing appropriations for the United States Navy for additional ship-repair facilities, and for other purposes.

Mar 10





DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued March 11, 1944, for actions of Friday, March 10, 1944)

(For staff of the Department only)

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SENATE (Mar. 9)

1. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL. The following changes were among those made by the Senate Committee to this bill, H. R. 4070: Requiring TVA receipts to be covered into the general fund of the Treasury and that TVA expenses be paid from direct appropriations; placing limitations upon the purposes for which TVA may spend funds; transferring the Federal Board of Hospitalization from the Budget Bureau to the Veterans' Administration; reducing the Budget Bureau's items by a total of \$459,940 under the House bill (field offices, \$360,000; temporary employment of persons and organizations, \$55,000; and FBH, \$44,940); prohibiting use of Budget Bureau's items for maintenance or establishment of regional, field, or any other offices outside D. C.; reducing the Civil Service Commission's items by a total of \$5,535,754 under the House bill (general activities, \$517,250; political-activities prevention, \$23,000; and defense activities, \$4,995,504); prohibiting use of CSC items for the Legal Examining Unit; decreasing Public Buildings Administration by \$2,001,600; decreasing Public Roads Administration by \$11,000,000 but releasing Budget reserves of road appropriations; decreasing foreign-service pay adjustment by \$82,390; requiring that Government vehicles be labeled with the name of the operating agency and "on official business"; providing penalties for non-official use of Government vehicles; making all \$4,500-or-over appointments subject to Senate confirmation; and prohibiting use of funds for agencies created by Executive order if Congress has not appropriated funds to such agencies within a year after their establishment. (For other provisions of the bill, including several general administrative provisions, see Digests 14 and 16.)

2. TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed as reported this bill, H. R. 4133, and conferees were appointed (pp. 2442-43). On March 10 House conferees were appointed (pp. 2491-92). (For bill's provisions see supplement to Digest 24.)

SENATE (Mar. 10)

NOT IN SESSION. Next meeting Mon., Mar. 13.

HOUSE

3. FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 4346 (pp. 2500-17). Agreed to Rep. Cannon's (Mo.) amendment increasing the farm-labor administrative-expense limitation to \$972,000* (p. 2515). Rejected, 78-81, Rep. Taber's (N. Y.) amendment to strike out the war housing item (pp. 2503-10) and, 128-156, his motion to recommit the bill with instructions to strike out the same item (p. 2517). (For other provisions of the bill, see Digest 43.)
4. WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL. Reps. Snyder, Starnes, Kerr, Mahon, Powers, Engel, and Case were appointed conferees on this bill, H. R. 4183 (p. 2500). Senate conferees were appointed Mar. 9.
5. FOOD PRODUCTION. Rep. Cox, Ga., commended the food-production record of the farmers and criticized administration of the food program (pp. 2518-20).
6. SOLDIERS' VOTE BILL. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 1285 (pp. 2493-99).
7. ADJOURNED until Mon., Mar. 13 (p. 2522).

BILL INTRODUCED

8. PERSONNEL; LEAVE. By Rep. Clason, Mass., H. R. 4378, to amend the Annual Leave Act. To Civil Service Committee. (p. 2522.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

9. FOOD PRODUCTION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Auchincloss, N. J., stating, "Bureaucracy...has upset...food production to such an extent that the meat supply...is endangered" and including a Swenson Land & Cattle Co. (Tex.) letter on the subject (pp. A1318-9).
10. BANKING AND CURRENCY. Speech in the House by Rep. Case, S. Dak., on the importance of gold in the post-war world, criticizing the shutting down of gold mining, etc. (pp. A1309-12).
Extension of remarks of Rep. White, Idaho, including E. Karber's letter discussing currency problems (p. A1324).

COMMITTEE HEARINGS RELEASED BY P. O.

11. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, H. R. 4070. Senate Appropriations Committee.

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For supplemental information and copies of legislative material referred to, call Ext. 4654 or send to Rm. 112 Adm. Arrangements may be made for you to be advised, routinely, of developments on any particular bill as those developments occur.

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* The effect of this amendment is to make \$598,305 available for administrative expenses in the calendar year 1944 instead of \$467,805 under the present wording of the act.

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(Continued on next page.)

the act of August 2, 1939. These provisions differed somewhat from the provisions contained in the bill as passed by the House, and have been used as the basis for the text agreed to in conference.

The proposed section 22 in the bill as passed by the House read as follows:

"SEC. 22. It shall be unlawful for any officer of, or person employed in, the executive branch of the Federal Government, or any agency or department thereof, including the Army and Navy, to deliver or cause to be delivered to persons in the armed forces of the United States any general communication, Government magazine, Government newspaper, motion-picture film, or other literature or material, or to make, or cause to be made, any broadcast to the armed forces of the United States, paid for in whole or in part with Government funds, or sponsored by the Government, or any officer, agency, or department thereof, including the Army and Navy, containing political argument or political propaganda of any kind designed or calculated to affect the result of any election for President, Vice President, Presidential elector, Member of the Senate, or Member of the House of Representatives, except as hereinafter provided:

"(1) Nothing herein shall prohibit the rebroadcast over Government-controlled radio stations of any political address, but equal time must if requested be given for such purposes to representatives of each political party which polled at least 10 per centum of the votes cast in the most recent Presidential election.

"(2) Nothing herein shall prevent the distribution to members of the armed forces of books, magazines, and newspapers which have a general circulation in the United States, or of servicemen's magazines or newspapers, or the presentation to members of the armed forces of motion-picture films, radio broadcasts, or rebroadcasts; but no such distribution or presentation shall be undertaken by any Federal agency: *Provided, however*, That nothing herein shall prevent or interfere with the customary activities of the War Shipping Administration or the United States Maritime Commission or the War, Navy, and Post Office Departments: *Provided further*, That it shall be unlawful for any commissioned officer or enlisted man in any branch of the armed forces of the United States to command, order, direct, or undertake to influence any member of the armed forces to cast his or her vote for any candidate or candidates, or party, in any election or primary. Any person violating this provision shall be subject to the provisions of State and Federal law prohibiting offenses against the elective franchise."

In the bill agreed to in conference (see title V, sec. 501) the provisions of the proposed section 22 are changed as follows:

(1) In paragraph (1), the requirement as to the giving of equal time for broadcasts over Government-controlled radio stations has been made to apply to each political party which "has a candidate for President in at least six States in the current Presidential election" instead of to each political party "which polled at least 10 per centum of the votes cast in the most recent Presidential election".

(2) In lieu of paragraph (2), the bill agreed to in conference contains the following paragraphs:

"(2) Nothing herein shall prevent the distribution to members of the armed forces of books, magazines, and newspapers which have a general circulation in the United States, or of servicemen's magazines or newspapers, or the presentation to members of the armed forces of motion-picture films, radio broadcasts, or rebroadcasts; but—

"(a) the list of such magazines and newspapers of general circulation shall be deter-

mined in accordance with the preference of the members of the armed forces in some reliable method to be determined by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy;

"(b) any such books of general circulation hereafter purchased shall be selected from a list of books, not containing political argument or political propaganda of any kind designed or calculated to affect the result of any election for the Federal offices above-mentioned; and

"(c) such motion-picture films, radio broadcasts or rebroadcasts, and servicemen's magazines or newspapers, sponsored or paid for by the Government, shall be nonpartisan and nonpolitical: *Provided*, That this subparagraph shall not prohibit or curtail impartial coverage or presentation, as news or information, of public events, and persons in public life: *And provided further*, That if in any issue or presentation space or time is allotted to editorials, columns, or other argumentative matter supporting a political party which has a candidate for President in at least six States in the current Presidential election, an equal amount of space or time shall be allotted in the same issue or presentation to similar matter concerning each such other political party.

"(3) Nothing in this section shall prevent the sending of any letter, communication, magazine, newspaper, or other literature by any individual, corporation (other than a Government-owned or Government-controlled corporation), or political committee to any member of the armed forces, addressed personally to such member of the armed forces, and paid for by him, or by the individual, corporation, or committee sending the same."

The substance of the prohibition contained in the last proviso of paragraph (2) of section 22 in the bill as it passed the House, quoted above, is included in section 307 (c) of the bill agreed to in conference, hereinbefore referred to.

The proposed section 23 contained in the bill as amended by the House read as follows:

"SEC. 23. It shall be unlawful for any censor or other member of the executive branch of the United States Government to censor or interfere with any ballot or official inner envelope, or to censor or interfere with any letter or communication addressed to an individual member of the armed forces for the purpose of removing therefrom political literature or political arguments or other matter sent to such individual member of the armed forces by any individual, corporation, or political committee, unless such literature or other matter contains information which may be of value to the enemy in their prosecution of the war."

In the bill agreed to in conference this section has been amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 23. It shall be unlawful for any censor or other member of the executive branch of the United States Government to remove from any letter or communication addressed to an individual member of the armed forces political literature or political arguments or other matter sent to such individual member of the armed forces by any individual, corporation, or political committee, unless such literature or other matter contains information which may be of value to the enemy in their prosecution of the war."

The proposed section 24 contained in the bill as amended by the House, which provided for penalties in the case of violation of section 22 or 23, has not been changed in the bill agreed to in conference.

EUGENE WORLEY,

J. E. RANKIN,

HERBERT C. BONNER,

K. M. LECOMPTE,

HARRIS ELLSWORTH,

Managers on the part of the House.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently there is no quorum present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 39]

Allen, Ill.	Gillette	Mott
Andersen,	Gore	Murray, Wis.
H. Carl	Gross	Norman
Angell	Hall,	Norrell
Baldwin, Md.	Leonard W.	O'Brien, Ill.
Baldwin, N. Y.	Harness, Ind.	O'Hara
Bennett, Mich.	Harris, Ark.	O'Leary
Bloom	Hartley	O'Toole
Brumbaugh	Hays	Pfeiffer
Buckley	Heffernan	Plumley
Burchill, N. Y.	Hendricks	Pracht,
Burgin	Hobbs	C. Frederick
Byrne	Hoch	Pratt,
Camp	Hollfield	Joseph M.
Cannon, Fla.	Howell	Ramspeck
Capozzoli	Jarman	Randolph
Celler	Jennings	Reece, Tenn.
Chapman	Johnson,	Rees, Kans.
Chenoweth	Calvin D.	Rodgers, Pa.
Coffee	Johnson,	Satterfield
Costello	J. Leroy	Scanlon
Cravens	Johnson,	Scott
Dawson	Lyndon B.	Sheridan
Delaney	Jones	Short
Dickstein	Jonkman	Smith, W. Va.
Domengeaux	Kee	Stockman
Doughton	Kelley	Sullivan
Douglas	Kirwan	Thomas, N. J.
Ellsworth	Kleberg	Torrens
Felghan	Klein	Treadway
Fogarty	Knutson	Voorhis, Calif.
Ford	Lane	Vorys, Ohio
Fuller	LeFevre	Vursell
Fulmer	Luce	Weichel, Ohio
Furlong	Lynch	Weiss
Gale	McGehee	Wene
Gallagher	Madden	West
Gamble	Maloney	Whelchel, Ga.
Gathings	Manasco	Whitten
Gerlach	Merritt	Wilson
Gibson	Morrow	Winter
Gifford	Morrison, La.	
Gilchrist	Morrison, N. C.	

The SPEAKER. Three hundred and seven Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings, under the call, were dispensed with.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to propound this parliamentary inquiry: Whether, under the rules of comity between the two Houses, when a Senator—or I will say a Member of another body; I believe I am required to say that and not refer to a Senator—makes a statement on the floor of the other body about a Member of the House for the purpose of prejudicing Members of this body on the legislation—I want to know if the Member of this body who is referred to has the right to take the floor and read what that Member of the other body said in that body and comment on it. I do not want to violate the rules of the House.

The SPEAKER. That question has been passed upon several times.

Mr. RANKIN. I understand; but if we are going to have comity between the two Houses, I want it respected at both ends of the Capitol.

The **SPEAKER**. As long as the present occupant of the Chair is here he will try to see that the House lives up to that rule. The Chair will therefore hold that comment on what happened in the other body is a violation of the rules of the House.

Mr. **RANKIN**. A further parliamentary inquiry.

The **SPEAKER**. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. **RANKIN**. When a Member of another body inserts in the **CONGRESSIONAL RECORD** not statements of his own but scurrilous and slanderous attacks on the membership of this House, the entire membership of the House of Representatives, is there no recourse against proceedings of that kind? Must we sit here and permit that to go on? Or is there some way of enforcing the rule of comity between the two Houses in an orderly way?

The **SPEAKER**. The Chair can only hold as the Chair held a moment ago, that the rules of the House clearly outline how this comity between the House and the Senate is to be preserved. The Chair trusts that the Members of the House will at all times conduct themselves so that the House may not be accused of violating it.

Mr. **RANKIN**. I understand, Mr. Speaker, but when this violator at the other end of the Capitol—what I am protesting against is a Member of another body inserting a statement of a little old fellow named Frank Kingdom, a little Communist up here in New Jersey, a slimy, malicious, lying attack on the membership of the House of Representatives. I want to know how the House can protect itself or protest in an orderly way to the membership of the other body against such slander?

The **SPEAKER**. The Chair is compelled to hold that the question of whether or not the rules have been violated is a matter for the other body to determine.

Mr. **RANKIN**. Then it is about time we revised the rules if the Senate is not going to respect them.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR CIVIL FUNCTIONS OF WAR DEPARTMENT—1945

Mr. **SNYDER**. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 4183) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, and ask for a conference with the Senate thereon.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The **SPEAKER**. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. **SNYDER**]?

There was no objection, and the Speaker appointed the following conferees on the part of the House: Messrs. **SNYDER**, **STARNE** of Alabama, **KERR**, **MAHON**, **POWERS**, **ENGEL** of Michigan, and **CASE**.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. **MICHENER**. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday next after disposition of the legislative program in order for the day and at the conclusion of any special orders heretofore

entered, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. **BUSBEY**] may address the House for 20 minutes.

The **SPEAKER**. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. **MICHENER**]?

There was no objection.

ISALINE GARNEY

Mr. **COCHRAN**. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Accounts, I present a privileged resolution (H. Res. 467) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That there shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House to Isaline Garney, mother of Mary Garney, late an employee of the House, an amount equal to 6 months' salary at the rate she was receiving at the time of her death, and an additional amount not to exceed \$250 toward defraying the funeral expenses of the said Mary Garney.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. **ROGERS** of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the **RECORD** and to include therein a recently received agreement between Australia and New Zealand, signed on the twenty-first of January, 1944.

The **SPEAKER**. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California [Mr. **ROGERS**]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. **BRYSON**. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the **RECORD** and to include therein a newspaper clipping.

The **SPEAKER**. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. **BRYSON**]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

(Mr. **PHILBIN** asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the **RECORD**.)

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL—1944

Mr. **CANNON** of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 4346) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 4346, with Mr. **BONNER** in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The **CHAIRMAN**. The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Public Roads Administration: For the payment of claims for damage to roads and highways under section 10 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941 (23 U. S. C. 3), as amended by the act of July 13, 1943 (Public Law No. 146), as fully set forth in House Document No. 466, Seventy-eighth Congress, \$3,589.30.

Mr. **TABER**. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I have to perform this morning perhaps the most disagreeable job that I have ever had in my 21 years of service in the House of Representatives. Ordinarily it has been my practice when people have made statements villifying me in an effort to belittle me and all that sort of thing to ignore them. However, this has come now three times from the same man and three times under similar circumstances. I have been a member of the Appropriations Committee in the House during all my service and it has been my endeavor to attend the hearings just as regularly as such a thing could possibly be done and to pay the closest attention to them and to base my judgment upon what was to be done with reference to those appropriations on a thorough study and upon what I thought was the right thing to do. No man has ever seen me come out here on the floor and ask for anything for my own district.

When the item in the war-agencies bill for the Board of Economic Warfare was up for consideration I moved to cut the thing down and failed by one vote. During the progress of the debate upon that motion the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. **WOODRUM**] made a statement belittling my intelligence, indicating that an attitude of trying to cut that item was not patriotic and that it was a great war question. Misled by that situation, which was exposed within 60 days as not correct and it has since been exposed many times as not being correct, the House by a very small majority defeated the motion to cut the appropriation which was way beyond what it should have been.

When the item for the Office of War Information was up for consideration along about the middle of November I moved to cut the item and the same sort of thing took place. I guess by this time everyone is convinced that the Office of War Information is not a great war agency.

Yesterday we had the Federal Works Agency community facilities proposition up for consideration and the same thing occurred. I expect in a few moments to offer another motion to try to save some money for the Treasury in connection with another item. Frankly, in view of the fact that there is no justification for the item whatever, I expect that the same sort of tactics will be used again. I want the House to know it and hope the House will realize that when one has no case it is customary to resort to that sort of tactics. I hope that in the future the House will be guided by the facts and the arguments as to the facts rather than by personal attacks.

Mr. **WOODRUM** of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, "whom the gods would destroy they first make mad." My friend from New York is mad. I venture to say that 95 percent of the Members of the House who were here yesterday during our little discussion of the item in question, as I myself certainly did, thought that the gentleman from New York was going to get after another member of our committee who really went after him yesterday. I did not. I did not say anything about the gentleman yesterday except something complimentary, and I read from the RECORD. Here is what I said:

Mr. Chairman, this is a very important matter, and I ask the indulgence of the committee that they may have the full facts and know just what the implications are if they adopt this amendment offered by my distinguished friend from New York. I repeat what I have said many times, the House and the Nation owe a debt of gratitude to the gentleman from New York, JOHN TABER, for his fine work on the Appropriations Committee; but every once in a while he gets wrong, and when he gets wrong he does a good job of it. Now he is dead wrong on this.

I said he was dead wrong on that, and the Committee of the Whole, by defeating his motion, said he was wrong on that. If it is an indictment of a man's intelligence and patriotism to say he is wrong when he takes a position on a bill here and the House, and the vote goes against him, Lord help all of us. But I have never by word or act said anything whatsoever that reflected in the slightest way on the gentleman from New York, and he knows that perfectly well when he is not mad. I have never reflected on the intelligence and patriotism of any Member of this House. I do not have to conduct myself that way. But I do reserve the right to have my opinion and to say so when I think another Member is wrong. And when the gentleman from New York states that he is right and somebody else is wrong, there is not a Member in this House that can say it harder than the gentleman from New York can say it, or with more vehemence and more feeling; and that is all right. If you cannot take it, gentlemen, this is no place to be fooling around.

My friend from New York has gotten out on the limb once or twice. He wanted to cut some things when the rest of us did not think they ought to be cut. I have been wrong many times and I have been bowled over by this House, and nobody has been walked over any more times than I have, and pretty roughshod sometimes. It stings a little bit. But you have to get up and come again.

I think the gentleman was wrong in trying to cut the appropriation for community facilities, and as evidence of that, take the hearings and find how many Members of his own side of the House, including all of the women Members of Congress, came before the committee and testified for the items. I think my friend is going to be wrong when he offers a motion to cut out all of this money for housing, which comes in a few minutes.

If it is unfair tactics for me to take the floor and say that he is wrong about it, then I am sorry I have to be unfair, be-

cause I have my duty to do just as the gentleman has. I have my conscience just as the gentleman has his. I can point to my record in the House and I do not believe any man can turn to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and find where I have ever hit any man below the belt, and I do not intend to start it now.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I do not intend to inject myself into the discussion or debate that has just preceded. We have under consideration a deficiency bill. There are one or two things about this bill that I think the Congress should know. I want to speak specifically of the items of war public works and services conducted under Lanham Act funds by the Federal Works Agency.

I want to say that in my humble opinion, as a member of the Appropriations Committee, the Congress is being given the run-around with respect to appropriations. Let me demonstrate and attempt to prove what I mean by that statement.

I happen to be a member of the Subcommittee on Appropriations that considers the appropriations for the Labor Department and the Federal Security Agency. Included in the Federal Security Agency is the Public Health Service. Each year the Public Health Service submits a budget to our committee asking for appropriations, and General Parran and his group come before the subcommittee to justify those appropriations.

Among the items that they justify each year is an item for venereal-disease control. Originally the authorization for that appropriation was limited to \$2,000,000, then it increased to \$5,000,000, then to \$7,000,000, and now the lid is off, so that the Congress can appropriate any amount for venereal-disease-control funds to be allocated to the States by the Federal Public Health Service.

The Public Health Service came before our committee last year and asked funds for venereal-disease control. The Budget estimate amounted to \$12,367,000. The committee gave them \$12,367,000.

When they came before our committee, they had full knowledge of every situation in this country as to the congregation of people in Army and Navy camps and in the war centers. They said, "We need \$12,367,000 to carry on this fight." The committee and the Congress gave them every dollar they asked for.

Now what happens. Now, General Parran—and I think the world of him; he is a great administrator—goes to the Public Works Agency and gets from the Lanham Act funds an additional allocation for Federal expenditures of \$11,722,433. In other words, instead of submitting their whole program to the Committee on Appropriations and asking us for the funds that they need for their entire program, they slip over to the Public Works Agency and get \$11,722,433 more to spend.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. WALTER. On what theory could Lanham Act funds be used for this other purpose?

Mr. KEEFE. The Lanham Act fund, in my humble judgment, due to the construction that has been placed upon its use by the Federal Works Agency, is a blank check that will enable them to spend those funds for almost anything conceivable, including venereal-disease control.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes. This is an important question.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. REECE of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. REECE of Tennessee. When General Parran was before our committee on another subject, he was questioned with reference to the allocation that was made to the Public Health Service from the Lanham funds, and he explained that those funds were used in constructing facilities particularly at the Army areas for the treatment of venereal diseases.

Mr. KEEFE. I understand that exactly, but that is part of their general program. That is their program. They should have come before the Committee on Appropriations and justified that program. Instead of justifying it before the Committee on Appropriations, where is it justified? It is justified before the Administrator of the Public Works Agency. Thus the Congress is bypassed to the extent of \$11,000,000.

I am not criticizing the expenditure of that money. The Committee on Appropriations would no doubt have given most of it to them had they come in and made their case.

The contention has been made that they went to the Lanham Act funds because the allocation of the funds under the formula of the general law under which the Public Health Service operates is not flexible enough to permit them to allocate the funds to the very localities where they are most needed.

Let me read you the law on the subject and see whether that is true. The public law under which the Public Health Service operates specifically provides the method and the formula under which the Public Health Service shall allot these funds to the various States for the control of venereal disease.

First, the population in the State; second, the extent of the venereal-disease problem; and third, the financial needs of the State determines the amount of the allocation. Thus, in the organic law, there is set up a formula, flexible enough to justify the Public Health Service in allocating its funds any place in the country, where the demand was present, for the control of venereal diseases. Under these circumstances they could properly set up clinics and operate them in conjunction with State agencies just as they spend their regular funds. The

point I make is this: If we are going to appropriate blank-check funds to the Public Works Agency, to which other agencies of the Government may go and secure allocations to supplement the appropriations regularly made by this Congress, then you have another blank-check appropriation that can be used by those agencies of the Government in bypassing the Appropriations Committee, and the Congress. I think it is bad appropriating practice to proceed in that manner. I might call attention to the situation with respect to the appropriation of \$45,000,000 to implement the Bolton Act. How much more have they spent out of Lanham Act funds? Can any man on the floor of this House tell? I do not know. I have not the breakdown. I do know that this report shows \$65,595,000 medical general funds of the Lanham Act funds. I do know that the Lanham Act funds have been used to the extent of large sums to implement and supplement the funds which we appropriated to carry out the purposes of the Bolton Act. I am not saying that those funds have not served a good purpose. I am saying that if we are going to legislate intelligently on appropriation matters, these agencies should come to the Committee on Appropriations with their whole program, and justify it, so that we will know just what their program is to be, instead of bypassing us, and getting their funds out of Lanham Act funds, as has been done in these two cases.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has again expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment. Regarding the remarks of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE], there is no such thing as bypassing that has been brought to the attention of the House. The Lanham Act placed these funds under the Federal Works Administrator, and I am reading from the act, title II, defense public works:

The funds are devoted primarily to schools, water works, sewers, sewage, garbage and refuse disposal facilities, public sanitary facilities work for the treatment and purification of water, hospitals, and other places for the care of the sick—

Then it continues:

recreation facilities, streets and access roads.

That is the story in a few words; that is the law as we passed it. That was approved June 28, 1941.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. Yes.

Mr. KEEFE. There is no question that what the gentleman says is true. That is found in the list of approved projects found on page 6 of the committee report, but the gentleman has entirely missed the force of my argument as to venereal disease control. Can the gentleman see any reason why the Public Health Service should not come to the proper committee and lay its plans before that committee and get an appropriation covering the whole program?

Mr. RABAUT. The answer is in the law which puts it under the Federal Works Administration, which agency

does not come before the gentleman's committee.

Mr. KEEFE. Do you find anything in the law that specifically relates to the venereal-disease control?

Mr. RABAUT. Well, right here, I will interpret this language for you, "on hospitals and other places for the care of the sick."

Mr. KEEFE. Does the gentleman understand that that supplements or supersedes the general law which provides for venereal-disease control which is on the statute books?

Mr. RABAUT. Evidently that is the interpretation that is given to it. When we speak about war areas I certainly think that is a proper interpretation.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield.

Mr. PRIEST. The gentleman from Wisconsin referred to the formula in existing law for appropriations or allocations or allotments of funds for venereal control to the States. That is the grants-in-aid program and is entirely separate from the provisions of the Lanham Act which provide facilities for treatment and hospitalization and clinics and other necessary facilities in these areas of congested population where there is a threat. The two are entirely separate. I think the Public Health Service would be thoroughly willing to bring its requests for additional venereal disease control money to the Committee on Appropriations, but it is in two separate categories entirely.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield.

Mr. KEEFE. I suggest to the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee who speaks with such great authority on this question that he read the hearings and the presentation made before the subcommittee on appropriations last year in justification of the request for the Public Health Service appropriation on this subject.

Mr. PRIEST. May I say to the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin, if the gentleman from Michigan will yield further, that the gentleman from Tennessee for the last week and a half has been sitting on a subcommittee recodifying the public health laws and has had this whole question before the committee very recently and does not have to refer to previous hearings.

Mr. KEEFE. I will say to the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee that he, perhaps, will not find very much in his recodification, if he is referring to the Bulwinkle bill, that does not have anything to do with this.

Mr. RABAUT. Is the gentleman from Wisconsin opposed to this provision of the law?

Mr. KEEFE. No; I am not opposed to it at all. But I am only calling it to the attention of Congress because I conceive it to be a bad method of providing funds and makes it impossible for Members of Congress to know what money is being expended, unless you can check through the break-down of expenditures

of the Public Works Agency. That is the thing I am trying to make clear.

Mr. RABAUT. I feel that the gentleman preferred that this matter instead of being under the Federal Works Administrator, should have been in one of the items that comes in the bill before his subcommittee on appropriations; is that correct?

Mr. KEEFE. I take this position, that the whole subject of venereal disease control, which under organic law is vested in the hands of the Public Health Service, to be administered by them, should be so administered.

Mr. RABAUT. What about the Army and Navy? They deal with this menace. Around the camps they have control of it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The Clerk read as follows:

NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

For an additional amount for the maintenance and operation of properties under title I of the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Authority Act, fiscal year 1944, \$14,000, to remain available until June 30, 1945.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I have sent to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SMITH of Ohio: On page 8, strike out all of line 9, down to and including the figure "1945" in line 13.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. SMITH of Ohio received permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 4 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, my amendment would strike out the request for \$14,000 by the National Capital Housing Authority. The request for this money was made before the Appropriations Committee February 15, 1944, by Mr. John Ilder, executive officer. Mr. Ilder justified this request on the ground that it was needed to pay the cost of repairs on buildings.

I have not the time to go into this question in detail. I want to say for the benefit of the House that hearings are now proceeding before the Burton subcommittee of the Senate District Committee investigating the operations of the National Capital Housing Authority, which clearly show that some of the figures contained in the Authority's annual report to Congress do not check. From the fact that they are asking for money to repair and maintain the properties shows that the operating profit as stated in the report is not a true figure because in their operating costs they do not have set up enough money to maintain and repair the properties in regard to the normal depreciation and maintenance needs. This agency has made the claim that its economic rents pay all operating expenses, taxes, interest, and amortization. Yet the operating statement contains no figures for interest, amortization, or real-estate taxes, aside from the fact that

enough reserves are not set up for maintenance, repairs, and depreciation.

This is a fact even though the agency has repeatedly maintained that it is a self-liquidating organization under title I and is clearing the Washington slums with no cost to the taxpayers. Had they set up proper reserves for maintenance, repairs, and depreciation as well as taxes, interest, and amortization, their reports would show an annual loss rather than an "operating profit." This is what could be called "double-empty bookkeeping," instead of the usual bookkeeping practices carried on by private enterprise. Then on top of this finagling, the poor, dried-up taxpayer has to pay for all these losses and the mismanagement that goes with this scheme.

Aside from the question of the \$14,000 requested here by the National Capital Housing Authority, I am formally calling to the attention of the lower House the fact that this agency is now seeking another appropriation of \$100,000,000 to engage in further Federal Housing activities in the District of Columbia. In addition it is asking for a \$20,000,000 revolving fund. This House in no uncertain terms turned down the request for an appropriation of \$1,400,000,000 for the United States Housing Authority. Of course, no one who knew anything about the forces which had been operating from the time this program was started here in the District of Columbia in 1934 had any idea that would be its end. By no means. Now we see this hydraheaded monster beginning to rise again here in the District of Columbia. It was here in Washington that this whole program had its birth and just as it was originally used as a pattern for a Nation-wide program of Federal housing, so it is intended again to form the basis for a further extension of this communistic scheme.

I want to serve notice on the National Capital Housing Authority and all who are aiding it in seeking further appropriations for the promotion of this program that I intend to do everything within my power to, as quickly as possible, bring about the abortion of this movement. I want to see the Federal Government removed entirely from the building industry. I want to see this whole industry entirely in the hands of private individuals.

I hope my amendment will be adopted. The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, under the law the revenues of the Capital Housing Authority are covered into the United States Treasury and funds for maintenance and repair must then be appropriated by Congress. The revenues from this Authority amounted to approximately \$51,000, or a little bit in excess of \$51,000, a year and they go back into the Federal Treasury. All rental property, and this property is no exception to the rule, deteriorates under the ravages of time and weather and occupancy. It needs repairs every year. This appropriation is to provide essential repairs. It is for painting and rehabilitation, which if allowed to go uncared for means the deterioration of the property.

If we are to maintain this property and keep it in rentable condition we must maintain and repair it just as any other landlord maintains and repairs property of that character. There is no other way to get it done. The Authority cannot use the rent and income from the houses. We must go to the Treasury under the law to provide for upkeep. That is all this comparatively small item involves. After putting \$51,000 back into the Treasury, we now ask for this necessary \$14,000 to paint and repair the property to prevent its damage and deterioration.

Mr. Chairman, I ask for a vote on the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SMITH].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. SMITH of Ohio) there were—ayes 19, noes 26.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I ask for tellers.

The CHAIRMAN (after counting). One Member has arisen; not a sufficient number.

Tellers were refused.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

War housing: For an additional amount to carry out the purposes of title I of the act of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C. ch. 9), and subject to the applicable provisions of the joint resolution approved October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1115), \$7,500,000, to remain available during the continuance of the unlimited national emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER: On page 8, line 14, strike out all down to and including line 21.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I am asking to have \$7,500,000 of a raid on the Treasury stricken from this bill. I expect you will be told that this is exceedingly necessary for the war effort.

Let me give you a little of the picture, and that is all I shall be able to do or all I expect to do in the time that I have upon this amendment.

There are a little over a thousand projects involved in this war housing, so-called. Of those 1,000 projects, 356, the Housing Agency, headed by Mr. Blandford, has no report as to occupancy.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN. The gentleman says "has no report". Does the gentleman mean the agency does not know whether they are occupied or not?

Mr. TABER. Does not know how much occupancy there is as to those projects, or that is at least what they told us. If anybody might question it, I have brought the papers here, and I have the papers that they produced so that anyone

can check that up if they choose. I had that counted this morning.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I notice by the morning paper that the First Lady is going down to Colombia or somewhere. Why do they not send her around to learn how many of these houses are occupied?

Mr. TABER. Well, I do not know.

Mr. MASON. She is going down there to get colored maids.

Mr. HOFFMAN. The gentleman from Illinois says she is going down there to get colored maids.

Mr. TABER. Well, there are 93 other projects that have 27,008 units. I have them all listed here. I have taken them from the returns that they turned in, and of those 27,000 units there are 6,987 occupants, according to their own story. That is 24 percent.

Now, here is practically 50 percent of their set-up with no report, or with 24 percent occupancy. They have gone all over the country, and I have reports from all over the country indicating that they are not building the type of buildings that are desired or are needed in the localities in which they are constructed. Wherever there is any other kind of housing they can get into they will take one room instead of the things that these people are putting up. They are costing a very considerable amount of money. I know of one project of 250 units costing about a million dollars, of a temporary character that is to be torn down when we are through.

Now I will call your attention to some of these cases. Avon Terrace, Stratford, Conn., 600 units, 106 occupied. Chauncey Homes, at the same place, 744 units, 80 occupied. Niagara Falls, N. Y., Pine Crest, 1,200, only 40 occupied. That is about 4 percent.

Massena, N. Y., 200 units, none occupied.

Now, I will give you one that makes me a little doubtful as to some of the procedure that these people have indulged in, in the statistics they have furnished to the committee. Ogden, Utah, known as the Anchorage, reported 200 units, 97 occupied. One man who was out there in the last 2 weeks told me that he was shown this set-up and it looked as though it was all vacant. He asked a native who was with him if it was all empty and the native said, "Yes." I do not know anything more than that about it.

Bauxite, Ark., Woodland, 312 units; 47 occupied. Another place, Pine Haven, 150 units; 45 occupied.

Mr. ROWE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. ROWE. Does the gentleman have statistics for Windom, Ohio, included there?

Mr. TABER. I think it may be in the larger report. I will look. It was not in the list of those that was gotten up for me this morning of those that were less than 50 percent occupied. What does the gentleman know about it?

Mr. ROWE. It was reported to me that there are a thousand units there with no occupancy, and they are at-

tempting to encourage the wives of veterans who are in the service to take occupancy therein, to justify its existence.

Mr. TABER. I note that there was one at Ravenna, Ohio, with no occupancy.

Mr. ROWE. That is the one.

Mr. TABER. I have been told that, but that did not show up as under 50 percent occupied.

Mr. ROWE. It might be interesting to note that they have completed a recreation room and theater there at a cost of \$125,000.

Mr. TABER. After they evidently knew there was to be no use for the housing.

Mr. ROWE. As I said, it is designed to entertain people that are not there.

Mr. TABER. I suppose that is what this \$25,000,000 would be used for.

So that we may not be fooled about any story of great necessity, they have already got \$125,000,000 that is unexpended that is involved in contracts which they claim are let. Then they have \$16,000,000, according to the information that I got, that is not allocated or anything else. So that they have \$16,000,000 to play with, and if they need to have a trailer camp or something like that some place else for immediate service to some unit that is hard pressed, they could perhaps take care of it without any trouble.

Mr. GRIFFITHS. Is the gentleman familiar with the 80 houses that are going to float down the Ohio River?

Mr. TABER. I heard a little about that yesterday.

Mr. GRIFFITHS. The gentleman might be interested in this. This is from Point Pleasant:

THIRTY 4-ROOM HOUSES TO GO "DOWN THE RIVER"

CINCINNATI.—Thirty 4-room houses soon will go sailing down the Ohio River on a 600-mile river trip from Point Pleasant, W. Va., to Camp Breckinridge, Ky., it has been learned here.

The houses, complete with stoves, refrigerators, and bathrooms, will make the trip down the Ohio on barges.

E. G. Kirschner, of Cincinnati, has the contract for transporting the houses. The trip to Uniontown, Ky., near the Army camp, will require about 6 days, he said. Another 50 houses will be brought down the Ohio late in March.

The houses were built by the Government for war workers at a plant near Point Pleasant, but were never occupied.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. DONDERO. I notice on page 9 that the Budget estimate of \$25,000,000 was reduced to \$7,500,000.

Mr. TABER. That is correct.

Mr. DONDERO. Was that reduction included in the vacancies the gentleman has already given to the House?

Mr. TABER. The vacancies are only on completed projects that I have given to the House. I have studiously avoided using the list that was furnished me that covered uncompleted projects.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York may proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. RABAUT. Regarding those houses that are taking this river trip, that is an example of what they are trying to do to save them. We have demountable houses in the program. Instead of criticism of this activity I think there should be commendation.

Mr. TABER. If that is what they were that would be something that we should give attention to, but I wonder if the gentleman would know about that, whether they were constructed as demountable houses or not?

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. JENKINS. I can give the gentleman some information about that. Twelve hundred and fifty houses were constructed at that place. Nine hundred and fifty have never been occupied.

Mr. TABER. What was that place?

Mr. JENKINS. Point Pleasant, W. Va. They are not demountable houses as we generally consider the term; they are small cottages, about four-room cottages, I think.

Mr. TABER. That is not even given in the list, or at least I cannot find it. Does the gentleman from Michigan know where it is?

Mr. RABAUT. Yes; it will be found at page 656 of the hearings.

Mr. TABER. I was looking in this book.

Mr. BREHM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. BREHM. I think the main concern of the folks along the Ohio River down in my section of the country is whether or not they are being taken for a ride down the river along with the houses. That is the main issue down there.

Mr. ROWE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. ROWE. The statement of the gentleman from Michigan as to what is being done to save them would be interesting if we knew what they were saving them from or what they were saving them for.

Mr. TABER. Here is the story I got out of this book. Occupancy: There are 600 of these buildings supposed to have been built and available for occupancy at Point Pleasant. The number occupied they indicate is not known by them because it is under the jurisdiction of the War Department.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I might call the gentleman's attention to the fact that at Sidney, Nebr., 220 very fine apartments were built, but they never had more than 20 families in there. Then they moved those 20 families out to another building project where they have some 200 houses not over 25 percent of which were occupied. The apartments

at Sidney had very fine plumbing and equipment in them, but no one to occupy them.

Mr. TABER. I have checked up on the number they wanted to build. This appears at page 643. I found that where they asked for a large number there was always involved in that number vacant housing in a very nearby project. For that reason I do not believe they need another dollar of funds for this housing project. I think it is a menace to the war effort to be putting our people to work at a time when we have a shortage of manpower, putting skilled artisans to work on houses that are not going to be occupied, that are not needed. The construction is largely of a type that does not result in occupancy. I hope, and I hope very urgently in the interests of the war effort, that this House will refuse to provide any more funds for this proposition.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Does the gentleman not know that some 800,000 refugees were brought into this country since the war began with another batch yet to come; that of the 800,000, some 6,000 are doctors? Perhaps we are to furnish the 800,000 with homes while our boys are sent abroad. The refugee doctors are to take the place of our own physicians. Why cannot these physicians remain abroad and aid in caring for our soldiers?

Mr. TABER. That is a part of the post-war program that should be referred to the committee studying post-war problems.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, we always seem to have quite a field day when this matter of housing is broached in this Chamber. I recall that we passed in less than a month more than \$100,000,000 of appropriations without a dissenting voice in order to construct our various war plants; but when relatively small amounts are asked for wartime housing where it is not available for the workers who operate those plants and without whom the plants would be idle, we always hear a great furor.

The Budget recommended \$25,000,000 for this purpose at the present time. The committee reported in the bill \$7,500,000, which is less than one-third of the Budget recommendation. I am wondering how many of the Members who have risen and spoken about these vacancies at different projects have manifested a proper spirit of investigation by getting in touch with the administrative authorities and finding out the circumstances as to why those vacancies exist. I wish the Members who have been urging these objections would advise me if they have taken the matters up in these particular instances with the administrative authorities to learn the real facts.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANHAM. I yield.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. At Sidney, Nebr., we protested that they should not

build these units. They said there would be 10,000 people out there and they were still insisting that 10,000 people would be out there, yet they never had more than 500.

Mr. LANHAM. All right; did the gentleman get in touch with the administrative authorities here in Washington and have conferences with them?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Yes; I did, with Mr. Blandford himself.

Mr. LANHAM. Then the gentleman is practically in a class to himself.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANHAM. I do not want to lose all my time.

Mr. TABER. I have been trying to find out something about this from Mr. Blandford, but not until long after the hearings closed did some of this stuff come up. It has been absolutely impossible.

Mr. LANHAM. Let me say with reference to the matter of vacancies that in the first place, with reference to family units, they are more than 90 percent occupied.

Mr. TABER. If the gentleman would yield there, these tables that have been furnished do not indicate that.

Mr. LANHAM. Ah, but the gentleman has not taken up with the administrative authorities the details of these various places.

Mr. TABER. I asked him for details of the work and spent hours with him in my office.

Mr. LANHAM. The statement has been made over and over—

Mr. TABER. I wonder why it is? The gentleman may get something that I do not get. Are they operating on a kind of cover-up basis? That is the way it has looked to me all along.

Mr. LANHAM. Now, if I may have a little of my time, let me say that we have monthly meetings with the administrative authorities of the National Housing Agency before the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and the testimony is that more than 90 percent of the family units are occupied.

Bear in mind in the first place that the War Department and the Navy Department that have charge of running this war tell the Housing Authority where these buildings are to be built to meet their needs of production. Naturally, if the War Department and the Navy Department change their minds then the picture is changed necessarily. Many of these vacancies have arisen by reason of the fact that the plants at which these houses were established have completed their work and consequently they are moving them to get them to some place where they can be used without the necessity of constructing new buildings.

Naturally, in these buildings for single workers more vacancies occur because the turn-over is great. A great many of them are taken into the armed services and there is a constant change. And may I call your attention to the fact, too, that these are but temporary buildings, that they are to be removed after the war. The testimony before our committee is that we will recoup for the Treasury at least three or four hundred

million dollars of the appropriations that we have made. Furthermore, there must be at plants that are operating a certain percentage of vacancies in order to take care of the recruiting of workers.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM]?

There was no objection.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, it is a very healthy sign that in some of these places vacancies do arise, otherwise these plants now in operation might not be able to carry on at full production.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANHAM. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. What is the total amount that has been appropriated? The gentleman stated that two or three hundred million dollars would be saved.

Mr. LANHAM. There will be, according to the testimony, at least three or four hundred million dollars saved from the housing. The appropriations that have been made, as I recall, amount to a little over a billion dollars.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANHAM. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. In reference to these buildings that have been torn down, has the gentleman any idea as to how much salvage value has been recouped?

Mr. LANHAM. I cannot give the gentleman that information, but I am sure he can get it by application to the administrative authorities.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. I think it is a very important matter.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, a good deal has been said on the floor of this House with reference to the types of houses. They complain sometimes that they do not build good enough houses and they complain at other times that they build too good houses for the workers. These houses are temporary structures, they are not intended as permanent homes for these people, and where these plants are located and housing is not available some provision must be made, though the living quarters may not be as desirable as they would be under ordinary circumstances, in order that the workers may have some of the conveniences of living which will enable them to stay there and carry on the work. Then we hear complaints about the sites that have been selected as not being very good sites. We do not want to put in the temporary houses that are to be torn down right up in the center of these various cities and their choice residential locations. If we did we would hear still more complaint with reference to that.

Mr. Chairman, this is a matter in which I have no more personal interest than any one of you. It was started certainly as a matter of war emergency in order that housing might be provided where these plants are located to the extent that housing was not already avail-

able and that private capital could not take the risk of building the structures. After the investigation which has been made it has been determined by the Committee on Appropriations that this amount is necessary. It has been cut down by more than two-thirds of the Budget estimate.

Upon the information that has been given to the committee and with reference to which this sum has been placed in the bill, if this amendment prevails be sure not to complain if production goes down in the plants in your district by reason of lack of available housing for the workers. If you will look into these specific items of vacancy and take them up with the administrative authorities, you will find that there are justifying circumstances for each and every one of them. Bear in mind they were constructed originally by this agency not of its own will and volition but upon the recommendation of the military and naval authorities of this country in the prosecution of the war. For the vacancies which have existed, in addition to those that are naturally incident to the turn-over by single workers being called into the war service, and that have existed by reason either of the ceasing of these plants to operate or through diminishing operation of those plants, you cannot hold the National Housing Agency responsible, because those are circumstances over which they have no control.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

[Mr. ROWE addressed the Committee. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

(Mr. ROWE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 35 minutes, the last 10 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, there is little time to answer many of the inquiries that have been made concerning the housing program, but I have here some information concerning the program attacked yesterday by the gentleman from New York; located in his own district, at Geneva, N. Y. The colloquy concerning it is found in the RECORD on page 2389. There were built there, the gentleman said, 250 units completed on December 1, and only 1 occupied.

Now, the facts that have been given to me are entirely different. Has the gentleman any new information on that?

Mr. TABER. I have no new information other than I had before, but I have some very considerable information of one type or another.

Mr. RABAUT. About Geneva, N. Y.?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. RABAUT. The following is the information of the history and the ac-

tivities of war housing programed for Geneva, N. Y.:

WAR HOUSING PROGRAMED FOR GENEVA, N. Y.

With the establishment in 1941 of the Seneca ordnance depot at Romulus, N. Y., approximately 11 miles southeast of the city of Geneva, and the establishment early in 1942 of the Sampson Naval Training Station, about 10 miles south of Geneva, it became apparent that housing would be needed to accommodate the essential civilian war workers who could not be recruited within the area.

Because of an influx of thousands of construction workers employed in building the ordnance depot, many of whom were forced to live in makeshift accommodations under insanitary and unhealthy conditions, the former Division of Defense Housing Coordination authorized the Farm Security Administration to construct a trailer camp on the Seneca County fair grounds in the fall of 1941 to provide 90 publicly owned trailers and sites for additional privately owned trailers for key construction workers. About the time that peak construction employment at the depot was reached, the Navy undertook construction of the Sampson Naval Training Station, which is one of the largest stations of this kind in the country. As construction declined at the depot, the workers were hired by the Navy and additional workers brought into the area. Although barracks were built by the contractors, these proved inadequate and the trailer project was increased to 200 units on July 16, 1942.

On September 23, 1942, the National Housing Agency, successor of the Division of Defense Coordination, approved the first housing program intended for civilian operating personnel of the 2 military establishments. This program authorized the construction of 300 publicly financed family dwelling units and 250 single dormitory units for employees of the naval station and 100 dormitory units for employees of the ordnance depot, the latter having been requested by Col. L. R. Groves, of the Corps of Engineers, in a letter dated June 1, 1942, to the Administrator. The program was based upon information furnished by Capt. H. A. Badt, commanding officer of Sampson, that 2,500 civilians would be required by the training station, and upon information furnished by Capt. E. M. Bell, representative of the commanding officer of the Seneca ordnance depot, that 800 additional civilians would be needed by that establishment. Of the total of 3,300 workers required, the United States Employment Service estimated that 1,800 could be recruited locally and that 1,500 would be in-migrants. Of this latter group, it was estimated that 500 would enter the area as single workers and that the remaining 1,000 would come as members of 750 families. At that time the local homes registration office had only 3 family dwelling units listed as vacant in the locality. Because of the temporary character of the military establishments, private builders were not interested in constructing permanent homes to meet the war-time demand. Therefore, after making an allowance for the housing to become available as the construction work tapered off, the accommodations mentioned previously were authorized to meet the minimum immediate need. These projects have been constructed on the military reservations so that the occupants will be available for duty at all hours and in cases of emergency.

On September 21, 1942, Lt. Col. William A. Davis, of the Corps of Engineers, referred to the National Housing Agency a recommendation by the division engineer that 400 additional dormitory units be constructed for civilian employees of the Seneca ordnance depot. The National Housing Agency did not concur in this recommendation, and on December 29, 1942, Colonel Davis advised that the 100 dormitories previously authorized would

be adequate to meet the need for accommodations of that type among the single employees of the ordnance depot.

Throughout the fall of 1942, the Geneva area was under constant observation by representatives of the National Housing Agency. During this period operations at the ordnance depot and the naval training station continued to expand; several industries in the city of Geneva shifted to war production, necessitating an increase in their staffs; the families of many of the military and naval personnel stationed at Seneca and Sampson moved into the area and the service trades increased employment to accommodate the additional population. Local citizens repeatedly pointed out to National Housing Agency representatives that the shortage of housing was critical and in September the B. E. S. reported that "Geneva has reached its capacity for the accommodation of lodgers and roomers." Numerous private trailer parks and tent camps sprang up, summer cottages were occupied long after cold weather set in and many workers commuted up to 100 miles a day. The commanding officers of the Military Establishments estimated that 2,500 families of service personnel would seek housing accommodations in addition to the in-migrant civilian war workers.

Under these conditions the National Housing Agency prepared an additional program in January 1943. This program, based upon estimates obtained from the commanding officers and the United States Employment Service and confirmed by the regional office of the War Manpower Commission, anticipated a necessary increase in employment at the war activities of 4,100 persons of whom 2,100 could be obtained locally and 2,000 would be recruited outside the area. Of the 2,000 in-migrants, it was estimated that 600 would be single workers, and that the remaining 1,400 workers would enter the area as members of 1,025 families. The dormitories then under construction and the rooms available and to become available by the exodus of construction workers were believed adequate to accommodate the single in-migrants. To meet the needs of the workers entering the area as members of families, there were 300 dwellings under construction at Sampson and 500 additional were authorized by the National Housing Agency. Of this additional housing, 250 units were assigned to the Federal Public Housing Authority for construction in the city of Geneva, and 250 were to be provided by converting and remodeling existing structures. Thus, 800 units were to be provided for an estimated in-migration of 1,025 families. The program was purposely kept at a minimum because it was realized that the War Manpower Commission might experience difficulties in recruiting the additional workers needed and because of the possibility that the Army and Navy might use military personnel to fill some of the jobs intended for civilians.

Since the housing previously authorized had been constructed on the military reservations some distance from Geneva, the housing approved in the winter of 1943 was recommended for development in the city of Geneva in order to accommodate workers employed by the United States Radiator Co., the Geneva Foundry Corporation, the Andes Range & Furnace Corporation, the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, and other establishments engaged in war work as well as the military activities. It was believed that enough housing had been located at the military reservations to enable them to meet their emergency needs, and it was felt that many workers would prefer to live within the city rather than on relatively isolated posts. The site selected for the 250-unit public-housing project provided advantages in regard to utilities, schools, shopping centers, and hospitals unobtainable outside of the city limits. The mayor of the city, the board

of public works, the board of education, the chamber of commerce, the commandant of the naval training station, and the commanding officer of the Seneca ordnance depot were consulted prior to selection of the site and all gave their approval to the location chosen. This project was started on June 19, 1943, and was reported as 99 percent completed on January 31, 1944. Occupancy of the project has been delayed because of difficulties encountered in the repair of a sewer line owned by the city to which the project is being connected.

Occupancy of all of the war housing programed for Geneva was reported as follows as of January 31, 1944:

- (a) Project NY-30121: 300-family duration units at Sampson, 100 percent occupied.
- (b) Project NY-30122: 250 dormitory units at Sampson, 193 occupied and 57 vacant. All of the units in this project intended for female workers are completely occupied. Because of selective service withdrawals the units intended for single males are largely vacant, and the Navy Department is considering converting these units for female occupancy.
- (c) Project NY-30072: 97 dormitory units at Seneca ordnance depot. This project is under management by the War Department and occupancy data are not immediately available.
- (d) Project NY-30086: 250 family units in Geneva—not yet opened for occupancy.
- (e) Two hundred family units by publicly financed conversions, 59 occupied, 55 vacant, 79 under construction, and 7 not started.
- (f) Fifty family units by privately financed conversions, 6 occupied, 1 vacant, 3 under construction, 40 not started.

Within the past few months, following consultation with the War Housing Advisory Committee of Geneva, composed of a group of prominent local citizens, the National Housing Agency's regional representative has relaxed the eligibility requirements for war housing to permit occupancy by in-migrant military personnel, resident war workers, and resident military personnel inadequately housed, in addition to the in-migrant civilian war workers for whom the housing was originally intended. This step was taken since employment at the Seneca Ordnance Depot has been curtailed and since the other war activities in Geneva, as in many other areas, have not been able to obtain all of the workers needed to bring their staffs up to the scheduled peak. Consequently, the housing provided in anticipation of the expected demand is now being made available to other deserving groups to the extent that such action will not interfere with essential war production.

It may be mentioned that the War Department and the War Food Administration recently have requested that the public-housing project in Geneva be turned over to the War Department to house prisoners of war to be brought into the area to meet a serious shortage of farm labor. It is understood that 200 units of the project could be fenced off and guarded very easily, leaving 50 units available for war workers with large families or low incomes, who cannot find adequate accommodations in other housing. The National Housing Agency is at present investigating the desirability of an arrangement of this type.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. Yes, certainly to my colleague from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. I am interested in the project, particularly in Ypsilanti Township, described as in the Detroit area, where 1,900 units were built and only 70 occupied. I supported the building program for war housing.

Mr. RABAUT. Is that the Willow Run project?

Mr. DONDERO. It is in Ypsilanti Township, West Ledge.

Mr. RABAUT. Is that the Willow Run project?

Mr. DONDERO. I assume that is the project.

Mr. RABAUT. Well, if that is the Willow Run project, the Senator from Michigan used all the power he had to get the thing built, and then recognized afterwards that it probably was a little too far out for occupancy. That is particularly true about the dormitory units. This is all the information I have concerning that particular project.

Mr. DONDERO. I think it would be helpful to the committee and the House if some explanation was made of this vast number of projects. Ninety-three projects of 27,000 units are only about 25 percent occupied.

Mr. RABAUT. I recognize the interest of the Members of the House in this tremendous undertaking in the supplying of housing for workers and personnel engaged in various activities in the war effort. I will say that I anticipated just such an interest and such an inquiry. And, as a member of the committee, I asked the National Housing Agency to supply me with the proper data as to their activities to the last date obtainable. As a result of that inquiry I place in the RECORD their latest summary:

A REPORT ON WAR HOUSING OCCUPANCY

War housing continues to be geared directly to war production and the needs of specific war plants for manpower. It has been built only to meet official in-migration estimates agreed upon by the War Manpower Commission, Army and Navy procurement agencies, the War Production Board, and industry management. But because the war-production effort has blanketed the Nation and has required an unprecedented movement of labor, war housing has had to be provided in nearly 1,000 communities.

Today approximately 1,500,000 new or converted war-housing units have been completed by the joint effort of private and public enterprise. This housing, plus the 2,000,000 accommodations obtained from existing housing, has met the needs of essential incoming workers in the majority of war-industry areas. It has made possible the attainment of peak war-production goals in those areas.

In the great majority of localities the new housing is being fully utilized by eligible war workers. At least 94 percent of all family quarters completed for 3 months or more are currently occupied.

Vacancies now exist in some areas, just as some war plants are not now needed to full capacity. A majority of current vacancies in publicly financed family dwellings are in temporary projects not fully completed or completed for less than 3 months. Many are being held open for future manpower recruitment by specific war industries.

In a war program—as contrasted with peacetime—surplus housing, like surplus bullets, is frequently an asset. Much war housing must be built in advance of the need, because the availability of completed quarters is absolutely essential to attract the workers needed to reach production goals.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE RECOGNIZES NEED

In recognition of this fact, the Izac Subcommittee of the House Naval Affairs Committee stated in its report on January 5, 1944: "Because it is impossible to determine ac-

curately the number of housing units that will be required at any definite time, housing officials must be given the opportunity to proceed with a program that will maintain at all times a slight excess of housing facilities."

There are various other causes of vacancies in war-housing projects, which involve only a small percentage of a national program representing a private and public investment of about \$6,000,000,000:

1. Substantial downward revisions in some war-production schedules, caused by revised demands from the battle fronts.

2. Elimination of some production items, causing complete shut-downs and the shifting of workers to other war plants.

3. Improved production methods, improved utilization of local manpower, and increased labor efficiency.

4. Delays in or failures of labor-recruitment drives.

Hampton Roads, Va., affords a good example of the importance of available housing to continued recruitment of war labor. Serious difficulties in manpower recruitment developed early in 1943. This coincided with the completion of a large volume of war housing, with the result that there were as many as 7,000 vacancies at one time. The availability of this housing was promptly utilized as a recruitment tool, since prospective workers from outside the area could be guaranteed adequate housing. As a result, 6,000 war workers were recruited for the Navy and shipyards in Norfolk area, and now there are only about a thousand vacant dwelling units—which probably soon will be filled.

Authorities agree that this essential recruitment for the navy yard and other war establishments would have been most difficult, if not impossible, without these vacant war-housing units.

SINGLE WORKERS FAIL TO SHOW UP

Current vacancies in temporary dormitory projects in the Bridgeport, Conn., area illustrate the impact of downward revision or delays in expected labor recruitment. Construction of these projects, involving 1,908 accommodations for single workers, was authorized by the N. H. A. early in 1943 on the basis of official estimates that at least 5,000 single-women workers would have to be brought into the area for urgently needed expansion in naval-aircraft production and that other war industries would also require dormitory accommodations. The actual in-migration of single workers, however, has been much less than the need officially forecast, and about 2,500 of the single workers who have come into the area have been housed in private rooms. As a result, 796 of the accommodations have been placed in stand-by status, with their ultimate disposition dependent upon developments in the Bridgeport manpower situation and the need for aircraft production.

A good example of vacancy problems resulting from sharp downward revisions in production schedules is provided by the Kingsford Heights project in Kingsbury, Ind. A total of 2,974 demountable houses were built to house part of the labor migration required for the ordnance plant there. Peak employment was officially estimated at over 26,000. However, after rescheduling of munitions production, employment was cut to less than 9,500 workers, most of whom commuted from other towns. As a result, most of the Kingsford Heights project was made unnecessary.

Some 2,200 of the demountable houses have been or are being moved to other areas where there are urgent needs for additional war housing.

HOUSING BASED ON MANPOWER ESTIMATES MONTHS AHEAD

Downward revision in production at ordnance plants has caused vacancy problems in

a number of other localities. These plants and the housing which serves them provided for a margin of safety considered essential by military authorities in the early days of the war. The fact that they do not now have to be used at capacity is a reflection of the favorable course of the war, for which the Nation can well be grateful.

Considering that at least 6 months are required to build most types of housing and that programs have had to be based on production and employment forecasts months ahead, housing estimates have been close to the actual demand in the great majority of areas. Vacancies would have been far greater had not the N. H. A. steadily resisted insistent pressures—both local and national—for larger programs than it has ever approved in any areas; and if it had not sought and obtained community cooperation in the use of existing housing through local war housing centers and share-your-home campaigns.

At the same time, the N. H. A. has consistently recognized the inevitability of shifts in production and manpower requirements because of unpredictable war developments. For that reason it has programed permanent war housing—predominantly privately financed—only where there is reasonable likelihood of a continuing post-war demand. Because of this policy, there is virtually no vacancy problem in the large volume of units financed by the \$4,000,000,000 private investment in war housing.

Where it was clear that the need would be limited to the war period or subject to possible sharp fluctuations in demand even during the war, the N. H. A. has installed temporary housing financed by public funds. This temporary housing is carrying the brunt of fluctuating manpower needs and current vacancies—as it was intended to. From the outset it has been viewed by Congress and by the N. H. A. as an expendable war commodity. In no sense is it comparable to commercial housing, since it has been provided only where construction of commercial housing was impossible because of prohibitive war risks.

TEMPORARY HOUSING (\$2,700 PER UNIT) TO BE REMOVED AFTER WAR

While providing comfortable, sanitary quarters for the duration, temporary housing has deliberately been built below acceptable standards for permanent housing in order to make maximum economies in use of materials, manpower, and money. The average temporary family dwelling uses 80 percent less critical material than a pre-war permanent dwelling and costs about \$2,700, including sites and utilities. In accordance with legislation enacted by Congress on the recommendation of the N. H. A., all temporary housing will be removed after war needs have passed.

Even though carrying the full weight of shifts in war production schedules, 85 percent of the family units in temporary projects completed for 3 months or more are occupied, and in many areas temporary projects are being utilized to capacity. Temporary dormitories—subject to the additional factor that an increasing proportion of labor recruitment now consists of older men with families, who require family accommodations—now are about 70 percent occupied.

In many areas war housing must be held vacant to meet future needs. But in any area where it is clear that it will not be needed for incoming war workers because of a permanent change in manpower requirements, N. H. A. regional offices have full authority to open projects to resident war workers, to military personnel and their families, to the families of men entering the armed services, or to returning veterans—or to lift all restrictions, depending on local needs and the local housing situation. In this way, war housing can relieve congestion in crowded war areas.

HOUSING NEEDS STILL CRITICAL IN SOME AREAS

If both permanent private war housing and temporary public war housing are available in an area, the N. H. A.'s policy is to fill the private housing before filling the temporary housing. If there appears a future need for any vacant temporary housing, it is placed in a stand-by category as long as necessary. If there obviously is no longer any residential use for it during the war period, it will be disposed of for other war uses or will be dismantled and the materials salvaged—in accordance with procedures already established by the N. H. A.

These problems are now current in only a handful of the hundreds of areas where war housing has been built. In most areas, while completions of housing have generally caught up with the need, a continued tight supply requires that projects still be reserved exclusively for occupancy by eligible in-migrant workers.

There are other important areas where production and manpower requirements are still expanding. To meet these needs, about 300,000 additional war-housing units—involving both private and public financing—are under construction or scheduled. While war production in the aggregate is at peak levels, there will be continuing adjustments within that aggregate—both upward and downward. Some of these upward adjustments will inevitably create additional war-housing needs.

This is the case particularly on the west coast, where most of the current war-housing construction is now concentrated. However, it is also true in other areas. For instance, the War Manpower Commission has just launched a drive to recruit 300,000 workers in the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and North Carolina for war employment elsewhere in that same region. Furthermore, workers brought into war-industry areas as replacements for selective-service withdrawals will frequently create new housing needs, since many families of men entering the armed services will continue to occupy their present homes rather than releasing them to the market.

The major war housing job obviously is turning from construction to the task of efficiently utilizing the housing supply. In that sense the job won't be done until the war is won.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH].

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

During the general debate I took occasion to refer to the criticism that has been leveled at the war housing work of the National Housing Agency by the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations. I quote again a part of that criticism:

Federal defense housing in Massachusetts is a monument to bureaucratic inefficiency and incompetency. Millions of dollars of the taxpayers' money have been squandered on projects unneeded in the communities in which they are located, unwanted by local municipal officials, and spurned as unfit to live in by newly prosperous defense workers for whom they were presumably constructed.

I quote further:

The wasteful conditions that exist in F. P. H. A. projects in Massachusetts are typical of F. P. H. A. region No. 1 operations. This region embraces the six New England States. The Portland and Bath, Maine, projects cry out for investigation. One has but to read the annual report for 1943 of the Bridgeport (Conn.) Housing Authority to know that F. P. H. A. has learned nothing from its previous housing mistakes.

The best test of whether these projects, particularly in Massachusetts, were needed rests on the extent to which they are occupied. Millions of dollars have been spent, and every promotion device known to the experts has been used, yet three-quarters of the defense housing projects in Massachusetts stand as empty as the ghost towns of an earlier western era.

The Federation's criticism includes what may be called a bill of particulars. I have not time to read it. Under the leave to extend my remarks, I include it in the RECORD at this point.

ADMINISTRATIVE DEFECTS

The New England Regional Office of the Federal Public Housing Authority is subject to the following defects:

1. Absence of effective coordination between division heads in the region office.
2. Failure to handle correspondence, change orders, and requisitions for payment promptly. Because of this some contractors have had large sums of money due on contracts held back by the Government for as long as 9 months.
3. Failure to accurately review and correct specifications and drawings prior to award of contracts. The Boston office frequently asked the project engineers for suggestions for improvements, which were frequently offered, but the Boston office never adopted them. Mr. Wiley and his immediate subordinates never profited by previous mistakes. Much of this trouble, perhaps, originates in Washington, but this is the reason why so many extras go into the costs.
4. Failure to obtain accurate data by bor-

ings and test pits to determine ground water and subsoil conditions on sites for projects under consideration before final selection of sites is made. This failure has resulted in the expenditure of many thousands of dollars to overcome natural obstacles that could have been avoided by selecting better available sites.

5. Failure to carefully review and correct site grading drawings and drainage systems prior to award of contracts to prevent surface water from reaching basements and crawl spaces. This has caused the expenditure of large sums of money to correct errors which could have been avoided by careful review of drawings.

6. Failure to promptly negotiate and close contracts with local utility companies for water, gas, and electricity. This has caused much delay and extra expense. The lawyers in the legal division are responsible for this defect. It is their duty to negotiate the contracts. Wiley should make them do the work promptly.

7. Failure to aggressively expedite priority requests through the regional office, the central office, and the War Production Board. Many delays have resulted.

8. Failure to expedite requisitions for plumbing, heating, and electric fixtures from the Massachusetts purchase section of the F. P. H. A. central office.

9. Failure to require contractors to comply with the elevations and dimensions shown on contract drawings and correct contract noncompliances and defective workmanship prior to final acceptance by the Government.

It is probable that the omissions and errors enumerated above will have cost the Federal Government several millions of dollars of avoidable expenditure in New England alone by the time the war housing program has been completed.

Investigation will reveal that large sums have been wasted by reason of one or more of the foregoing deficiencies in connection with the development of the attached list of projects.

Project No.	Location	Remarks
Me-17023	Bath, Maine	Poor site selection—excessively wet subsoil. Large extra expense to correct.
Me-17024	do	Do.
Me-17031	South Portland, Maine	Cost-plus contract—uneconomical prosecution of the work by the contractor. Large overrun in total cost—poor supervision.
Vt-43014	Springfield, Vt.	Poor site engineering. Large extra expense to correct errors and divert water.
Conn-3-4	Charter Oak Terrace, Hartford	Poor site selection and engineering. Total extra cost for overcoming avoidable errors will be about \$250,000.
Conn-6125	Rocky Hill, Conn.	Poor site selection.
Conn-6029	Wethersfield, Conn.	Excessive ledge rock in subsoil.
Conn-6092	Bristol, Conn.	Poor site selection. Excessive ground water and out-cropping boulders.
Conn-6141-T	Groton, Conn.	Do.
Conn-6017	New London, Conn.	Poor site selection. Excessive ledge rock and out-cropping boulders.
Conn-6028	Glastonbury, Conn.	Poor site selection. Excessive springs and ground water.
Mass-19061	Pittsfield, Mass.	Poor site selection. Excessive rock in subsoil and poor location for transportation.
Mass-19052	North Weymouth, Mass.	Poor site selection. Excessive springs, ground water—poor site engineering.
Mass-19053	Hingham, Mass.	Failure to avoid ledge rock in locating houses. Also poor drainage engineering.
Mass-19025	Springfield, Mass.	Poor site selection. Bad subsoil conditions.
RI-37013	Newport, R. I.	Poor site selection. Wet subsoil. Poor site engineering and noncompliance by contractor with contract requirements.
RI-37022	Wickford, R. I.	Defective engineering in choice of sewage-disposal facilities. Spent much extra money to correct.
Conn-6982	Bantam, Conn.	Do.
RI-3-1	Woonsocket, R. I.	Poor site selection and wet subsoil conditions. Poor drainage engineering.
Conn-6031	New Britain, Conn.	Poor site selection. Excessive amount of ledge rock in subsoil.
Conn-6032	do	Poor site and drainage engineering.

In the limited time available I can add little to the picture which the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] has painted.

I hold in my hand a compilation prepared from figures furnished by the Na-

tional Housing Agency, in which are listed projects in important locations in this country, where there is less than 50 percent occupancy. Under leave to extend my remarks, I include the compilation at this point in the RECORD:

Location and name of project	Completed for occupancy	Occupied units
Bridgeport, Conn.:		
Burr Courts.....	360	93
Berkshire Courts.....	196	58
Stratford, Conn.:		
Chauncey Homes.....	744	80
Avon Terrace.....	600	106
Hartford, Conn.:		
Brewer Street Homes.....	209	87
Norman Homes.....	241	40
West Hartford, Conn., South Quaker Terrace.....	159	23
Meriden, Conn.:		
Gale Terrace.....	150	0
Do.....	152	47
Southington, Conn.:		
Broad Acres.....	100	12
Do.....	160	24
Wallingford, Conn., Hillcrest.....	68	30
New Britain, Conn., Rockland.....	150	90
Willimantic, Conn., John Cates Terrace.....	184	32
Windsor Locks, Conn., Bradley Dormitories.....	114	43
Houlton, Maine, Lane Dormitories.....	100	21
Pittsfield, Mass., Victory Hill.....	100	32
Southridge, Mass., Harrington Hall.....	98	41
Holyoke, Mass., Liberty Park.....	44	6
Newport, R. I., Perry Mill.....	208	57
Seabrook Farms, N. J., Upper Deerfield Township.....	748	66
Niagara Falls, N. Y., Pineacres.....	1,200	46
Massena, N. Y., Massena Homes.....	200	0
Rome, N. Y., Wright Park.....	400	123
Cottsville, Pa., Garver Court.....	100	13
Erie, Pa., Iroquois Court.....	186	51
Gencva, Pa., Daniel Tozy Court.....	160	41
Philadelphia, Pa.:		
Chelton Terrace, Camden, N. J.....	200	43
Tacony Homes.....	250	88
Tinicum Manor, Tinicum Township.....	286	81
Fulmer Heights II, Upper Moreland Township.....	200	55
Pottstown, Pa., Hilldale Homes.....	300	46
Newport News, Va., Ann Wythe Halls, Elizabeth City County.....	368	48
Radford-Pulaski, Va., Newbern-McGill Village.....	150	69
Savannah, Ga., Augustine Park.....	425	192
Thomasville, Ga., Three Toms Inn.....	150	54
Aherdeen, Miss.:		
Stone Homes.....	290	38
Davis Apartments.....	160	12
Pascagoula, Miss., Eastlawn.....	396	178
Elizabeth City, N. C.:		
Enfield Homes.....	100	15
Do.....	550	257
Charleston, S. C.:		
Liberty Homes.....	500	212
Ashley Homes.....	1,000	397
Detroit, Mich., West Lodge, Ypsilanti Township.....	1,960	70
Saginaw, Mich., Caledonia Courts.....	250	95
Piqua, Ohio, Victory Heights.....	180	81
Sidney, Ohio, Buckeye Terrace.....	100	28
Troy, Ohio, Highland Park Homes.....	350	120
Warren, Ohio, Ridge Homes.....	190	45
Rosiclare, Ill., Spardale.....	150	73
Savanna, Ill., Blackhawk Village.....	250	5
Burns City, Ind., Crane Homes.....	350	61
Rapid City, S. Dak., Air Base Terrace.....	72	21
Sturgis, S. Dak., Comanche Courts.....	35	12
Eudora, Kans., Sunflower Village.....	852	367
Sidney, Nebr.:		
Sioux Villa.....	175	1
Ordville.....	486	55
Ogden, Utah, Anchorage.....	200	97
Bauxite, Ark.:		
Pine Haven-Woodlands.....	312	47
Pine Haven.....	150	45
Hot Springs, Ark.:		
Shorewood Hills.....	258	67
Do.....	50	0
Alexandria, La., Crest Haven.....	300	73
Hurley-Santa Rita, N. Mex., John M. Sully Villa.....	200	81
Orange, Tex., Washington Homes.....	600	101
Big Spring, Tex., Ellis Homes.....	172	35
Kingsville, Tex., Retama Park.....	200	61
Anaconda, Mont., Victory Homes.....	200	77
Astoria, Oreg.:		
Riverwood Park.....	240	90
City Hall Dormitories.....	67	1
Warrenton, Wash., Evergreen Ridge.....	46	5
Anacortes, Wash., Bayview Homes addition.....	80	31
Ephrata, Wash.:		
Silver Sage Dormitories.....	100	10
Elstan, Moses Lake.....	274	14
Do.....	130	28
Seattle, Wash. (Kirkland):		
Stewart Heights.....	592	163
Do.....	200	23
Do.....	500	187
Renton, Wash., Renton Highlands.....	700	838
Seattle, Wash., Union Street Reception.....	207	64

Location and name of project	Completed for occupancy	Occupied units
Tacoma, Wash., American Lake Gardens.....	150	19
Flagstaff, Ariz., Clark Homes.....	200	85
Florence, Ariz.....	70	5
Miami, Ariz.:		
Miners Dormitories.....	280	100
Miami Homes.....	280	105
Greenlee County, Ariz.....	230	71
Inyo County, Calif., Pine Creek Village.....	130	57
San Francisco, Calif.:		
Candlestick Cove War Dwellings.....	944	467
Double Rock War Dwellings.....	552	174
Watsonville, Calif., Pajaro Dormitories.....	50	24
Tonapah, Nev.....	214	103
Las Vegas, Nev., Carver Park.....	324	54
Total.....	27,008	6,987

The agency fails to give any report in respect to 356 projects.

The compilation includes projects in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Utah, Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Texas, Montana, Oregon, Washington, Arizona, California, and Nevada. The average occupancy for the projects listed is 24 percent.

The committee has experienced the greatest difficulty, Mr. Chairman, not only in this but in a previous instance, in obtaining adequate information from the National Housing Agency. In this instance the testimony indicated that it was impossible for the Agency to predict with any accuracy the projects or location of projects that might be necessary; that the pending appropriation was desired to meet emergency situations that might arise subsequently.

I do not think the request has been justified. I agree with the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] that the necessity for further expenditure for war housing at this time has not been demonstrated.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield back my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MURPHY].

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Chairman, I am not opposed to war housing. I will vote for it. However, I feel, in justice to the war effort and to the community I represent, I should say these few words on this occasion. Time after time I have made trips downtown to the various authorities, calling to their attention that in my district and in the surrounding area there are 8,362 empty homes; in my district alone there are 20,000 employables, thousands of skilled workers; there are railroads in abundance, a thorough labor-training program, and there are industrial sites, paved roads, electric power, gas, water, sewers, fire protection, and so forth, and yet we cannot get the War Production Board and the other authorities to give us much-needed in-

dustries. I could show to the Members of the House beautiful homes, home after home, all unoccupied. It seems to me that as long as that situation exists, there is something rotten in Denmark. Those in charge of plant facilities location owe it to the war effort to examine further the Scranton situation.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, 10 minutes were reserved for the committee. I ask to be notified at the end of 5 minutes as the last 5 minutes will be consumed by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM] chairman of the subcommittee which considered this estimate in the independent offices appropriations bill, 1944.

Mr. Chairman, the war in which our country is engaged is not only the greatest war in history, but a war which departs drastically from all hitherto accepted standards of warfare. It is essentially a war of production, and we are winning the war only because we have produced more and better war materials than our adversaries. When it is finally won, it will be due to the fact that our factories have turned out more guns, tanks, ships, and munitions of war than all the rest of the world combined. In order to do that it has been necessary for us completely to convert and reorganize the entire industrial system of America. We have discontinued the production of all civilian goods, have remodeled and expanded existing factories, established new factories, and united in all-out production on a scale never attempted before.

In order to service these factories it has been necessary to draw manpower from all over the Nation. The result has been huge and unprecedented shifts in population overnight. In many instances where 2 years ago there were waving fields of grain, there are today factories, plants, and populous cities which have sprung up in mushroom growth far removed from peacetime communities and community facilities. It is axiomatic that workmen for these factories require housing accommodations. And the housing must be available before the plant opens. Just how much housing would be needed was in most cases highly problematical. Requirements varied from day to day with changing conditions at the front. For example, in my congressional district we began the feverish manufacture of light tanks. When the tanks went into action in Africa they failed to measure up to requirements, and, as suddenly as production had started, production stopped and was never resumed. Astronomical quantities of barbed wire were ordered in the early days of the war which later experience proved unnecessary and again factories closed down without notice.

All these unexpected changes involved major changes in housing requirements. Sometimes there was too much; sometimes too little. Often it was not ready on time and in other instances it was never needed at all. War is not an exact

science insofar as production is concerned and at best it involves wastage and error and loss and miscalculation on a huge scale. But always we have proceeded—and properly—on the theory that if mistakes are to be made, they shall be mistakes in having too much and having it too soon rather than not enough and too late. The destiny of nations is at stake in this titanic conflict and we cannot risk a single house or a single workman or the product of a single day's labor in order to attain meticulous accuracy between present supply and ultimate need.

Our allies have been confronted by the same problems and have solved them in much the same way. The same proposition is before the English Parliament today, and I wish to read an excerpt from the debate in the English Parliament as reported in Hansard, the official record of the proceedings and debates of the House of Commons. I read from page 553 of the proceedings of the 25th of January 1944, in the British House of Commons:

SCOTLAND HOUSING, GLASGOW

Mr. McGoven asked the Secretary of State for Scotland if, in view of the existing serious shortage of houses in Glasgow area, he will inform the house of his plans for the immediate construction of temporary accommodation to meet the requirements of the overcrowded one- and two-apartment houses where from 4 to 10 and 8 to 16 persons, respectively, are at present living.

To this question Mr. Johnston, the Secretary of State for Scotland, replied:

Mr. JOHNSTON. Immediate construction of sufficient temporary accommodation to meet the requirements of the housing situation in Glasgow is not at present possible owing to labor shortage. But nearly 1,000 houses were completed in Glasgow last year and 763 are now under construction, while 600 emergency houses are being built in areas adjacent to Glasgow. The erection of further houses, both of the emergency type and of permanent construction, will be undertaken at the earliest date upon which labor resources can be made available.

It is evident from this statement that in England, where they have been at war for more than 4 years, they are still in acute need of all kinds of housing. The United States is in the critical stage of the war. We have just reached the peak of production, and it must be continued through 1944. Large groups of workmen must still be taken care of. Population continues to shift here as it continues to shift in England, and as it is shifting in Russia, and we must be in a position to take care of it. There is no alternative. That is what we are providing for in this amendment. There is no desire to build a single house that is not needed. We give private industry every opportunity and encouragement to build these houses before the Government builds them.

But they must be built. Somebody must build them. And when private enterprise cannot build them the Government must.

Appropriations for the housing of workmen engaged in the production of war material are as much a part of the war program as appropriations for the war material itself. There can be no

distinction. I trust the House will adopt the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM].

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, lest I overlook it in the brief time allotted me I would like to call attention to the fact that the vacant houses shown in the pictures presented to the committee by the gentleman from Pennsylvania were old houses up in the Scranton area in no way connected with any war industry and not available to serve any war industry. I understand that my colleague's complaint is that they ought to put some more industries there so as to make use of those houses. I can understand, of course, how an interest in his district and in his community would suggest such a thought. We have authorized for this housing program \$1,500,000,000 in the authorization bill. There has been appropriated up to the present time \$1,350,000,000, leaving \$150,000,000 balance of the authorization. In the bill which we acted on in December of last year there was a Budget estimate for \$200,000,000 for public housing, the remaining amount authorized under the Lanham bill. The committee and the Congress cut that to \$50,000,000, showing a very great desire on the part of not only the Committee on Appropriations, but the Congress, to hold down this public-housing program to the very minimum. In the present instance, the Budget estimate is for \$25,000,000 and the committee cut that to \$7,500,000 for the same reason. Let us see what will happen if we adopt this amendment. This Housing Authority has \$12,000,000 unprogramed and unallocated. Their allocations for February were at the rate of about \$5,000,000 a month for their requirements to meet the demands of the defense industries. The \$7,500,000, if we give what is in the bill, would carry them through the rest of this fiscal year up to June 30, on the same basis that they were running their program in February. If we adopt this amendment and give them no funds whatsoever for any additional housing, then they will run 2 months and a half at the rate they ran in February, and they are entirely out of funds for public housing.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield at this point?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Not just now; I would prefer to continue for just a few moments.

Mr. TABER. I thank the gentleman. Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. What is the situation? Do we want to do a thing like that? Is it an answer to point to isolated instances where these houses are vacant? In the report of the hearings, at page 633, there is a statement which Mr. Blandford inserted, "that we have programed, I think it is generally agreed, conservatively and taking the family dwelling units, which are the most significant and useful part of our program, public and private, and considering those that have been available 3 months to allow for recruitment, we still have about 94 percent occupancy."

There is a 94-percent occupancy. It is true that there are instances where these houses have been built and by the

time the houses are built the war industry has left there. That has happened. It will happen again. It is happening today in the British Empire, because this is a changing program. The War Department or the Navy Department will set up a project and will notify the housing people they wish to import some laborers into that territory, and they cannot get them there unless there are houses. By the time the houses are built something happens in the war program which puts the emphasis somewhere else, and they move away and the houses are standing there vacant. That is not anybody's fault. That is because the war shifts from place to place and shifts the scene of activity. But, I say to you, we are adopting a very dangerous policy if we say we are going to shut down entirely and under no condition, after a month or two, are we going to make any provision whatsoever for any kind of housing program. That is exactly what we would be doing. Nineteen hundred and forty-four is the peak year of our production, or it is supposed to be. It is the critical year of the war. You and I cannot tell and there is no way of looking into the future and saying in June, July, or August what is going to happen. The Army could go into some communities right now where we are in a critical condition in some areas for housing. There are vacant houses in some places and no housing in another. The distinguished gentleman from Connecticut told us on the floor of the House that in Connecticut there is a critical need for additional housing for people who need to be taken care of in the war effort.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has expired.

All time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. CANNON of Missouri) there were—ayes 55, noes 54.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask for tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chair appointed Mr. CANNON of Missouri and Mr. TABER to act as tellers.

The committee again divided; and the tellers reported there were—ayes 78, noes 81.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Widener gift tax, National Gallery of Art: For the payment, by the National Gallery of Art to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, of taxes which have been levied by that Commonwealth as a result of the gift effected September 9, 1942, to the National Gallery of Art of a collection of works of art, which gift was made by the late Joseph E. Widener, of Philadelphia, Pa., as authorized by the will of his father, the late Peter A. B. Widener, and accepted by the Board of Trustees of the National Gallery of Art in reliance upon the authorization contained in Public Law 707, approved September 3, 1942, \$307,630.50, to remain available until expended.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Chairman, a point of order. I make a point of order against the appropriation contained in the item entitled "Smithsonian Institution" on the ground that such appropriation is not authorized by law.

It is no less than amazing to discover that the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, through its tax laws, would impose a tax of \$307,000 upon a gift to the National Gallery of Art, which might be of benefit culturally not only to the people of Pennsylvania, but to the people of the entire country as well as the world.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I would like to be heard in opposition to the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will be pleased to hear the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. There can be no question about the authorization of this appropriation. It was specifically authorized by Public Law No. 707, Seventy-seventh Congress, passed by the votes of every Member of the House present on the floor at that time.

The authorization pledges the faith of the United States to the payment of the obligation provided for in the pending bill. The act authorizing the appropriation is found at page 720 of the appropriation estimates for the Seventy-seventh Congress, second session.

Mr. COLE of New York. Would the gentleman read the wording of the law which expressly authorizes the payment of this tax? I grant that the law authorizes acceptance of the gift, but I am anxious to have the wording of the law which authorizes the payment of the tax.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The act is as follows:

[Public Law 707—77th Cong., ch. 556, 2d sess.]

Senate Joint Resolution 160

Joint resolution providing for the acceptance of title to the Widener art collection of Philadelphia, and for other purposes

Resolved, etc., That the faith of the United States is pledged that, upon acceptance for the Smithsonian Institution by the Trustees of the National Gallery of Art, in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51; U. S. C., title 20, secs. 71-75), of a collection of works of art as a gift effected by Joseph E. Widener, of Philadelphia, Pa., pursuant to the terms of the will of the late P. A. B. Widener, of Philadelphia, Pa., the United States will provide the National Gallery of Art with such funds as may be necessary for the payment of any taxes which may be levied as a result of the gift.

There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such amount as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this joint resolution.

Approved, September 3, 1942.

I read the paragraph of authorization which the gentleman requests:

There is hereby authorized to be appropriated out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, such amount as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this joint resolution.

The item in the pending bill is not only in compliance with that authorization, but specifically refers in terms to the authorization contained in Public Law No. 707, approved September 3, 1942. By way of emphasis, it is to be noted that the act provides that:

The United States will provide the National Gallery of Art with such funds as may be necessary for the payment of any tax which may be levied as a result of the gift.

There could be no more specific authorization.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. BONNER). The Chair is ready to rule.

Public Law No. 707 of the Seventy-seventh Congress specifically authorizes this appropriation.

The Chair overrules the point of order.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise at this time to address myself to the next paragraph in the bill, which is with reference to the Veterans' Administration. For many years I have been greatly interested in veterans' hospital facilities.

It was immediately after the last war that I became interested in the condition and status of veterans' hospitals throughout the United States. In the early twenties I visited a great many of those hospitals and saw the conditions of them, and made some reports of an official nature at that time.

During the years following 1920 the Veterans' Administration used temporary buildings of frame construction, which were of the cantonment type and brought down for use from the last war. The thing that concerns me with reference to the veterans' program is that a similar set-up is now being planned by the Veterans' Administration at the present time. For instance, I understand that the Army has some 250,000 beds. Those beds are located in buildings largely of wooden construction and largely of the cantonment type. It is the purpose of the Veterans' Administration, as I understand the testimony of General Hines, to take over from the Army out of its surplus hospital facilities about 100,000 beds. That, supplemented with its own construction program of over 100,000 beds to be built, and another 100,000 beds in fireproof, permanent buildings, which the Veterans' Administration presently has and uses, will complete the entire program of 300,000 hospital beds for the veterans of this and other wars.

That program, of course, is a large one, but the thing that concerns me with reference to the program is the use to be made of these cantonment-type buildings in the hospital program of the future. I will admit, Mr. Chairman, that for the present it may seem to be advisable to use 100,000 beds, many of which are located in cantonment-type frame buildings, because of the use of critical materials in any construction program during this war; but if the veterans' program is to be carried on over an indefinite period of time in frame buildings left over from this war, I think the program is wrong and ought to be immediately changed.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS. In just a minute. Already out of this war the Army and the Navy have discharged, and the Veterans' Administration hospitalized, over 40,000 veterans. In the month of November over 4,000 veterans of this war were in Veterans' Bureau hospitals. I am satisfied that by the month of March of this year the number has gone up at least 2,000 additional. The hospital needs of the Veterans' Administration are already beginning to be felt and

if we are going to give these men who come out of this war with broken bodies and minds that which they are entitled to, we should at once begin a permanent hospital program that will take care of every one of these men in permanent hospitals.

I visited Veterans' Bureau hospitals in about the year 1923, after the last war. I saw men with tuberculosis housed in cantonment buildings, frame construction, such as we had in the last war. I saw the buildings poorly heated. I saw those men who were able to get out of their beds, huddled around stoves in these buildings to get away from the portions of the building that were not properly heated, and to keep warm. They were firetraps and were not fit for hospitals.

Following this war, Mr. Chairman, we do not want to see this type of program repeated. I am sure this committee and this Congress wants these men kept, not in temporary cantonment buildings as after the last war, but in modern permanent, fireproof buildings which will be a credit to our Nation and a compliment to these men who have given their best in defense of this Nation. I have talked to General Hines, of the Veterans' Administration, about this program and I am sure he wants to provide the best possible obtainable in hospital buildings and facilities; and by all working in unison we can keep ahead of the hospital needs in buildings of which we will be proud.

(Mr. BROOKS asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks.)

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentlewoman from Massachusetts is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I should like to say to the gentleman from Louisiana that I agree with him thoroughly in his statement regarding the building of permanent hospitals for our disabled service men and women. I was asked by the President in 1922 to cover the country inspecting hospitals where veterans were hospitalized with a view to securing permanent construction. Many of the buildings of that time were nothing but fire traps.

Last year I introduced a bill for the earmarking of \$500,000,000 for the erection of veterans' hospitals in order to insure that we would receive that amount for hospital construction. It is possible the amount should be larger. I have felt that the Veterans' Administration was absolutely asleep because, until recently, it had no real plan for permanent construction to meet the need of disabled veterans of World War No. 2. It should have had those buildings up by now with an adequate nursing staff, doctors' staff, physiotherapists, and everything else that goes with a permanent hospital. You cannot take care of sick people without physicians, surgeons, and an adequate number of nurses. There is now a shortage of over 735 nurses in the Veterans' Administration hospitals alone, with a large shortage of doctors. I am very sure that the House will pass legislative authorization for the building of

permanent buildings for this program in the near future and, also, a bill to create a permanent Medical and Nurse Corps.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. BROOKS. As I understand the gentlewoman's statement, it is in line with what I have said, that while it may be all right to house these men temporarily in buildings such as are used presently by our troops or even by our field hospitals, we do not want men to be housed permanently in anything but the finest fireproof buildings.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. That what I wanted to say. Today there is overcrowding in the hospitals for the nervously sick which could easily make a very bad and even dangerous condition. I am reliably told that in California there is a great shortage of beds for men coming in very badly injured. We must do everything possible to secure temporary buildings until the construction of fireproof buildings goes through. I think that by legislation we should declare that the Veterans' Administration is a war agency second only to the Army and the Navy in the conduct of the war. It can be done by Presidential edict, but it ought to be established that way for all time by legislation.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. Is not the War Department and perhaps the Navy Department too, in the possession of permanent buildings which may be made available for hospital use after the war when they are no longer needed?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. That might be done as a temporary and emergency measure and it is imperative that we secure quarters at once to house disabled service men and women.

Mr. COOLEY. I agree with the gentlewoman that the hospitals are inadequately manned. I wonder if they could not consider drafting into the Army men in the IV-F classification, possibly physically unfit for combat duty but certainly able to take care of the wounded in these veterans' hospitals as corpsmen. That would relieve the distressing situation.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I think that already men from the Regular Army not physically fit for combat duty have been assigned as hospital corpsmen.

Mr. COOLEY. But they are going into the Army hospitals, and the Navy hospitals use regular corpsmen of the Navy, but the veterans' hospitals are still manned by special staffs.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. The Veterans' Administration has secured from the War Department numbers of soldiers to act as corpsmen in its hospitals. If they could take men in the IV-F classification it would relieve the others for more active service.

Mr. COOLEY. Take the case of the Mount Alto Hospital right here in Washington; I do not think they have any Army men, whether they are IV-F's or otherwise doing any corps work at this hospital.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. To speak of my own district alone, at Bedford, where there is a hospital for the nervously sick they have army men as corpsmen. They are being used more and more. There is a new hospital in West Roxbury, Mass., where they are using soldiers as corpsmen. But, of course, if IV-F men could be used it would relieve these men for more active duty.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am in heartiest agreement with the gentleman from Louisiana and with the gentlewoman from Massachusetts who can always be relied upon to support humanitarian and philanthropic legislation, particularly true when it relates to the veterans and their interests.

And in this connection may I take advantage of the opportunity to add just a word as to the efficiency with which we are handling this problem. We have today not only the best-fed, best-equipped, best-clothed, best-housed, best-armed army in the world, but we have the best hospitalized army in the world. Never before in any war has any nation provided so adequately and so effectively for the medical care and hospitalization of its veterans.

In response to the suggestions made here, may I say there is no intention to provide temporary accommodations generally. There are a few of the better cantonments which may be used after some alteration, mainly for domiciliary cases. The permanent construction is estimated to cost nearly \$3,000 a bed. We provide the most modern, best-equipped hospitalization that can be provided for the benefit of veterans who are in need of either medical or surgical care.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. Does the gentleman know whether or not existing law permits the Veterans' Administration to utilize Army personnel as corpsmen in any of their facilities? The gentlewoman from Massachusetts indicated that Army personnel was being used in some of the veterans' hospitals in her district. I had understood that the law did not permit that and that that was not being done.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. It was done, I understand, by Presidential edict, just as the Army has loaned to the Veterans' Administration 100 doctors in order to take care of these men until the Veterans' Administration can build up their own staff of doctors.

The Navy Department has lent to the Veterans' Administration 50 doctors, but the Veterans' Administration needs more doctors.

Mr. COOLEY. That is an extension of the lend-lease program in this country?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Yes; in this country.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I do not recall any legislative authority for the permanent use of Army personnel for that purpose.

Mr. COOLEY. Does the gentleman not think it would be well to make such provision when we realize that thousands upon thousands of men are being deferred from the services by reason of some slight physical defect? Those men could go into these veterans' hospitals and care for and comfort the wounded men who are returning every day from the front.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. If there is any need for their services there should be some provision for their utilization.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words.

(Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I have been very much interested in this colloquy between the gentleman from Louisiana, the gentlewoman from Massachusetts, and the gentleman from Missouri. I am wholeheartedly in agreement with the thought that the veterans must have permanent hospital facilities; at the same time I think you will agree that for the immediate and relatively short-term future it is conceivable that we may have an abnormally heavy peak load. For the time being it may be perfectly true that some of these men can be temporarily hospitalized in some of the facilities which are now being abandoned by the Army, facilities which are not of the same flimsy cantonment construction type of the last war.

At Fort Brady, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., we have a 350-bed hospital up there that cost a million dollars with equipment—\$843,632, to be exact. It has a modern steam-heating plant in it that cost \$115,000. The entire building is of very warm construction, having double windows throughout, perfectly modern construction, and absolutely as fireproofed as wood can be made. It has a sprinkler system costing about \$12,000 and an automatic fire-alarm system costing around \$12,000. The hospital is built in wings, isolated wings, with fire-protection doors in between to minimize the fire hazard.

The entire augmented troop structures up there at Fort Brady have been declared surplus property and are now being torn down, and we are only realizing a scrap value of 8 cents on the dollar of the original construction cost. However, I have succeeded in getting a temporary stay of execution on that hospital for 60 days in the hope that perhaps the Veterans' Administration or somebody else will take it over. I think it is nothing short of criminal to embark right now on a mad-haste program of tearing down these facilities which can be used in the immediate future when we may have a peak load.

Mr. BROOKS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. BROOKS. I fully agree with what the gentleman says about the fact that there is not an immediate emergency; however, some of the veterans' associations have testified, for instance the D. A. V., that the peak load of disability cases will not come for 25 years, but at that time if the experiences of the First World War are borne out there will be 1,250,000 disability cases.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. I agree with the gentleman on the idea of permanent construction. The point I am trying to make is that I think our wartime or short-term post-war peak load in this country may not come for another 6 months or a year when these casualties come back from the frontal assault on Germany and as the inevitably increasing casualties come back from the Pacific. My point is that I think it is entirely possible that within a year we may have immediate use for all the facilities now available in this country, such as at Fort Brady, and at the present time I repeat it is nothing short of criminal to embark on a mad-haste program now of tearing down and throwing those facilities away.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. May I say to the gentleman also that I trust the hotels which are being used up at Atlantic City now for the training and rehabilitation of the men in the service will be kept for that purpose. The Air Corps has been doing a very fine job in rehabilitation and retraining for about a year and the Army has been doing it for some months now. There is also a hotel in Florida that I understand they are considering turning back for hotel use that now houses disabled veterans and others who are there for training purposes. I hope they will keep that hotel because the least we can do is to turn these men back to civilian life as well as possible.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. I am very glad to have that observation from my distinguished colleague from Massachusetts, who I know has always been extremely interested in the problems of the veterans and has always kept herself very well educated right up to the moment on those problems. I am especially grateful for the fact that she has brought up the question of the rehabilitation of airmen. I was about to speak on that problem. I, too, have been working on this subject for the past several months. I agree with her that the Air Forces have been doing a splendid job at Atlantic City in rehabilitating not only the wounded airmen who have been brought there but also those psychiatric cases which I understand are classified in the vernacular as "flak happy." My intense interest in this problem is in no small measure motivated by the fact that at Alpena, Mich., which is within 30 miles of my home, the Government has spent something over \$5,000,000 in constructing an Army air

base, which has never been activated, nor have any number of planes ever been stationed on this base since it has been completed. It would make an ideal spot for the rehabilitation, or shall we say the reactivation or retraining, of our airmen. As I understand it, some of these airmen need hospitalization for recovery from relatively minor wounds, but more particularly because of the shock to the nervous system. I understand that in some instances it is practically necessary to start the pilots, and even some of the crewmen, right back almost to the beginning of their career; or, in other words, they have to start regaining their confidence in the handling of smaller and slower planes and gradually progress, step by step, up to the faster and heavier combat types. I am told that complete rest and relaxation is of paramount importance in effecting this rehabilitation. Where then can a more pleasant atmosphere or more pleasant surroundings be found than in Alpena, which is located in the very heart of northeastern Michigan's resort and recreation area?

The Alpena air base is admirably suited for this purpose. It was constructed to house approximately 2,500 men. Its facilities are complete in every particular. Its principal hangar measures 200 by 400 feet inside, clear area. It is of wooden frame construction, of course, and as originally constructed was complete with all possible mechanical repair features, including a very large machine shop and woodworking shop, originally built to utilize the efforts of some 400 civilian mechanics. The main hangar was originally equipped with complete facilities for the overhauling and maintenance of aircraft instruments, also for the care, repacking, and repairing of parachutes. Two Link trainers were set up and ready for students and in fact the entire base was originally set up for the purpose of training students in the art of flying in northern climates. The flying field runways are laid out in the form of a triangle; each concrete runway being over a mile long and 150 feet wide, with, of course, a very wide and lengthy concrete apron in front of the hangar.

The hutment barracks, recreational halls, mess barracks, and in fact all of the living quarters were built in the shade of northern Michigan evergreen trees. Our northern air is extremely pure and as free from pollen count as any place in the world. There is no more healthier climate to be found anywhere during the four seasons of the year. Some 8,000 acres of land comprise the Alpena Army Air Base; land which is in the main largely overgrown with second growth conifers; land which provides game cover and food; and on the air base can be found the ruffed grouse, the varying hare, or snowshoe rabbit, in the small game. In season, ducks abound on the stream running along the edge of the property and in the fall this property is overrun with deer and bear. Within a quarter of a mile of the field is a nine-hole golf course, the facilities of which have always been made available free of charge to the personnel of the air base. It is a most ideal set-up for these boys who come back "flak hap-

py" and jittery and who want to get as far away from the war for the time being as they can. Many of these boys want to go back to nature, and they can find it at Alpena. Seven miles away from the air base is the city of Alpena, with a population of approximately 15,000, a thoroughly modern and progressive city in every sense of the word. The principal industries of Alpena are two large limestone quarries and a large cement mill.

As I have previously said, this Alpena Air Base, originally built with the idea of training pilots in northern flying, has never been activated since it was completed. It represents an investment of approximately \$5,000,000 of the taxpayers' money. At the present time it is being maintained in a stand-by status. The commanding officer, Lt. Col. H. L. Kumpfer, has a caretaker crew of approximately 35 officers and men under him. He is doing an excellent job of maintaining this post ready for instant use. Its 275-bed hospital is fully equipped and ready for use at any moment. When I last inspected the Alpena Air Base, on February 20, I was instantly impressed with its readiness to serve at almost a moment's notice. In fact, Colonel Kumpfer told me that if he received telegraphic orders to prepare for a contingent of 500 men—injured or hale and hearty—he could be ready to receive them and shelter them comfortably within a space of 2 hours.

I sincerely hope that the Army Air Forces may find it not necessary but rather advisable to utilize the facilities of the Alpena Air Base in the very near future.

Mr. DONDERO. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. Will the gentleman explain to the House what the construction is of the Fort Brady Hospital in his district?

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. The Fort Brady Hospital is of wooden-frame construction built on concrete floors, with double flooring, a wood floor on top of the concrete. The main hallway is of concrete-block construction running from one end of the building to the other. The hospital wings run off the side of the main hallway and at the end of the main hallway is this large steam-heating plant with three boilers, stoker-fired, the boilers themselves costing \$68,965. The steam-heating system cost an additional \$46,000. As I say, it has an automatic sprinkler system and an automatic fire-alarm system. It is modern in every way.

Its complete cost data tabulate as follows:

Sewerage system.....	\$13,894
Boiler distribution system.....	25,019
Electrical distribution system.....	11,795
Steam distribution system.....	46,000
Automatic sprinkler system.....	11,175
Automatic fire-alarm system.....	12,064
Structures.....	723,685

Total..... 843,632

NOTE.—Included in the "structures" is the cost of the steam plant with equipment, which, was \$68,965.

Of course, I will say this to the gentleman. It is said that this hospital is of temporary 5-year construction. That may be true as to its official classification according to the Army. But, I know of wooden frame constructed buildings up in our country, constructed nowhere near as sound nor of any better materials than this Fort Brady hospital that, with reasonable maintenance, have stood up and been used for 40 or 50 years and are still going strong. And I repeat, in closing, that is nothing short of a criminal waste of the taxpayer's money to madly rush into a demolition program and tear this facility down and throw it to the wolves of the salvage fraternity for 8 or 10 cents on the dollar and then come before the Congress and ask for additional millions and millions of dollars to construct additional facilities elsewhere. Do you wonder why some folks in the Soo are asking me day after day, "Why should we continue to buy War bonds in the face of such a wasteful, extravagant program?" And the people of the Soo and all northern Michigan have patriotically met every call put on them for an ever-increasing quota of War bonds. In fact, the record will disclose that our quotas in northern Michigan have been repeatedly increased out of all proportion to the national average of increases. What of the future?

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last four words.

Mr. Chairman, I think the RECORD should show in this connection that the Veterans' Administration is considering the utilization of some of the facilities that the Army has. The Veterans' Administration at this time is in the process, I understand, of taking over the hotel at Daytona Beach with a view to using it as a hospital facility for the Veterans' Administration. I refer to the hotel at Daytona Beach that the Army has been using there.

This hospital construction program was discussed before the Independent Office Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations in December in connection with the regular appropriations for the Veterans' Administration. At that time General Hines stated to us that under a directive of the Bureau of the Budget this \$30,000,000 construction program was not included in the regular independent offices bill but would be submitted later in a deficiency bill in order to permit the Veterans' Administration to make a canvass of Army facilities and installations to see whether or not some of them might be used. I was just a little surprised in reading the hearings on this bill that there was not more evidence of what the Veterans' Administration has been doing in this regard.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. The gentleman's observation is absolutely correct that General Hines is making a survey of these things. What I am getting at is this: Until I intervened the other day they would have sacrificed that Fort Brady hospital and they would have torn

it down before General Hines got a shot at it.

Mr. CASE. The War Department would have?

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Yes; the War Department would have.

Mr. CASE. That is regrettable in the interest of economy as well as in the interest of servicing these veterans who need immediate care. Facilities that are available now that can be used even for temporary use should be used.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Not only that, but we hear a lot of demagoguery down here about renegotiation of war contracts. It is about time that we hear something about renegotiation of scrap contracts.

Mr. CASE. I think possibly the gentleman has something there, although I would not class as demagoguery any real saving of public funds, nor any prevention of waste.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. They are getting 8 cents on the dollar up there.

Mr. CASE. General Hines explained in connection with this hospital program that the biggest need for hospital beds was in connection with the psychiatric patients and he stated that the proper care for that type of patient is a hospital of permanent-type construction. That is a more suitable proposition than some of these temporary barracks that have been used, or some of the T. O. installations of the Army. In addition to Daytona Beach, I understand that the Veterans' Administration today is considering the possible use of at least two old line Army posts, posts that were built many years ago which have the permanent type of buildings, stone and brick buildings; so that along with this construction program proposed in the pending bill the Veterans' Administration is proposing to use the hotel at Daytona Beach and is considering the adaptation of some Army posts that are built with the permanent type of construction such as brick and stone.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE. I yield to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I have heard that the Army has considered turning back The Breakers at Palm Beach, Fla., to the hotel people and turning out the men receiving training there. Does the gentleman know anything about that?

Mr. CASE. I am not familiar with the particular incident to which the gentleman refers.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Also that the peak load of the mentally sick cases of World War No. 1 veterans will not be reached until 1949; so we must have these built for them, in addition to those of World War No. 2.

Mr. CASE. I was talking this morning to the Assistant Administrator of the Veterans' Administration and he told me that the need for beds for the neuropsychiatric cases was a very urgent one at this time.

As the gentlewoman knows, a great many of these cases under proper environment respond to treatment, and are restored to health so that they can re-

turn to their homes. It is a most urgent need and every possibility should be explored, because the use of existing facilities means treatment for these veterans that much quicker than if we have to build entirely new construction.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE. I yield to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I think that a good many of the veterans are being sent to hospitals at the present time where they should not be sent. They should have their own hospitals.

Mr. CASE. Well, it undoubtedly is true that good treatment prescribes that neuropsychiatric patients should not be mingled with other types, domiciliary cases and regular hospital cases.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. A good many of them really have cases of shell shock, and in such cases proper hospitalization is essential.

Mr. CASE. Yes; I understand that it is a nervous condition rather than a mental condition. Proper environment and care produce good results.

Mr. COMPTON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last four words, and ask unanimous consent to speak out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

Mr. COMPTON. Mr. Chairman, I take this opportunity to call to the attention of the House a public statement made last night before the American Palestine Committee, which met at the Statler Hotel. There were some seven or eight hundred people there. The meeting was of sufficient importance that the Vice President of the United States and various other public officers addressed the meeting.

The authorized public statement of Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States, referred to, seemed to me to give ample authority to the Members of Congress to discuss and pass the Palestine resolutions which have temporarily been held up in the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Roosevelt admits that the American Government has never given its approval or assent to the British white paper of 1939, which, on March 31, will close the doors of Palestine to Jewish immigration. The convention which this Government signed with Great Britain in 1925 demands that we give our assent to any modification of the mandate given to Britain over Palestine. We have not given that assent, as the statement of the President sets forth. Therefore, I say it is our duty to protest this inhuman exclusion of the Jews, particularly at this critical period for them in Europe.

The authorized statement of President Roosevelt, made public by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, of New York, and Dr. Abba J. Silver, of Cleveland, is as follows:

The President has authorized us to say that the American Government has never given its approval to the white paper of 1939.

The President is happy that the doors of Palestine are today open to Jewish refugees,

and that when future decisions are reached full justice will be done to those who seek a Jewish national home, for which our Government and the American people have always had the deepest sympathy, and today more than ever in view of the tragic flight of hundreds of thousands of homeless Jewish refugees.

The Clerk read as follows:

Free Public Library, binding, District of Columbia, 1941, \$114.04.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, reference was made just now in debate to Hansard, the official verbatim reports of the parliamentary debates in the English House of Commons, which is published daily when Parliament is sitting.

Through the kindness and generosity of an official group associated with the House of Commons, I have been favored with a subscription to Hansard and received copies by mail, which I have made available to Members of the House by placing them in the Speaker's lobby. The Clerk of the House has very kindly provided a folder for it, and I suggest that the Members who may be interested consult it from time to time. There is such a striking similarity in many of the legislative problems under consideration in the English House of Commons and the American House of Representatives—as illustrated in the debate just referred to—that I think you will find it both interesting and helpful.

The Clerk read as follows:

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Salaries and administrative expenses: For an additional amount of salaries and administrative expenses of the Commodity Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944, \$100,000, payable from the funds of said Corporation.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CANNON of Missouri: On page 17, after line 3, insert:

"WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

"Notwithstanding the percentage limitation in section 3 (c) of the Farm Labor Supply Appropriation Act, 1944, a total amount not exceeding \$972,000 shall be available for administrative expenses pursuant to such section under the combined sum of the direct appropriation in section 1 of such act and the appropriation in Public Law 45 of the Seventy-eighth Congress.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is offered to supply an oversight made at the time of the passage of the Farm Labor Supply Appropriation Act of 1944. That act, as will be recalled, appropriated \$30,000,000 for recruitment of a farm labor supply for calendar 1944. For convenience of accounting and handling of the program with the States this amount was consolidated with the \$26,100,000 provided for a similar program for the calendar year 1943.

In fixing the amount of administrative expenses the conferees on the bill placed a limitation of 1½ percent, believing that it would apply to the total of the new money plus the unexpended balance of the previous year's money. However, the

Comptroller General has ruled—and under the law I think he had no other choice—that the 1½ percent runs back to the very beginning of the 1943 program.

This situation leaves the War Food Administration in a position where it will be unable to function adequately with the administrative funds available. They requested \$730,000 for the calendar year 1944. The percentage limitation the way it will operate would only give them \$467,805. The amendment which has just been offered will provide \$598,305, which is approximately \$130,000 less than was sought in the beginning. The Administrator, through Colonel Bruton, who is doing an excellent job in providing this farm labor, believes that they can bring about the necessary reductions and curtailments to operate on the \$600,000.

Percentage-wise the amount fixed by this amendment will give them 1.55 percent of the total funds available in the calendar year 1944 to be used for administration, approximately what the committee intended. If the change is not made, the percentage is reduced to 1.22 percent, which is considerably lower than the committee intended. This amendment is to correct the situation and to permit the program to operate as programmed by Congress.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. As I understand, the chairman has stated the case correctly. This is simply a case where the limitation was intended by the conferees to apply only to the unexpended balance and the new money asked, whereas the way it was drawn the Comptroller construed it to apply to last year's operations, when they were given a limitation at 2 percent. This is designed to correct that situation. It does not give any more money for administrative expenses than was originally intended.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. As the gentleman from New York indicates, this amendment merely carries out the original purpose and intent of the conferees who drew up the conference report on the bill. It provides no appropriations, involves no new money, and applies solely to allocation for administrative expenses from funds already appropriated.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Payment of interest on Indian trust funds: For an additional amount for payment of interest on moneys held in trust for the several Indian tribes, as authorized by various acts of Congress, fiscal year 1943, \$65,720.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, to ask the distinguished chairman of the committee whether or not he expects to finish this bill reasonably soon. We have been promised that this afternoon the resolution introduced by my colleague from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] would come

up, which would provide for an investigation into the Indian conditions of the country.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I think we have practically concluded the consideration of the bill and will do so in a very short time.

The Clerk read as follows:

Maintenance, irrigation systems, Flathead Reservation, Mont. (receipt limitation), 1944, \$26,890.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 49, line 6, after the figures "1944", strike out "\$26,890" and insert "\$40,000."

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Chairman, on Wednesday, March 8, I took some of the time of the House when this bill was being discussed under general debate to give some figures and include some correspondence pertaining to this particular item, the Flathead Indian irrigation project. As I tried to bring to the attention of the committee, we are facing a very dry season this year in Montana. At the present time the precipitation is only 20 percent of normal. This amount asked for is not much of an appropriation, but it amounts to a great deal to the people on the Flathead Indian irrigation project. We are not asking the Congress to appropriate any money out of the Federal Treasury, but in this amendment we are asking the Congress to allow these people to use money which is theirs, which is in the Treasury, but which they have to ask Congress to use. Permit me to read for the benefit of the committee a statement by D. A. Dellwo, who is the secretary of this project. He says:

I have seen a wire to the effect that certain funds which apparently had been sequestered from the Flathead appropriation had been released for expenditure, and I am now told that a good part of their deficiency is taken care of. However, as Mr. Hanna says, this appears to be the makings of a good dry year and in all probability much pumping will have to be done. Pumping is expensive, and in case a lot of it will have to be done, a shortage of funds might be disastrous.

Consequently I see no reason why we should stop working for a deficiency appropriation. If the money is not needed it will not be expended. It would be too bad to run into a long siege of pumping and have to stop in the middle of the season for lack of funds, still having plenty of money in the bank.

Yours truly,

D. A. DELLWO.

I repeat, this is money which they have paid into the Federal Treasury themselves, but it is money which they cannot use unless they get the consent of the Congress to do so.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, this appropriation is for a specific purpose, and cannot be used for anything else.

It is provided solely and wholly for overtime-work pay. It could not be used for pumping or for additional personnel, or for any other purposes except for overtime pay. Increasing the figure in any amount would have no effect whatever upon the situation. It could not

possibly provide for the purpose for which the gentleman suggests additional funds. I trust the amendment will not be agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Montana.

The question was taken and the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill, as amended, do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. BONNER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill H. R. 4346, the first deficiency appropriation bill, directed him to report the same back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and the bill, as amended, do pass.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and all amendments to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I demand a separate vote on the amendment on page 7, with reference to the Public Works Agency.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any other amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gross.

The other amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment on which a separate vote is demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CANNON of Missouri: On page 7, after line 6, insert:

"FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

"War public works (community facilities): For an additional amount to enable the Federal Works Administrator to carry out the functions vested in him by title II and III of the act of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1531-1534 and 1541), \$127,500,000, to remain available during the continuance of the unlimited national emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941, of which amount not to exceed \$5,100,000 shall be available for administrative expenses, including the objects specified under the head 'Defense public works (community facilities)' in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, and the joint resolution approved December 23, 1941 (Public Law 371): *Provided*, That not more than \$7,500,000 of the funds for war public works shall be used for construction of outplant facilities."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The question was taken; and there were—ayes 10, noes 15.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present, and I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently no quorum is present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 269, nays 15, not voting 144, as follows:

[Roll No. 40]

YEAS—269

Abernethy	Grant, Ind.	O'Konski
Allen, La.	Gregory	O'Neal
Anderson, Calif.	Griffiths	Outland
Andersen,	Gwynne	Pace
August H.	Hagen	Patman
Arends	Hale	Patton
Arnold	Hall	Peterson, Fla.
Auchincloss	Edwin Arthur	Peterson, Ga.
Barden	Halleck	Philbin
Barrett	Hancock	Phillips
Bates, Ky.	Hare	Pittenger
Bates, Mass.	Harless, Ariz.	Ploeser
Beall	Harris, Va.	Plumley
Beckworth	Hart	Poage
Bell	Hartley	Poulson
Bender	Hébert	Price
Bennett, Mo.	Hertter	Priest
Bishop	Hess	Rabaut
Blackney	Hill	Ramey
Bland	Hinshaw	Rankin
Bloom	Hoeven	Reece, Tenn.
Bolton	Hoffman	Reed, Ill.
Bonner	Holmes, Mass.	Reed, N. Y.
Bradley, Mich.	Holmes, Wash.	Richards
Bradley, Pa.	Hope	Rivers
Brehm	Hull	Rizley
Brooks	Jackson	Roberts
Brown, Ga.	Jeffrey	Robinson, Utah
Brown, Ohio	Jenkins	Robson, Ky.
Bryson	Johnson	Rockwell
Bulwinkle	Anton J.	Rogers, Mass.
Burch, Va.	Johnson	Rohrbough
Busbey	Calvin D.	Rolph
Cannon, Mo.	Johnson, Ind.	Rowan
Carlson, Kans.	Johnson	Rowe
Carrier	Luther A.	Russell
Carter	Johnson, Okla.	Sabath
Case	Johnson, Ward	Sadowski
Chilperfield	Judd	Sauthoff
Church	Kearney	Schiffler
Clark	Keefe	Schwabe
Clason	Kefauver	Scrivner
Cochran	Kerr	Shafer
Coffee	Kilday	Sheppard
Cole, Mo.	Kling	Sheridan
Cole, N. Y.	Kieberg	Sikes
Colmer	Kunkel	Simpson, Pa.
Compton	LaFollette	Slaughter
Cooley	Landis	Smith, Maine
Cooper	Lanham	Smith, Va.
Courtney	Larcade	Smith, Wis.
Cox	Lea	Snyder
Crosser	LeCompte	Somers, N. Y.
Cunningham	Lemke	Sparkman
D'Alesandro	Lesinski	Spence
Dawson	Lewis	Springer
Dewey	Ludlow	Stanley
Dies	McConnell	Starnes, Ala.
Dilweg	McCord	Stearns, N. H.
Dingell	McCormack	Stevenson
Disney	McCowan	Summers, Tex.
Dondero	McGregor	Talbot
Drewry	McKenzie	Talle
Durham	McMillan	Tarver
Eberhart	McWilliams	Taylor
Elliot	Maas	Thomas, Tex.
Ellis	Madden	Thomason
Ellison, Md.	Magnuson	Tibbott
Elston, Ohio	Mahon	Tolan
Engel, Mich.	Mansfield	Troutman
Engle, Calif.	Mont	Vincent, Ky.
Fenton	Mansfield, Tex.	Wadsworth
Fish	Marcantonio	Walter
Fisher	Martin, Iowa	Ward
Fitzpatrick	Martin, Mass.	Weaver
Flannagan	Mason	Welch
Folger	Michener	West
Forand	Miller, Mo.	Whelchel, Ga.
Fulbright	Miller, Nebr.	White
Gavin	Mills	Whittington
Gearhart	Monkiewicz	Wickersham
Gillie	Monrone	Wigglesworth
Goodwin	Mott	Willey
Gordon	Mundt	Winstead
Gore	Murdock	Wolcott
Gorski	Murphy	Wolfenden, Pa.
Gossett	Murray, Tenn.	Wolverton, N. J.
Granger	Newsome	Woodruff, Mich.
Grant, Ala.	Norton	Woodrum, Va.
	O'Brien, Mich.	Worley
	O'Brien, N. Y.	Zimmerman
	O'Connor	

NAYS—15

Buffett	Dworshak	Lambertson
Carson, Ohio	Heldinger	Simpson, Ill.
Clevenger	Horan	Smith, Ohio
Crawford	Jensen	Sumner, Ill.
Curtis	Kilburn	Taber

NOT VOTING—144

Allen, Ill.	Gerlach	Morrison, La.
Andersen,	Gibson	Morrison, N. C.
H. Carl	Gifford	Mruk
Anderson,	Gilchrist	Murray, Wis.
N. Mex.	Gillette	Myers
Andrews	Graham	Norman
Angell	Green	Norell
Baldwin, Md.	Gross	O'Brien, Ill.
Baldwin, N. Y.	Hall	O'Hara
Barry	Leonard W.	O'Leary
Bennett, Mich.	Harness, Ind.	O'Toole
Boren	Harris, Ark.	Pfeifer
Boykin	Hays	Powers
Brumbaugh	Heffernan	Pracht
Buckley	Hendricks	C. Frederick
Burchill, N. Y.	Hobbs	Pratt
Burdick	Hoch	Joseph M.
Burgin	Hollfield	Ramspeck
Butler	Howell	Randolph
Byrne	Izac	Rees, Kans.
Camp	Jarman	Rodgers, Pa.
Canfield	Jennings	Rogers, Calif.
Cannon, Fla.	Johnson	Sasser
Capozzoli	J. Leroy	Satterfield
Celler	Johnson	Scanlon
Chapman	Lyndon E.	Scott
Chenoweth	Jones	Short
Costello	Jonkman	Smith, W. Va.
Cravens	Kean	Stefan
Curley	Kee	Stewart
Delaney	Kelley	Stockman
Dickstein	Kennedy	Sullivan
Dirksen	Keogh	Sundstrom
Domengeaux	Kinzer	Thomas, N. J.
Doughton	Kirwan	Torrens
Douglas	Klein	Towe
Eaton	Knutson	Treadway
Ellsworth	Lane	Vinson, Ga.
Fay	LeFevre	Voorhis, Calif.
Feighan	Luce	Vorys, Ohio
Fellows	Lynch	Vursell
Fernandez	McGehee	Wasielewski
Fogarty	McLean	Welch, Ohio
Ford	McMurray	Weiss
Fuller	Maloney	Wene
Fulmer	Manasco	Whitten
Furlong	May	Wilson
Gale	Merritt	Winter
Gallagher	Morrow	Wright
Gamble	Miller, Conn.	
Gathings	Miller, Pa.	

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

General pairs:

Until further notice:

Mr. Keogh with Mr. Short.
 Mr. Satterfield with Mr. Howell.
 Mr. Lynch with Mr. Graham.
 Mr. Feighan with Mr. Ellsworth.
 Mr. Byrne with Mr. Dirksen.
 Mr. Morrison of Louisiana with Mr. Eaton.
 Mr. Delaney with Mr. Allen of Illinois.
 Mr. Hobbs with Mr. Canfield.
 Mr. Wene with Mr. Chenoweth.
 Mr. Barry with Mr. Douglas.
 Mr. Hollfield with Mr. Gifford.
 Mr. Fay with Mr. Jennings.
 Mr. Cravens with Mr. Knutson.
 Mr. Pfeifer with Mr. Jones.
 Mr. Cannon of Florida with Mr. LeFevre.
 Mr. O'Toole with Mr. Welch of Ohio.
 Mr. Camp with Mr. Fuller.
 Mr. O'Leary with Mr. Brumbaugh.
 Mr. Lane with Mr. Thomas of New Jersey.
 Mr. Merritt with Mr. Scott.
 Mr. Curley with Mr. Powers.
 Mr. Klein with Mr. Leonard W. Hall.
 Mr. Weiss with Mr. Sundstrom.
 Mr. Kennedy with Mr. Norman.
 Mr. Scanlon with Mr. Kean.
 Mr. Heffernan with Mr. Jonkman.
 Mr. Manasco with Mr. Baldwin of New York.
 Mr. Capozzoli with Mr. Butler.
 Mr. Domengeaux with Mrs. Luce.
 Mr. Celler with Mr. O'Hara.
 Mr. Furlong with Mr. Reece of Tennessee.
 Mr. Dickstein with Mr. Stefan.
 Mr. Hoch with Mr. Towe.

Mr. Torrens with Mr. Stockman.
Mr. Doughton with Mr. Treadway.
Mr. Vinson of Georgia with Mr. Vursell.
Mr. Buckley with Mr. Wilson.
Mr. Ramspeck with Mr. Kinzer.
Mr. Burchill of New York with Mr. Rodgers of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Randolph with Mr. Gamble.
Mr. May with Mr. Gillette.
Mr. Voorhis of California with Mr. C. Fred-
erick Pracht.

Mr. Smith of West Virginia with Mr. Angell.
Mr. O'Brien of Illinois with Mr. Bennett of
Michigan.

Mr. Baldwin of Maryland with Mr. Joseph
M. Pratt.

Mr. Burgin with Mr. Winter.
Mr. Costello with Mr. Miller of Pennsylvania.
Mr. Fogarty with Mr. Ellis.
Mr. Harris of Arkansas with Mr. Gale.
Mr. Norrell with Mr. Gilchrist.
Mr. Boykin with Mr. Vorys of Ohio.
Mr. Anderson of New Mexico with Mr.
Andrews.

Mr. Chapman with Mr. McLean.
Mr. Green with Mr. J. Leroy Johnson.
Mr. Hays with Mr. Harness of Indiana.
Mr. Jarman with Mr. Fellows.
Mr. Lyndon B. Johnson with Mr. Gross.
Mr. McGehee with Mr. Merrow.
Mr. Myers with Mr. Gallagher.
Mr. Wasielewski with Mr. Mruk.
Mr. Kee with Mr. Miller of Connecticut.
Mr. Steward with Mr. H. Carl Andersen.
Mr. Sullivan with Mr. Gerlach.

Mr. BUFFETT changed his vote from
"yea" to "nay."

The doors were opened.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr.
COOPER). The question is on the en-
grossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed
and read a third time, and was read the
third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The
question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a
motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the
gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. TABER. I am, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The
Clerk will report the motion to recommit
offered by the gentleman from New York
[Mr. TABER].

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TABER moves to recommit the bill to
the Committee on Appropriations with in-
structions to report the same back forthwith
with the following amendment:

Page 8, lines 14 to 21, strike out the whole
paragraph.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speak-
er, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, a
parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gen-
tleman will state it.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker,
could we have that paragraph read so we
will understand what is sought to be
stricken out?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. That
may be done only by unanimous consent.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I
ask unanimous consent that the para-
graph may be read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there
objection to the request of the gentle-
man from New York [Mr. FITZPATRICK]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

War housing: For an additional amount to
carry out the purposes of title I of the act of
October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C.,
ch. 9), and subject to the applicable provi-
sions of the joint resolution approved Octo-
ber 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1115), \$7,500,000, to
remain available during the continuance of
the unlimited national emergency declared
by the President on May 27, 1941.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The
question is on the motion to recommit.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask for
the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk called the roll; and there
were—yeas 128, nays 156, not voting 144,
as follows:

[Roll No. 41]

YEAS—128

Andresen,	Gillie	Miller, Nebr.
August H.	Goodwin	Monkiewicz
Arends	Gossett	Mundt
Arnold	Grant, Ind.	O'Brien, N. Y.
Auchincloss	Griffiths	O'Konski
Barrett	Gwynne	Phillips
Bates, Mass.	Hagen	Pittenger
Beall	Hale	Ploeser
Bennett, Mo.	Hall	Plumley
Bishop	Edwin Arthur	Poage
Blackney	Halleck	Reece, Tenn.
Bradley, Mich.	Hancock	Reed, Ill.
Brehm	Heidinger	Reed, N. Y.
Brown, Ohio	Herter	Rizley
Buffett	Hess	Robison, Ky.
Busbey	Hill	Rohrbough
Carlson, Kans.	Hoeven	Rowe
Carrier	Hoffman	Sauthoff
Case	Hope	Schiffler
Chipperfield	Horan	Schwabe
Church	Jenkins	Scrivner
Clason	Jensen	Shafer
Clevenger	Johnson,	Simpson, Ill.
Cole, Mo.	Anton J.	Simpson, Pa.
Cole, N. Y.	Johnson, Ind.	Smith, Ohio
Compton	Judd	Smith, Wis.
Crawford	Kearney	Springer
Cunningham	Keefe	Stanley
Curtis	Kilburn	Stevenson
Day	Kunkel	Summer, Ill.
Dewey	Lambertson	Taber
Dondero	Landis	Talbot
Durham	LeCompte	Talle
Dworshak	Lemke	Taylor
Ellis	Lewis	Tibbott
Elmer	McConnell	Troutman
Elston, Ohio	McCowen	Wadsworth
Engel, Mich.	McLean	Wickersham
Fellows	McWilliams	Wigglesworth
Fenton	Martin, Iowa	Willey
Fish	Martin, Mass.	Wolcott
Fisher	Mason	Woodruff, Mich.
Gavin	Michener	Worley
Gearhart	Miller, Mo.	

NAYS—156

Abernethy	Crosser	Hinshaw
Allen, La.	Curley	Holmes, Mass.
Anderson, Calif.	D'Alesandro	Holmes, Wash.
Barden	Davis	Hull
Bates, Ky.	Dawson	Izac
Beckworth	Dies	Jackson
Bender	Dilweg	Jeffrey
Bland	Dingell	Johnson,
Bloom	Disney	Calvin D.
Bolton	Drewry	Johnson,
Bonner	Eberhart	Luther A.
Boren	Elliott	Johnson, Okla.
Boykin	Ellison, Md.	Johnson, Ward
Bradley, Pa.	Engle, Calif.	Kefauver
Brooks	Fitzpatrick	Kilday
Brown, Ga.	Flannagan	Kling
Bryson	Folger	Kleberg
Bulwinkle	Forand	LaFollette
Burch, Va.	Fulbright	Lanham
Burdick	Gordon	Lea
Cannon, Mo.	Gore	Lesinski
Carson, Ohio	Gorski	Ludlow
Carter	Granger	McCord
Clark	Grant, Ala	McCormack
Cochran	Green	McGregor
Coffee	Gregory	McKenzie
Colmer	Hare	McMillan
Cooley	Harless, Ariz.	McMurray
Cooper	Harris, Va.	Maas
Courtney	Hart	Magnuson
Cox	Hébert	Mahon

Mansfield,	Poulson	Sparkman
Mont.	Price	Spence
Mansfield, Tex.	Priest	Starnes, Ala.
Marcantonio	Rabaut	Stearns, N. H.
Mills	Ramey	Stewart
Monroney	Rankin	Summers, Tex.
Mott	Richards	Tarver
Murdock	Rivers	Thomas, Tex.
Murphy	Robertson	Thomason
Murray, Tenn.	Robinson, Utah	Vincent, Ky.
Newsome	Rogers, Mass.	Walter
Norton	Rolph	Ward
O'Brien, Mich.	Rowan	Weaver
O'Connor	Russell	Welch
O'Neal	Sadowski	West
Outland	Sheppard	Wheelchel, Ga.
Pace	Sheridan	White
Patman	Sikes	Whittington
Patton	Smith, Maine	Winstead
Peterson, Fla.	Smith, Va.	Wolverton, N. J.
Peterson, Ga.	Snyder	Woodrum, Va.
Philbin	Somers, N. Y.	Zimmerman

NOT VOTING—144

Allen, Ill.	Gillette	Myers
Andersen,	Graham	Norman
H. Carl	Gross	Norrell
Anderson,	Hall,	O'Brien, Ill.
N. Mex.	Leonard W.	O'Hara
Andrews	Harness, Ind.	O'Leary
Angell	Harris, Ark.	O'Toole
Baldwin, Md.	Hartley	Pfeifer
Baldwin, N. Y.	Hays	Powers
Barry	Heffernan	Pracht,
Bell	Hendricks	C. Frederick
Bennett, Mich.	Hobbs	Pratt,
Brumbaugh	Hoch	Joseph M.
Buckley	Holifield	Ramspeck
Burchill, N. Y.	Howell	Randolph
Burgin	Jarman	Rees, Kans.
Butler	Jennings	Rockwell
Byrne	Johnson,	Rodgers, Pa.
Camp	J. Leroy	Rogers, Calif.
Canfield	Johnsen,	Sabath
Cannon, Fla.	Lyndon B.	Sasscer
Capozzoli	Jones	Satterfield
Celler	Jonkman	Scanlon
Chapman	Kean	Scott
Chenoweth	Kee	Short
Costello	Kelley	Slaughter
Cravens	Kennedy	Smith, W. Va.
Delaney	Keogh	Stefan
Dickstein	Kerr	Stockman
Dirksen	Kinzer	Sullivan
Domengeaux	Kirwan	Sundstrom
Doughton	Klein	Thomas, N. J.
Douglas	Knutson	Tolan
Eaton	Lane	Torrens
Ellsworth	Larcade	Towe
Fay	LeFevre	Treadway
Feighan	Luce	Vinson, Ga.
Fernandez	Lynch	Voorhis, Calif.
Fogarty	McGehee	Vorys, Ohio
Ford	Madden	Vursell
Fuller	Maloney	Wasielewski
Fulmer	Manasco	Weichel, Ohio
Furlong	May	Weiss
Gale	Merritt	Wene
Gallagher	Merrow	Whitten
Gamble	Miller, Conn.	Wilson
Gathings	Miller, Pa.	Winter
Gerlach	Morrison, La.	Wolfenden, Pa.
Gibson	Morrison, N. C.	Wright
Gifford	Mruk	
Gilchrist	Murray, Wis.	

So the motion to recommit was re-
jected.

The Clerk announced the following
pairs:

Additional general pairs:

Mr. Bell with Mr. Anderson of Minnesota.

Mr. Hendricks with Mr. Hartley.

Mr. Madden with Mr. J. Leroy Johnson.

Mr. Kelley with Mr. Murray of Wisconsin.

Mr. Larcade with Mr. Powers.

Mr. Kerr with Mr. Rees of Kansas.

Mr. Kirwin with Mr. Rockwell.

Mr. Wright with Mr. Vorys of Ohio.

Mr. Slaughter with Mr. Wolfenden of Penn-
sylvania.

The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The
question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed, and a motion to
reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO PRINT

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who took part in the debate may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include a letter received from the Director of the War Food Administration in connection with the amendment just agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

ORDER OF BUSINESS FOR THE WEEK OF
MARCH 13

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the majority leader if he can tell us the program for next week so far as he knows at this time.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, on Monday the Mundt resolution will be coming up. I understand there is no bill to come up out of the Committee on the District of Columbia.

On Tuesday, if the Senate disposes of the conference report on the soldiers' voting bill, that conference report will come up. If the Senate does not dispose of the conference report on Tuesday then, of course, it will come up Wednesday. I am giving notice now, that immediately after being disposed of in the Senate the conference report will come up in the House.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. You said the Indian bill would be up on Monday?

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes; that is, the resolution. Of course, the soldier's voting bill will not come up before Tuesday, but in any event I am giving notice now so that the Members will realize it will be brought up the day following its disposition in the Senate, or as soon thereafter as possible.

On Thursday the legislative appropriation bill will come up. Of course, any other conference reports that are agreed upon will be brought up as soon as possible after they are reported. There are two bills in conference, the Treasury and Post Office appropriation bill and the civil functions bill. There are some other matters which, if they are reported out of committee and if the calendar will permit, may be put on for next week, but outside of one bill that I cannot make any statement about now, I have no knowledge of any. Of course, I will give my friend from Massachusetts advance notice, but what I have said is probably in the main the program for next week.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, is there a possibility that the so-called Wadsworth resolution will be up next week?

Mr. McCORMACK. If it is reported out—but as I understand, the distinguished gentleman from Illinois, the chairman of the Committee on Rules, says that there has been no hearing on it as yet.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Does the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH] intend to have hearings on it next week?

Mr. SABATH. If the majority leader will permit me to state, yesterday the gentleman from New York [Mr. WADSWORTH] called on me and explained his resolution and the new resolution, that is, the amended resolution. I informed him that I will endeavor to call a meeting of the Committee on Rules as speedily as I can. I assured the gentleman from New York [Mr. WADSWORTH] that we will have a meeting shortly and take up the resolution that he spoke to me about.

Mr. McCORMACK. I assume the gentleman from Illinois will inquire of the War and Navy Departments as to their position on the resolution?

Mr. SABATH. I have sent out a request to the Army and the Navy for their viewpoint on that resolution.

Mr. McCORMACK. I do not know what action will take place on that, so I do not want to make any commitments at this time as to that particular resolution. But what I have announced already is, in the main, the program for next week.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, there is a bill which has been reported out of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and on which a rule has been granted.

Mr. McCORMACK. That will be assigned for the 20th and 21st of March. That is the intention now.

Mr. SABATH. I am merely calling attention to it because I feared it might have escaped the gentleman's mind.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Tuesday next my colleague the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN] be allowed to address the House for 45 minutes after any orders hitherto entered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague the gentlewoman from Illinois [Miss SUMNER] be permitted to address the House for 45 minutes following the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN] on the same day.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague the gentleman from Mich-

igan [Mr. HOFFMAN] be allowed to extend his own remarks and include a newspaper article.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COOPER). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the gentleman from Massachusetts if there will be an opportunity on Monday, or some other day along the forepart of next week, for the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DIES] to finish that statement about the C. I. O. political action committee and whether there will be opportunity for some more of us who want to speak along the same line to say a few words next week?

Mr. McCORMACK. On Monday there will just be the Mundt resolution.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Does the gentleman think somebody could be recognized to raise a point of personal privilege?

Mr. McCORMACK. Of course, I have in mind the conversation I had with the gentleman. The gentleman very kindly withheld his objection to adjourning over from today until Monday.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Yes. I thought perhaps tomorrow we would not have anything to do.

Mr. McCORMACK. I had that in mind, and I think if the gentleman wishes to raise a point of personal privilege that Monday would be an appropriate day. I do not think it will interfere with the consideration of the Mundt resolution.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I did not want to interfere with the soldier vote conference report.

Mr. McCORMACK. The soldier vote bill will not be considered before Tuesday, in any event.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

THE FARMERS AND THE WAR EFFORT

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 10 minutes and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, immediately after we were attacked at Pearl Harbor our farmers were made aware of the indispensable role they would be required to play in total war. Like all the rest of the Nation they were taken by surprise. But the problem that confronted them was far more complex and far more difficult than that which confronted any other group.

Appendix

Bombing of German Cities

SPEECH
OF

MON. JOHN H. FOLGER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 10, 1944

Mr. FOLGER. Mr. Speaker, I have been astonished as well as disturbed that some people in our country, and perhaps in England, have become rather hysterical on account of the bombings by the United States and Great Britain recently carried out in Germany, and perhaps particularly with respect to the bombings in Berlin.

I cannot understand this attitude. The analysis of their position seems to be that our soldiers must die; that we cannot effectually prevent the agencies which set on foot this disastrous war from committing wholesale slaughter against our people and those of our allies. To me, this is describable only by the word "silly."

I am asking that I may extend my remarks by including therein the following broadcast by Mr. Raymond Gram Swing, which I think completely and finally answers every objection that has been made or can be made to the program of our own United States and our allies in carrying on this war:

Now that another great raid has been made on Berlin a comment is in order on a matter of the deepest ethical importance, which has been raised by the pronouncement of Vera Brittain, the British pacifist, supported by 28 American clergymen and others, protesting against what they call this "massacre by bombing." Theirs is a logical pacifist presentation, from persons most of them pacifists before this war. I am sure no one will challenge their utter sincerity. Nor do they claim a monopoly of harrowed feelings over the bombing of German cities. They would not make their appeal if they did not know that nearly everyone hates the conduct of war against civilians, and hates measures of such searing brutality as a mass air attack on a modern city. They have a right to speak their minds, and it would be a sign of a guilt sense not to examine their position. Speaking personally, I do have a guilt sense, but it is not about the bombing of Berlin. It is about the war itself, not because it is war, and hence inexpressibly brutal and brutalizing, but because I myself did not do all I might have done to prevent it. And I feel sure that this guilt sense is shared by tens of millions of Americans, and by a large proportion of the people of Britain, and of France.

The bombing of Berlin, like the previous bombing of London, could have been avoided. The war against civilians, which the Nazis have known how to prosecute with ruthless barbarity, and which the Allies have resorted to with their own measures of blockade and bombing, could have been avoided. No one who gave a thought to this war as it was sure to be fought, in the heyday of indus-

trial and scientific invention, had any doubt that it would be more terrible than any war ever waged before. So there was every humane prompting to stop it at the time it could have been stopped. Miss Brittain, and the clergymen around her, issue what they describe as a call for repentance. But it is not repentance from the greatest failure of the modern world in not preventing this war. They call only for repentance for the measures this war has led to. They ask repentance for the consequence of failure, not for the failure itself. They repent of the bombing of Berlin. They suggest nothing to make sure that some other city in some future day will not be bombed because some later Hitler seeks to dominate the world.

Is it not more to the point to think back along the train of events which brought us to the bombing of Berlin today? One can go back to Munich, where Czechoslovakia was mutilated on the altar of Hitler's greed as a gift of appeasement, by honorable men who loathed war. One can go further back to the day when Ethiopia in chains was given over to Italy, as a cheap way to avoid war with a bullying, belligerent Mussolini. Preceding that was the Japanese descent on Manchuria, an act of wanton evil in any language but that of the conqueror. Or one can go still further back to the days when America's participation in a system of collective security was frustrated, and the hopes of building a more secure peace were mortally weakened.

I do not know whether any of the signers of the call to repentance waited upon Secretary Stimson at the time of the Manchurian crisis and urged him to a joint demarche with Great Britain backed by the sincere intention of using force, if needed. I do not know if any of them preached about the inevitable folly of giving way before the blusterings of Mussolini, or warned of approaching perils in Hitler's reoccupation of the Rhineland or his renunciation of the Treaty of Locarno. If they had a clear record of having opposed the inexorable sequence of events which produced the war with all its horrors, I imagine they would say so, and would say, "We called you to repentance when yet there was time; now we call you to repentance again when you can see the folly of your ways." But that is not their plea or their approach. They find the bombing of Berlin terrible.

And so do the rest of us. It would seem that they can have only one vindication to ask that the bombing of Berlin should cease, that it is not an essential part of war, and indeed not a part of the peace. We know that Berlin is not being bombed so as to kill civilians. It is being bombed to weaken German industry, hence the Nazi ability to kill our soldiers. It is being bombed to reduce the Luftwaffe, so that when the invasion of Europe is ventured more of our soldiers will survive that essential campaign.

There is still another reason why the bombing of Berlin is tolerable. It was the Germans who created the Luftwaffe. Violating their pledges under the peace treaty, they built this vast and unprecedented force and invited chosen witnesses from abroad to open their astonished eyes to it. With this force, at that time invincible, since there was no comparable force to oppose it, the Nazis set out to make themselves dominant in the world. Give Hitler the benefit of the doubt, if you will, that he believed he could make his conquests without war, simply by

the weakness of his pacific opponents. But there was that force, capable of terrorizing other nations into subjection and created for that purpose. The accord of Munich was written under the shadow of the wings of the Luftwaffe. France and Britain wrung their hands as they sacrificed Czechoslovakia. We are helpless, their leaders said privately, for we cannot prevent the bombing of Paris and London. If there is to be enduring peace in which the Germans and the Japanese participate sincerely, it must rest on the unforgettable lesson that the Luftwaffe has brought upon its creators the destruction with which they threatened their fellow men.

One can be glad this issue has been raised. It is one that most of us need not shun. And it has not been shunned in this country. If the great majority of Americans had not thought deeply, and I think repentantly, about their responsibilities in the world, we should not now be committed by both our major parties to full collaboration in the maintenance of the peace after this war. Americans have reached this resolve, not by losing their hatred for war and brutality, but as an expression of that hatred. They have studied the events that have followed one after the other within their own view. They have, I am sure, the conviction that there is only one way to avoid great wars, and that is to snuff them out when they are at their early and little beginnings, and to do it then with concerted vigor. So long as this resolve burns in all American minds, and no attempt is permitted to frustrate it, peace, if not pacifism, will have been served.

A true pacifist may argue that I have not fairly argued my case, because I advocate the use of force to prevent wars, whereas pacifism is opposed to violence. Here the difference is between the words "force" and "violence." Law itself is a force, and there can be no world of peace which is not based on law. Sometimes the enforcement of law leads to violence, and if it does, most citizens know the law must prevail. That is the nature of modern lawful society.

But there is a further principle raised by some pacifists; they have sincere scruples against acts of violence even when they feel in the right. This is the faith of the creed of nonresistance or of passive resistance. It has been taught by Gandhi with astounding success. But nonresistance is a force. Perhaps it could become a stronger force than any possible violence. That is what Gandhi taught. However, it does not become a force without the whole spirit behind it, with a frenzy of sacrifice to the point of death itself.

A willingness to die, if sincere and if organized on a large scale, can become very powerful. Gandhi's vision at one time was to overcome all oppression by the fervor of mass martyrdom, nonresistant and unyielding. It might be that a world in which the masses were so imbued and so organized could break down any violent power whatever. Such a movement has never yet been built to great dimensions, though Gandhi at one time seemed to be on his way to one. But that is not the dogma of most American and British pacifists. They are opposed both to violence and force. And because they do not teach the wise use of force, they do not aid the establishment of law, on which peace has to be based. The lesson of this war, including the bombing of cities, is not that wars are brutal and should be less brutal, but that wars are preventable and should be prevented.

First Deficiency Appropriation Bill, 1944

SPEECH
OF

HON. WILLIAM J. MILLER

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 9, 1944

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H. R. 4346) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, I have taken this time to discuss an item in this bill. I prefer to speak at this time, rather than when the section is read, so that by no stretch of the imagination can it be construed that I am opposed to the appropriation. I refer to the item of \$30,000,000 for the Veterans' Administration. I want to say at the outset that I admire General Hines. I consider him one of the finest and soundest administrators in the employ of our Government.

We have scores of fine, well-constructed well-administered hospitals from one end of this country to the other. They stand as a memorial to his energy, ability, and integrity. But I do think, Mr. Chairman, that at this time the Veterans' Administration is going a little too slow on its hospital planning. General Hines testified before the Committee on Appropriations that it was his thought that the Veterans' Administration should wait until the war ends and then find out what hospitals have been built by the Army and the Navy that can be turned over to the Veterans' Administration. I fear if we do that some day we shall find that sufficient hospital beds are not available. That would be tragic.

If I may be excused a personal reference may I say that, following the conclusion of the last war, I saw the hospitalization program of this Government from the inside looking out rather than from the outside looking in. I had the misfortune to spend seventy-odd months in Veterans' Administration or Government hospital beds. I know something about the evils of the old contract system. Many Members of this House will recall that the Government had to go into communities and take any kind of space that could be found for hospital beds to hospitalize men returned from France in 1919. We know that with the laws now on our books we are going to have a greater percentage of men hospitalized as a result of this war than were hospitalized following World War No. 1. For one reason, under present law, any man who serves as much as 1 day in the armed forces, and is honorably discharged, is entitled to free hospitalization as long as he lives, for either service or nonservice disabilities. This benefit was not made available to veterans of World War No. 1 until 5½ or 6 years after

the close of the war. So, if in this war the same percentage is returned sick or wounded that was returned in the last war and no more, we will need a great many more beds than we did last time.

There are hospitals throughout the country that have all of the utilities, the heating plants, the operating rooms and nurses' homes adequate for a large number of beds. That is true of the Veterans' Administration hospital at Newington, Conn. There are only 230 beds now at Newington, but it has utilities adequate to make it a 500-bed hospital.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I may say that it was due in large part to the efforts of the gentleman from Connecticut that that hospital was constructed. It was greatly needed. The gentleman did a very fine thing for Connecticut, and we ought to have added beds there now to meet the veteran load.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I want to complete that project at this time. General Hines has testified on previous occasions, as a matter of fact on numerous occasions, that a 500-bed general medical hospital is the best size both for efficiency and economy. There is no question, there cannot be any question in anybody's mind but what 500 beds in the State of Connecticut for general medical patients is the lowest possible number we can consider. Some responsible authorities feel that the Government should provide a minimum of 1,200 beds in the State of Connecticut. I am willing to wait a little while for that, but I can see no reason why they should not add the additional 170 beds at this time. There is no doubt but what they will be used at once.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. I would like to get the gentleman's idea on this angle that I have recently run across. I think the gentleman will agree with me, will he not, that for the immediate short-term future we can expect a rather rapid increase in the number of casualties and the load on the Veterans' Administration?

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Yes; no doubt about it.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. In reference to medically discharged patients. Does not the gentleman agree with me that perhaps we are attempting a very short-sighted policy when we abandon these training camps and immediately engage in a mad race to tear down those hospitals and discard facilities that in many cases cost millions of dollars?

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I think it is nothing short of criminal.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. For instance, at Fort Brady, up in northern Michigan, there is a hospital up there that cost \$893,000. They are tearing that thing down and throwing it all away.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for an additional 3 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. MILLER]?

There was no objection.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, not only in Michigan but throughout other States these hospitals are being torn down. Very soon they will be badly needed. We do not want to go back to the old contract system that was in vogue in 1919 and 1920, with the scandals that resulted.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. The fact is, they are only getting 8 cents on the dollar on the original cost of those things.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. If they got 100 cents on the dollar, it would be a mistake to tear them down at this time. The end of the war is not in sight yet.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I understand in Florida there is a hotel where soldiers are hospitalized to give them rest and rehabilitation treatment, and they are planning to pull the veterans out of that hospital, which would be a great pity, to my mind, and turn it back to use as a hotel. It is needed for veterans.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Many things are going on that should be convincing to this Government that we need additional hospital beds in various parts of the country. The other day the newspapers carried a story that a number of the residents of the soldiers' home at Togus, Maine, had been transferred out to Ohio. Some of them had lived in this home for many, many years. It was home to them. They were happy there. They are being uprooted and sent a thousand miles away from their homes out to Ohio. It is poor planning, and should not be permitted.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Today there is a great overcrowding in some of the nerve hospitals, which is extremely bad for nervous cases.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Conditions will be worse before they are better.

Mr. Chairman, I had hoped to use the additional 3 minutes allowed me to discuss a different question. I am wondering who gave the authority to the R. F. C. to announce a plan for making loans to discharged servicemen in order to reestablish them in business. Do not misunderstand me; I am not opposed to the program; but I wonder why a program of that kind is not brought to the Congress, referred to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation, and give that committee the opportunity to study the program, and either approve or disapprove of such a far-reaching program. It is evidently going to be administered under some Executive order. The plan may be sound, and I certainly have all the confidence in the world that Mr. Jesse Jones will do a good job, but it seems strange to me that we have so far given up the control of the purse strings,

and I hope that the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations will hear me. I repeat that we have gone so far in giving up the control of the purse strings that an executive agency of our Government can set up a program that will cost millions of dollars without any action by Congress. No matter how many investigators the Committee on Appropriations may have, they will have no control over the purse strings of this Government as long as the R. F. C. is allowed to borrow and lend billions of dollars without coming to Congress for authority to embark on a new undertaking.

In my humble opinion, Mr. Jesse Jones is the ablest man in this administration. His sound business judgment has saved many a man from ruin. He has saved the taxpayers millions of dollars. I believe that Mr. Jones would want Congress to keep a tight grasp on the purse strings of this Government. Every agency of this Government should cover into the Treasury every dollar of income received by it from any source and they should all come to Congress for money with which to carry on their work. There are millions of dollars floating around downtown over which we have lost all control. Let us have no more blank checks.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

He Faced Death

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

CLARE E. HOFFMAN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 9, 1944

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, for 21 long days Eddie Rickenbacker and his companions on a raft in the South Pacific faced death. He and his companions were tortured by thirst and by hunger, and one, unable to stand the strain, died.

On his return to this country, speaking from his heart, remembering the suffering of those who offered their lives for their country, knowing their urgent need for munitions of war, Rickenbacker appealed to the people of our Nation for a wholehearted, all-out support of the war effort, calling attention to various situations and activities which hindered production.

Because he appealed for an end to slow-downs, work stoppages, and strikes, he was condemned and vilified by certain labor politicians, and the press reported that his appearance in behalf of war activities was barred from some moving picture theaters.

One labor politician referred to him as the hero of World War No. 1 and the rat of World War No. 2. But the courage which enabled him to become the outstanding ace among American air fighters in the First World War carries him on, not only through the physical dangers of this war but enables him to

treat with disdain and publicly refute the vicious, malicious charges hurled against him by those engaged in un-American activities, who make a specialty of smearing everyone who ventures to expose the wickedness of the programs which they support.

From the Washington Times-Herald of this morning comes a report of Rickenbacker's speech made last night at New York.

It is printed herewith and I hope that it will give new courage to some good weak-spined patriotic Americans who perhaps wisely, if discretion be the better part of valor, have hesitated to criticize. Two paragraphs to which all may give heed and read again and again are as follows:

American leaders must learn to show their colors and courage. Failure, through fear of being criticized, smeared, or a loss of a temporary special privilege, is nothing but cowardice and un-American.

From the many pats on the back I received in the darkness of night by those who were afraid to be seen with me in daylight, I am inclined to have added respect for some public servants who at least have the courage to face the public every 2, 4, or 6 years and state their case fearlessly, be they right or wrong.

Mr. Rickenbacker's speech follows:

Ladies and gentlemen, I wish to talk to you tonight about many things—some you may like and some you may not.

However, I wish to make this plain: I have no political fish to fry, and only one Axis to grind.

The reason I speak frankly is because I think the time has come for plain speaking from the very housetops on the part of those of us who really want to preserve the America which was handed down to us as our heritage.

American leaders must learn to show their colors and courage now as never before. Failure, through fear of being criticized, smeared, or a loss of a temporary special privilege, is nothing but cowardice and un-American.

The American people today are craving honesty and sincerity with confidence backed by courage from their business, financial, and political leaders. Their arms are open, their minds and hearts full of gratitude, for those who dare to put country ahead of personal gain.

From the many pats on the back I have received in the darkness of the night by those who were afraid to be seen with me in the daylight, I am inclined to have added respect for some public servants who at least have the courage to face the public once every 2, 4, or 6 years and state their case fearlessly—be they right or wrong.

Must we constantly be reminded of the sacred oath of each and every American—that "We mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

Not since the days when Washington and his followers stood up for American freedom, not since the days when Abraham Lincoln and his followers stood up for American unity, not since those days have the issues before the American public been as far-reaching in human importance as they are today.

We all know there has been, and there still is, a definite trend in this country to belittle and discredit Congress in the public mind.

Unfortunately, these groups of termites are the most disturbing factors in our Government today. Almost to a man, they are bloated with the poison of prejudices and hate against the American way of life. They take every opportunity to stir up feeling of race and creed that has no place in our American way of life.

This has been part and parcel of the policy to build up executive power and prestige at the expense of the two other branches of the National Government, namely, the legislative and the judicial.

Never before, in the history of this country, has Congress been more important to the welfare of this Nation than it is at the present time.

Recently, Gov. Tom Dewey aptly expressed it when he said:

"Now, if ever, the Congress needs all the strength it can obtain. No citizen, no man or woman of good will, can fail to reach the conclusion, after reading the ominous trend in the news of the fight against Congress in Washington, that its very existence—its very function in the plan of constitutional government is at stake."

These would-be "crusaders" are making a fat living through their newspaper syndicates and sponsored radio broadcasts and, to a great extent, their attitude is as artificial as it is arrogant. They can't exist without controversy, without throwing bricks.

Let's remind these venom vendors—the publishers who buy and print their material—and the broadcast sponsors who keep it on the air, that they are directly or indirectly responsible for the flow of propaganda that is designed to poison the mind and becloud the viewpoints of the American public.

In the past few years, there has been a steady and increasing drain on America's natural resources. In a quickly increasing tempo, we have been mobilizing the riches in the earth and the products of the soil to bring about the defeat of our enemies overseas.

It is impossible for anyone to say when the war will end. But, from the standpoint of our resources continuing to supply the demands, the war should end soon. Our cupboard is getting bare. Our stock pile is dwindling. The days of expansive development are narrowing. The era of careful management is at hand.

The golden age of industry and transportation that lifted the world to new standards of progress, began in this country. It began only fourscore years ago when Drake struck oil with the first oil well in the world. It began with a hole in the ground near Titusville, Pa.

And, unless we are mighty careful, this golden age may come to an end with empty holes in the ground where our great oil wells used to be. The miracle—the magic—the Aladdin's lamp of the machine age is petroleum. Nations who have no petroleum will soon be eating crumbs at the second table. Our river of oil is drying up.

As a matter of fact, as far as we know, there are only two major producing areas in the world today. One is in Asia Minor, the other in the Caribbean area. Of the two, the former is by far the richer, and yet 85 percent of the oil being used in the war by the United Nations comes from the United States, Central and South America.

I am not saying this critically. We must and should help our allies with every means at our command. We should all support lend-lease by giving men, munitions, and material to help win the war. But we must also think of the future.

In using up our stores of petroleum, metals, minerals, and food reserves we must take the practical, long-range viewpoint that these lend-lease products must be paid back in kind in the future. The job of solving the lend-lease problem is too serious for impractical ideologists to handle.

To meet this problem we need some good, old-fashioned cracker-barrel thinkers instead of crackpot tinkers. Unless we look to the future—unless we make lend-lease traffic

move on a two-way street we will, indeed, be in a bad way.

Of course, it is possible that new materials and important substitutes for present materials may be discovered through further exploration and through the marvels of chemistry, but do not let us count too much on this.

And just to complete the exhibit by putting a gloomy frame around a bleak picture let me say that when and if America should cease to be a producer nation and become a consumer nation, then the American way of life will come to its unhappy ending, because the prices and wages that have made the American standard of living possible would no longer prevail. I say this with all sincerity, and hope that day will never come.

To many of you this may seem a most pessimistic picture of the future of this great country of ours, but it could happen here. However, I know this disaster can be and must be prevented by establishing the proper unity of thought, action, and planning now.

We must make the true meaning of "lend" and "lease" stick. We must be paid back in materials we need. Gold won't pay the bill. We could have all the gold of a Midas and still starve to death as a nation and as individuals.

In the great poker game of planning for the future Uncle Sam has three important aces up his sleeve.

Today he has the largest globe-girding network of airways as well as the largest fleet of planes with intercontinental range. On the sea he has the greatest maritime fleet in the history of mankind and the invisible radio waves of space are dominated by Uncle Sam's vast communications network.

These three cards of our international policies enable us to play them wisely are important cards in any hand. They are only part of the proof that, in building what the President calls the arsenal of democracy, Uncle Sam has built rapidly and well.

This vast production has not been due to political incentive, and I am proud to say that it hasn't been due to profit incentive, either. Of course, profit has its place in this world, profit incentive, whether it is in the United States of America or the United States of Russia, has its constructive place. But one of the greatest incentives in building the arsenal of democracy was the eager, tireless, patriotic incentive combined with the American way of knowing how.

I cannot help but have deep respect for the much maligned and abused "economic royalists" and "princes of profit" who have contributed so much toward the making of this arsenal of democracy.

I cannot help but have great pride in the American men and women whose practical patriotism and high morale made them turn out the production job that even won the commendation of Joe Stalin.

Still, in all honesty I must say, with some regret, that this production job by labor was to some extent accomplished despite its leadership, despite slow-downs, despite absenteeism, despite strikes.

How much further ahead we could have been, how much closer to victory, how many more lives of servicemen could have been saved, how much human misery could have been spared, if the 13,500,000 man-days lost due to strikes in 1943 could have been devoted instead to production.

The disturbing factor in these figures is that in 1942 only 4,000,000 man-days were lost due to strikes. And yet men who claim that they speak for labor and lead labor tell us glibly that strikes are out. There will be no strikes, they say, and yet we have strikes.

Recently there have been predictions that the war will end soon. As stated before, no one can say when the war will end or who will tumble first, Tojo or Hitler. But one thing is certain—the road to victory will be hard and long. It will be paved with human lives, the lives of your sons and mine.

And I say to you, anyone who deliberately and directly does anything to retard victory through politics or production is a saboteur and a killer.

You cannot win a war or save the lives of fighting men through gradual effort. You don't shoot a gun gradually. You don't drop a bomb gradually. And you can't provide the material of war gradually.

Up to now we have had almost 200,000 casualties, including 50,000 dead in the Army, Navy, marines, and Coast Guard. This is an impressive and tragic figure. But our men haven't begun to die yet. How many more will die depends entirely upon how long the war will last.

Let me remind you, in these days we hear so much about indispensable persons. Well, my candid opinion is that the only indispensable person in America is the American boy who dies needlessly in combat. Don't forget—every moment wasted in the victory effort means a waste of life.

One of the leading professions in America today is crystal gazing into the future by so-called experts. They would like to have us believe that all world problems, once the war is over, can be solved by the stroke of a pen. They try to make us believe that the era of peace will be an age of leisure and plenty—with a bonus for every baby, and a pension for every adult.

These crystal gazers depict the world as a gigantic filling station where free wheeling pink clouds are inflated with hot air. It is the kind of dreaming we must guard against. If there ever was a time when we must be at grips with reality, it is now—and in the making of the peace. Instead of drifting around on pink clouds, we are apt to find ourselves on a road so rocky that it will seem like we are riding on a roller coaster in an earthquake.

Lately, the newspapers have been lauding world-wide good will. And yet, by now, I think most of us have begun to realize that the early dreams of the United States of Europe, or a United Nations line-up at the end of the war does not stand the chance of realization that it did a year ago—unless practical, hard-headed statesmanship prevails.

I wonder how many of you have given thought to the circles within circles, plus eccentric circles, that make up the existing quilt of the United Nations?

According to the latest available reports, 34 countries now form the United Nations, as against a total of 9 Axis Nations. All 34 United Nations are at war with Germany, but not all of the United Nations are at war with all of the Axis Nations. Complicated? Yes.

The Fighting French are at war only with Germany and Japan. England is at war with Finland, but not with Albania. Norway and India are at war only with Germany, while Brazil, India, Norway, Greece, and Russia are not at war with Japan.

That's how simple it is. Almost as easy to digest as scrambled eggs with the shells left in.

Frankly, we can easily win the war and lose the future. What we must have, above all else, to win the future is a frank and open policy which has the permanency of law and not the transient character of an executive edict that can be changed overnight.

I think we all have reason to feel encouraged and pleased with the Baruch plan. It is a path pointer in the right direction. But no plan, no matter how good it may be, is of permanent value unless it has stability of legislative policy behind it.

The quick appointment of William Clayton to one of the basic posts for post-war conversion is vastly encouraging. Again they have chosen an old economic royalist like Bill Clayton to pull the chestnuts out of the fire. I wish him luck. He'll need it.

Now I trust you will bear with me while I reminisce a bit. Exactly 3 years and 81 days ago tonight I had the pleasure and

privilege of addressing this distinguished organization. Many of you here tonight were present then.

Do you remember how many of you were stunned into silence, or thought I was insane, when I predicted that we were enjoying liberties we would never enjoy again in our lifetime? That we were enjoying a standard of living we would never enjoy again as long as we lived? And, regardless of whether we sent a soldier, sailor, or aviator to foreign lands—I was sure we would, and we have by the millions—our national debt would be over \$200,000,000,000 if at that time we had set up honest reserves for bad debts and took into consideration the vast appropriations which we were then making in preparation for World War No. 2—a life-and-death struggle for this Nation?

No one arose to tell me that I was insane. No one took issue with me when I stated that the American way of life was in danger. You were too polite. But your disapproval, through lack of understanding, was expressed by a profound silence when I sat down.

And I shall not be surprised if I sit down in silence again tonight at the conclusion of my remarks, for I will have known the limitations of my audience to evaluate the difficult problems ahead.

Today the administration shows a debt of one hundred and eighty-six billions on the books, but I am willing to wager that if honest reserves were set up for bad debts plus war appropriations already authorized our debt would be nearer \$300,000,000,000.

And, in my opinion, after facing the facts in a realistic fashion, we will be faced with a national debt of between four and five hundred billions of dollars when this war is over, and only God knows when that will be, meaning the loss of more liberties and further reduction in our standard of living.

Speaking of money in astronomical figures, a few weeks ago we had the rather amazing experience of hearing the President of the United States characterizing the rather formidable sum of \$2,500,000,000 as a mere crumb. Since when has a billion dollars become a mere trifle? As a matter of fact, I remember the days when a billion dollars, even in Congress, was an awful lot of money. How times have changed.

How many of us dare face these facts unselfishly and prepare our people for the problems ahead in order that they, and the millions of our men and women in uniform, will find the America they have been fighting, bleeding, and dying for when they come home—those who do come home?

Shall we let them and posterity condemn us for our lack of foresight, selfishness, and greed? Or will our better business brains assert the leadership and accept the responsibilities and obligations as those of the generations that preceded us accepted theirs, leaving the heritage of citizenship of the greatest land on earth? Will we accept our obligation and pass it on for generations to come? I have confidence that an aroused America can and will.

The leadership of this Nation should now promote, create, and sell to the American people a forced-savings plan for post-war stability. Our financial interests should reestablish the payment of a reasonable interest on savings accounts to stimulate for the same reasons.

Every effort should be made by our leadership to devise and stimulate ways and means of saving for our people—from the humblest to the highest—that will get them to liquidate mortgages on their homes and property, as well as debts on their automobiles, radios, refrigerators, and all other personal assets during this period of high wages and easy earnings, with the hope of minimizing the terrible economic shock that must inevitably follow total victory.

Mar 13





CAPPER, Mrs. CARAWAY, Mr. McFARLAND, Mr. MAYBANK, Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. McCLELLAND, Mr. HILL, Mr. SCRUGHAM, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. BILBO, Mr. TRUMAN, Mr. BREWSTER, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. HATCH, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. STEWART, Mr. CLARK of Idaho, Mr. WILEY, Mr. GURNEY, Mr. LANGER, Mr. OVERTON, Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. MILLIKIN, Mr. WHERRY, Mr. WILLIS, Mr. MOORE, Mr. WHEELER, Mr. GILLETTE, Mr. WALLGREN, Mr. BONE, Mr. NYE, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. REVERCOMB, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. REYNOLDS, Mr. SMITH, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. BUCK, Mr. ROBERTSON, Mr. TOBEY, Mr. WALSH of New Jersey, Mr. GREEN, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. HOLMAN, Mr. BUSHFIELD, Mr. HAWKES, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. MEAD, Mr. AIKEN, Mr. WEEKS, Mr. MURDOCK, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. ANDREWS, and Mr. CORDON introduced Senate bill 1767, which was referred to the Committee on Finance, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. MALONEY:

S. 1768. A bill to provide for the payment of national service life insurance benefits in the case of Lester D. Blumberg (XC-3,034,306); to the Committee on Finance.

(Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma introduced Senate bill 1769, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts:

S. 1770. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works, and for other purposes;

S. 1771. A bill authorizing appropriations for the United States Navy for additional ordnance manufacturing and production facilities, and for other purposes;

S. 1772. A bill to authorize Lewis Hobart Kenney, Charles Garner, Charles Clement Goodman, and Henry Charles Robinson to accept decorations and orders tendered them by the Government of the United States of Brazil; and

S. 1773 (by request of the Navy Department). A bill to amend the part of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, and for other purposes," approved June 4, 1920, as amended, relating to the conservation, care, custody, protection, and operation of the naval petroleum and oil-shale reserves; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. THOMAS of Utah:

S. 1774. A bill authorizing the Shoshonee-Goship Bands of Shoshone Indians to sue in the Court of Claims; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

FEDERAL AID FOR READJUSTMENT OF VETERANS IN CIVIL LIFE

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce a bill providing for Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning veterans from World War No. 2. I ask unanimous consent to introduce the bill on my own behalf and on behalf of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. GUFFEY], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD], the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER], the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS], the Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. RADCLIFFE], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], the

Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DAVIS], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. THOMAS], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CAPPER], the Senator from Arkansas [Mrs. CARAWAY], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFARLAND], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. SCRUGHAM], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. TRUMAN], the Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS], the senior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH], the junior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. WILLIS], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MOORE], the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE], the junior Senator from Washington [Mr. WALLGREN], the senior Senator from Washington [Mr. BONE], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. NYE], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. REYNOLDS], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JACKSON], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. BUCK], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ROBERTSON], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. WALSH], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER], the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. HOLMAN], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BUSHFIELD], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HAWKES], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY], the Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WEEKS], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], the Senator from Utah [Mr. MURDOCK], and the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON].

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Missouri yield to the Senator from Florida?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I yield.

Mr. ANDREWS. In order to make the roll of the Senate quite complete, I

should like to ask unanimous consent to add my name.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I am very happy to add the name of the Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS].

Mr. President, I should like to ask the indulgence of the Senate for a moment or two in order to explain this rather unusual procedure. Several weeks ago on behalf of several other Senators as well as myself, I introduced Senate bill 1617, known as the Servicemen's Aid Act of 1944, and more familiarly known as the "G. I. Bill of Rights." This bill was referred to the Committee on Finance and was there referred by the chairman of that committee, the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] to the Subcommittee on Veterans' Affairs of which he had done me the honor to appoint me chairman.

That committee has held lengthy and complete hearings. We have labored long and hard to bring out the best and most comprehensive bill which it is possible for us to enact at this time. In addition to the voluminous hearings, members of the committee had held many conferences with Senators interested in the subject, with representatives of veterans' organizations, with various departments of the Government, and with other interested persons.

As a result of these hearings and conferences the bill has been extensively amended. The Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] who had already prepared, and who on his own behalf and that of the Senator from Georgia and myself introduced, a measure on the subject of reemployment and unemployment insurance for veterans, has given generously of his time and advice; and the title in the bill as it is now introduced is largely his handiwork. The Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] had introduced a bill upon the subject of education for veterans which had been reported from the Committee on Education and Labor and is now on the calendar. Nevertheless, he has given us the benefit of his great experience and wisdom, has worked untiringly in consultation with us and with the agencies of the Government to bring about a general agreement, and has generously consented to be one of the sponsors of this bill, which is in substantial conformity with the provisions of his own.

The Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFARLAND] and the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] had introduced a bill on the subject which they later introduced as an amendment to Senate bill 1617. They have been most helpful in conference and in attending the hearings of the committee, and many features of their bill are embodied in the measure as it has been introduced today. The Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD] has given us the benefit of his vast experience as the author of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act which is the basis of the agricultural section of the present bill. Certain technical amendments suggested by the Army and Navy, the Federal Housing Administration and the Agricultural Department as well as the Veterans' Administration are also included.

Instead of reporting the bill with many far-reaching amendments, it was decided to reintroduce what might be called a "clean copy" with the amendments showing as part of the text. We have discussed the matter with many Senators who have shown great interest in the matter and who expressed willingness and desire to join in sponsoring and introducing this important matter. It is in this way that the bill has just been presented with the names of an unprecedented number of Senators attached.

Let me add one word, Mr. President; I regard this bill as one of the most important measures that has ever come before the Congress. The men and women of the armed services and those who will be in the armed services before the end of this war, not only now hold the fate of this country in their hands but they will hold it for a generation to come. On the extent to which they can be speedily reintegrated in our population as decent law-abiding citizens the welfare of this Nation depends. If we should fail in that endeavor, as most of the participants in the last war failed, the consequences to our future well-being might well be most tragic. If we succeed and the trained and disciplined efficiency and valor of these men and women is turned into the right channels we will have a better country to live in than the world has yet seen. This bill—which I wish to emphasize is in all respects in line with the President's program as outlined in various messages—is designed for that purpose. I do not contend that it is the last word on the subject. I do assert that it will be a fundamental bill of rights for service men and women in facilitating their return to civilian life and I assert that it represents as little as we can properly do at this time.

I should like to add that the bill in its present form has the undivided and enthusiastic support of the two great servicemen's organization, the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars, which, to my mind, are better qualified than any other organizations now existing to represent the views of the men and women now in the service.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 1767) to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War No. 2 veterans, introduced by Mr. CLARK of Missouri (for himself and other Senators), was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

CARRYING OF UNITED STATES OBLIGATIONS OWNED BY BANKS, ETC.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce for appropriate reference a bill relating to the carrying of obligations of the United States owned by banks, and so forth, and I request that the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill (S. 1769) to authorize the carrying of obligations of the United States, owned by banks, trust companies, and insurance companies, at their par value, was received, read twice by its title, referred

to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That whenever the market value of any interest-bearing bond, note, or other evidence of indebtedness, which is a direct obligation of the United States or which is fully guaranteed by the United States as to principal and interest, and which is owned by a banking institution, a trust company, or an insurance company, is less than the par value thereof, such bond, note, or other evidence of indebtedness shall be deemed, for the purposes of any requirement of Federal law or regulation, to have a value equal to the par value thereof plus any accrued interest thereon.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The bill (H. R. 4346) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

HEARINGS BEFORE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATION OF INTERNATIONAL WIRE AND RADIO COMMUNICATIONS

Mr. WHEELER submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 268), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That for the purposes of Senate Resolution 187, Seventy-eighth Congress, agreed to October 19, 1943, authorizing an investigation of international communications by wire and radio, the Committee on Interstate Commerce, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such hearings; to sit and act at such times and places, either in the District of Columbia or elsewhere, during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Senate in the Seventy-eighth Congress; to employ such experts and clerical, stenographic, and other assistants; to require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance of such witnesses and the production and impounding of such books, papers, and documents; to administer such oaths; and to take such testimony and to make such expenditures as it deems advisable. The expenses of the committee for such purposes, which shall not exceed \$5,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman.

MERIDEN, CONN., THE NATION'S IDEAL WAR COMMUNITY

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, because I think the event is of great importance, I ask unanimous consent that I may have printed in the RECORD a newspaper article pointing to the fact that Meriden, Conn., the city in which I live, and the city in which my distinguished colleague was born, has just been chosen as the "Nation's ideal war community."

The newspaper article, taken from the Meriden Record, describes why Chairman Paul V. McNutt, of the War Manpower Commission, and others, selected this city as the ideal war community of the United States.

I ask further consent, Mr. President, that immediately following this article there be printed an editorial from the Meriden Record referring to the same matter.

There being no objection, the article and editorial were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Meriden (Conn.) Record]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.—Meriden, Conn., has been chosen the Nation's ideal war community, it was announced here today by Chairman Paul V. McNutt, of the War Manpower Commission.

"This community is a perfect example of how the main streets of America have completely mobilized every resource for war," the chairman declared. "The people of Meriden are making their contribution and that means management, labor, city officials, housewives, students, and returning veterans of World War No. 2. Meriden is solving its own manpower problems in the best democratic tradition of this Nation."

Tribute to the city's war record will be paid by Government, civic, and labor officials at ceremonies in Meriden on Monday, March 20, Mr. McNutt announced. The city's war plants will be inspected in the afternoon. In the evening, industrial and labor leaders of the city will sponsor a dinner for newsmen and Government officials at the opening of a new employees' cafeteria at one of the war plants. This will be followed by ceremonies and coast-to-coast broadcast from the Palace Theater to tell the story of Meriden's mobilization for war.

COOPERATION EXEMPLIFIED

The cooperation of Meriden's industries with the War Manpower program was exemplified during the recruiting campaign for the town's ball-bearing plant last fall. Mr. McNutt explained. At the time other employers voluntarily ceased hiring new employees for a 1-week period so that all available labor resources could be directed to the vital war industry with the most urgent manpower needs.

With a high record of men and women in the armed services, Meriden employers set an example early in the war by voluntarily hiring large numbers of women.

Thousands of Meriden women who had never worked before took full and part-time jobs in the city's war plants and now 54 percent of the city's 20,000 war workers are women.

"Meriden is a town that has closely followed the war-manpower program," the chairman said. "Through adherence to the manpower-employment stabilization plan every member of the community has cooperated and done his part under his own local leaders who comprise the War Manpower Commission management-labor committee for the area. It demonstrates how a patriotic, cooperative community can solve its own manpower problems through the utilization of all its facilities."

NO ABSENTEEISM PROBLEM

"The war plants of Meriden have adopted modern personnel policies and job turnover has been reduced until, in December the quit rate amounted to only 2.2 percent. Absenteeism is at a minimum."

"One child day-care center has been established in Meriden and another will shortly open. Workers from other places are welcomed to Meriden under a plan developed by the Y. M. C. A. New citizens of the town are met at the station, escorted to their new employer's plant and then taken to their new homes. Next the workers are taken on a tour of the city and shown places of interest and the location of their churches. Newcomers' social clubs have also been organized to provide recreation and prevent homesickness."

MET HOUSING NEEDS

"The city has worked out its housing problems through conversion of many old homes and estates into suitable living quarters, and by cooperation of citizens in making spare

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 4346

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 13 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 7), 1944

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply defi-
5 ciencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending
6 June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide sup-
7 plemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30,
8 1944, and for other purposes:

1 TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

2 LEGISLATIVE

3 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

4 To pay the widow of Thomas H. Cullen, late a Repre-
5 sentative from the State of New York, \$10,000.

6 To pay the widow of J. William Ditter, late a Rep-
7 resentative from the State of Pennsylvania, \$10,000.

8 To pay the widow of Leonard W. Schuetz, late a Rep-
9 resentative from the State of Illinois, \$10,000.

10 To pay the daughters of Henry B. Steagall, late a Rep-
11 resentative from the State of Alabama, in equal parts to
12 each, \$10,000.

13 To pay the widow of William H. Wheat, late a Rep-
14 resentative from the State of Illinois, \$10,000.

15 The foregoing sums to be disbursed by the Sergeant
16 at Arms of the House of Representatives.

17 Special and select committees: For an additional amount
18 for expenses of special and select committees authorized
19 by the House, fiscal year 1944, \$175,000.

20 Contested-election expenses: For payment to the fol-
21 lowing contestants and contestees for expenses incurred in
22 the contested-election cases of Thill versus McMurray and
23 Clark versus Nichols, as audited and recommended by the
24 Committee on Elections Numbered 3, namely:

1 Lewis D. Thill, contestant, \$2,000;

2 Howard J. McMurray, contestee, \$2,000;

3 E. O. Clark, contestant, \$2,000;

4 Jack Nichols, contestee, \$2,000;

5 In all, \$8,000; to be disbursed by the Clerk of the
6 House of Representatives.

7 Folding documents: The maximum rate of \$4 per
8 day, specified in the appropriation "Contingent expenses,
9 House of Representatives, folding documents, 1944", is
10 hereby increased to \$5.20 per day.

11 ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

12 Capitol Power Plant: For an additional amount for
13 lighting, heating, and power for the Capitol, Senate and
14 House Office Buildings, Supreme Court Building, Congres-
15 sional Library Buildings, and so forth, fiscal year 1944, in-
16 cluding the objects specified under this head in the Legisla-
17 tive Branch Appropriation Act, 1944, \$72,900, of which
18 \$40,500 shall remain available until June 30, 1945.

19 Depositories for valued documents of Congress: The
20 appropriation of \$25,000, contained under the caption
21 "Architect of the Capitol" in title III, Third Supplemental
22 National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942 (Public Law
23 353), approved December 17, 1941, as amended by the
24 Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1943, approved

1 June 8, 1942, for preparation of depositories in the Capitol
2 Building and Annex Building, Library of Congress, for
3 the valued documents of the two Houses of Congress, shall
4 be available until June 30, 1944, and not to exceed \$1,000
5 may be used by the Architect of the Capitol for labor and
6 any incidental items necessary to transfer documents from
7 their present locations in the main and Annex buildings of
8 the Library of Congress and the Old House Office Building
9 to the depository in the Annex Building, Library of Congress.

10 GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

11 In the appropriation entitled "Working capital and
12 Congressional printing and binding", Government Printing
13 Office, Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1944, follow-
14 ing the words, "the printing, binding, and distribution of
15 the Federal Register in accordance with the Act approved
16 July 26, 1935 (44 U. S. C. 301-317) (not exceeding
17 \$400,000) ;" insert the following: "notwithstanding the
18 provisions of the Federal Register Act (44 U. S. C. 305) ,
19 during the fiscal year 1944 and thereafter, 'community
20 ceiling price schedules' of the Office of Price Administration
21 shall not be required to be printed in the Federal Register,
22 except that after filing such schedules with the Federal
23 Register, there shall be printed in such Register a notice of
24 issuance and filing of such price schedules, which notice
25 shall indicate where copies thereof may be obtained."

THE JUDICIARY

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Preparation of Rules for Criminal Proceedings: For an additional amount for Preparation of Rules for Criminal Proceedings, Supreme Court, fiscal year 1944, \$21,000, which amount together with the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1944 shall be available until June 30, 1945.

Preparation of Rules for Civil Procedure: For an additional amount for preparation of Rules for Civil Procedure, Supreme Court, fiscal year 1944, \$4,414, which amount together with the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1944 shall be available until June 30, 1945.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Foreign Economic Administration: The appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Board of Economic Warfare", contained in the National War Agencies' Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby made available for the entire fiscal year 1944 for the expenses of the transportation of dependents and household effects from foreign countries to their homes in the United States of employees of the Foreign Economic Administration and the State Department for whom such expenses

1 to a foreign country were authorized and paid from funds
2 allocated to the Board of Economic Warfare.

3 PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR

4 The limitations in the appropriation for salaries and ex-
5 penses, Petroleum Administration for War, contained in the
6 National War Agencies Appropriation Act, 1944, upon the
7 amounts that may be expended for travel expenses and for
8 printing and binding are hereby increased from \$320,000 to
9 \$360,000 and from \$15,000 to \$25,000, respectively.

10 INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

11 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

12 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

13 Pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals: For an
14 additional amount for "Pay of personnel and maintenance
15 of hospitals", fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified
16 under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropria-
17 tion Act, 1944, \$500,000.

18 Training for nurses (national defense): For an addi-
19 tional amount for "Training for nurses (national defense)",
20 fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this
21 head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act,
22 1944, and including \$70,000 additional for administrative
23 expenses, \$2,700,000.

24 SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

25 Grants to States for old-age assistance: For an addi-

1 tional amount for grants to States for old-age assistance,
 2 subject to the conditions specified under this heading in
 3 the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1944,
 4 \$11,350,000.

5 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

6 War public works (community facilities) : For an addi-
 7 tional amount to enable the Federal Works Administrator
 8 to carry out the functions vested in him by titles II and III
 9 of the Act of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C.
 10 1531-1534 and 1541), \$127,500,000, to remain available
 11 during the continuance of the unlimited national emer-
 12 gency declared by the President on May 27, 1941, of which
 13 amount not to exceed \$5,100,000 shall be available for
 14 administrative expenses, including the objects specified under
 15 the head "Defense public works (community facilities)" in
 16 the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, and the
 17 joint resolution approved December 23, 1941 (Public Law
 18 371) : *Provided*, That not more than \$7,500,000 of the
 19 funds for war public works shall be used for construction
 20 of outplant facilities.

21 Public Roads Administration: For the payment of claims
 22 for damage to roads and highways under section 10 of the
 23 Defense Highway Act of 1941 (23 U. S. C. 3), as amended
 24 by the Act of July 13, 1943 (Public Law Numbered 146),

1 as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 466,
2 Seventy-eighth Congress, \$3,589.30.

3 NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

4 For an additional amount for the maintenance and oper-
5 ation of properties under title I of the District of Columbia
6 Alley Dwelling Authority Act, fiscal year 1944, \$14,000,
7 to remain available until June 30, 1945.

8 NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

9 War housing: For an additional amount to carry out
10 the purposes of title I of the Act of October 14, 1940, as
11 amended (42 U. S. C. ch. 9), and subject to the applicable
12 provisions of the joint resolution approved October 14, 1940
13 (54 Stat. 1115), \$7,500,000, to remain available during
14 the continuance of the unlimited national emergency declared
15 by the President on May 27, 1941.

16 SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

17 There may be transferred to the appropriation, "Salaries
18 and expenses, Selective Service System", from appropriations
19 available to the War and Navy Departments such amounts
20 as may be necessary for expenses incurred by the Selective
21 Service System during the fiscal year 1944, incident to the
22 physical examination or induction of registrants.

23 The appropriation, "Salaries and expenses, Selective
24 Service System", fiscal year 1944, is hereby made available
25 under such rules or regulations as may be prescribed by the

1 Director of Selective Service, for expenses of emergency
2 medical care, including hospitalization, of registrants who
3 suffer illness or injury, and the transportation, and burial, of
4 the remains of registrants who suffer death, while acting
5 under orders issued under the selective service law: *Provided*,
6 That such burial expenses shall not exceed \$150 in any one
7 case.

8 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

9 Widener gift tax, National Gallery of Art: For the
10 payment, by the National Gallery of Art to the Common-
11 wealth of Pennsylvania, of taxes which have been levied by
12 that Commonwealth as a result of the gift effected Septem-
13 ber 9, 1942, to the National Gallery of Art of a collection
14 of works of art, which gift was made by the late Joseph
15 E. Widener, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as authorized
16 by the will of his father, the late Peter A. B. Widener, and
17 accepted by the Board of Trustees of the National Gallery
18 of Art in reliance upon the authorization contained in Public
19 Law 707, approved September 3, 1942, \$307,630.50, to
20 remain available until expended.

21 VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

22 Hospital and domiciliary facilities: For an additional
23 amount for hospital and domiciliary facilities, Veterans'
24 Administration, fiscal year 1944, including the objects

1 specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appro-
2 priation Act, 1944, to remain available until expended,
3 \$30,000,000, 3 per centum of which shall be available
4 for the employment in the District of Columbia and in
5 the field of necessary technical and clerical assistants
6 to aid in the preparation of plans and specifications for
7 the projects as approved hereunder and in the supervision
8 of the execution thereof, and for traveling expenses, field
9 office equipment, and supplies in connection therewith.

10 The limitation upon the amount which may be expended
11 to repair, alter, improve, or provide facilities in the several
12 hospitals and homes under the jurisdiction of the Veterans'
13 Administration, appearing in the appropriation for adminis-
14 tration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services, Veterans'
15 Administration, for the fiscal year 1944, is hereby increased
16 from \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000.

17 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

18 GENERAL EXPENSES

19 Public-convenience stations: For an additional amount
20 for maintenance of public-convenience stations, including
21 compensation of necessary employees, fiscal year 1944,
22 \$3,078.

23 Care of the District buildings, salaries: For an addi-
24 tional amount for personal services, fiscal year 1943, includ-
25 ing the objects specified in the appropriation for this pur-

1 pose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1943,
2 \$2,418.

3 Expenses: For an additional amount for fuel, light and
4 power, repairs, laundry, and miscellaneous supplies, fiscal
5 year 1944, \$4,400.

6 CONTINGENT AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

7 Contingent expenses: For an additional amount for gen-
8 eral necessary expenses of District offices, fiscal year 1944,
9 including the objects specified in the appropriation for this
10 purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1944,
11 \$10,000.

12 Postage: For an additional amount for postage for
13 strictly official mail matter, including the rental of postage-
14 meter equipment, fiscal year 1944, \$1,500.

15 Judicial expenses: For an additional amount for judicial
16 expenses, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified in
17 the appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia
18 Appropriation Act, 1944, \$1,500.

19 Advertising delinquent taxes: For an additional amount
20 for advertising notice of taxes in arrears, fiscal year 1944,
21 including the objects specified in the appropriation for this
22 purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1944,
23 \$1,527.86.

24 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for
25 printing and binding, fiscal year 1944, \$7,055.

1 Streetcar and bus fares: The limitation of \$20,150,
 2 under the heading "Contingent and miscellaneous expenses"
 3 in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1944, upon
 4 the amount which the Commissioners are authorized to
 5 expend for the purchase of streetcar and bus fares, is hereby
 6 increased to \$23,150.

7 SEWERS

8 Cleaning and repairing sewers: For an additional amount
 9 for cleaning and repairing sewers and basins, fiscal year
 10 1944, including the objects specified in the appropriation
 11 for this purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation
 12 Act, 1944, \$33,900.

13 POLICEMEN AND FIREMEN'S RELIEF

14 For an additional amount to pay the policemen and
 15 firemen's relief and other allowances as authorized by law,
 16 fiscal year 1944, \$90,000.

17 THE MUNICIPAL COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE DISTRICT
 18 OF COLUMBIA

19 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
 20 personal services and all necessary expenses, other than
 21 printing and binding, and so forth, fiscal year 1943, \$37.93.

22 NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

23 General expenses, public parks: For an additional
 24 amount for general expenses, public parks, fiscal year 1944,

1 including the objects specified under this head in the Dis-
2 trict of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1944, \$60,000.

3 JUDGMENTS

4 For the payment of final judgments, including costs,
5 rendered against the District of Columbia, as set forth in
6 House Document Numbered 412 of the present Congress,
7 together with such further sum as may be necessary to pay
8 the interest at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum on
9 such judgments, as provided by law, from the date the same
10 became due until the date of payment, \$5,315.07.

11 AUDITED CLAIMS

12 For the payment of claims, certified to be due by the
13 accounting officers of the District of Columbia, under the
14 appropriations listed below, the balances of which have been
15 exhausted or carried to the surplus fund under the provisions
16 of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713),
17 being for the service of the fiscal year 1941 and prior fiscal
18 years, as follows:

19 Free Public Library, binding, District of Columbia,
20 1941, \$114.04;

21 General advertising, District of Columbia, 1941,
22 \$131.70;

23 District offices, expenses, District of Columbia, 1941,
24 26 cents;

1 Sewage treatment plant, maintenance, District of
2 Columbia, 1941, \$760.89;

3 Public schools, expenses, District of Columbia, 1941,
4 \$177.62;

5 Public schools, repairs and improvements, buildings and
6 grounds, District of Columbia, 1941, \$86.44;

7 Health Department, medical services, District of Co-
8 lumbia, 1941, \$2.20;

9 Department of Vehicles and Traffic, expenses, highway
10 fund, District of Columbia, 1941, \$40.61;

11 Public schools, expenses, District of Columbia, 1940,
12 \$90.74;

13 Gallinger Municipal Hospital, expenses, District of
14 Columbia, 92 cents;

15 Division of Child Welfare, board and care of children,
16 District of Columbia, 1940, \$1.38;

17 Department of Vehicles and Traffic, expenses, highway
18 fund, District of Columbia, 1940, \$57.15;

19 In all, \$1,463.95.

20 WATER SERVICE

21 Washington Aqueduct: For an additional amount for
22 operation, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified
23 under this head in the District of Columbia Appropriation
24 Act, 1944, payable wholly from the revenues of the Water
25 Department, \$125,000.

1 Water Department: For an additional amount for the
2 maintenance of the Water Department distribution system,
3 fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified in the ap-
4 propriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia
5 Appropriation Act, 1944, payable wholly from the revenues
6 of the Water Department, \$52,700.

7 Refunding water rents: For an additional amount for
8 the refunding of water rents and other water charges errone-
9 ously paid in the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1943,
10 including the objects specified in the appropriation for this
11 purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act,
12 1943, payable wholly from the revenues of the Water De-
13 partment, \$10.69.

14 Water fund securities: The appropriation "For invest-
15 ment by the Secretary of the Treasury in United States
16 securities for the account of the water fund of the District
17 of Columbia, \$300,000", under the head "Water Depart-
18 ment" in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1944,
19 is hereby rescinded, and the Secretary of the Treasury is
20 authorized to sell, at such time as shall be determined by
21 the District Commissioners, any United States securities held
22 for the account of the water fund of the District of Columbia,
23 the total proceeds of such sales not to exceed \$190,000 and
24 to be deposited to the credit of the water fund of the District
25 of Columbia.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

2 The foregoing sums for the District of Columbia, unless
3 otherwise therein specifically provided, shall be paid out
4 of the revenues of the District of Columbia and the Treasury
5 of the United States in the manner prescribed by the Dis-
6 trict of Columbia Appropriation Acts for the respective
7 fiscal years for which such sums are provided.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 National forest protection and management: For an
12 additional amount for national forest protection and man-
13 agement, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified
14 under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appro-
15 priation Act, 1944, \$145,000.

16 Fighting forest fires: For an additional amount for fight-
17 ing forest fires, fiscal year 1944, \$1,535,000.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

19 Salaries and administration expenses: For an additional
20 amount for salaries and administrative expenses of the Com-
21 modity Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1944, including the
22 objects specified under this head in the Department of Agri-
23 culture Appropriation Act, 1944, \$100,000, payable from
24 the funds of said Corporation.

1 WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

2 Notwithstanding the percentage limitation in section
3 3 (c) of the Farm Labor Supply Appropriation Act, 1944,
4 a total amount not exceeding \$972,000 shall be available
5 for administrative expenses pursuant to such section under
6 the combined sum of the direct appropriation in section 1 of
7 such Act and the appropriation in Public Law 45 of the
8 Seventy-eighth Congress.

9 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

10 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

11 Payment of interest on Indian trust funds: For an addi-
12 tional amount for payment of interest on moneys held in
13 trust for the several Indian tribes, as authorized by various
14 Acts of Congress, fiscal year 1943, \$65,720.

15 Compensation and expenses of an attorney, Ute Tribe,
16 Utah (tribal funds) : For compensation and expenses of an
17 attorney employed by the Ute Tribe of Indians of the Uintah
18 and Ouray Reservation, Utah, under a contract approved
19 by the Secretary of the Interior on November 18, 1943,
20 \$4,500, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of the
21 tribe.

22 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

23 Colorado River front work and levee system: For an
24 additional amount for the Colorado River front work and

13

GE

1 received from cooperating agencies an amount equal to the
2 sum herein appropriated.

3 BUREAU OF MINES

4 Buildings and grounds, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: For
5 an additional amount for care and maintenance of buildings
6 and grounds at Pittsburgh and Bruceton, Pennsylvania,
7 fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this
8 head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1944,
9 \$12,500.

10 Protection of experimental coal-mine property from mine
11 fire: For the construction of a fireproof barrier and for such
12 other measures as may be necessary to protect the property
13 of the United States known as the experimental coal mine
14 and explosives testing station of the Bureau of Mines, at
15 Bruceton, Pennsylvania, from the encroachment of fire in the
16 coal measures underlying the property, \$45,000, which
17 may be expended without regard to section 3709, Revised
18 Statutes, to remain available until June 30, 1945.

19 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

20 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

21 Medical and hospital services: For an additional amount
22 for medical and hospital service, fiscal year 1944, including
23 the objects specified under this head in the Department of
24 Justice Appropriation Act, 1944, \$49,700.

1 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

2 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
3 salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Serv-
4 ice, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under
5 this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act,
6 1944, \$985,000, which amount, together with the appropria-
7 tion to which added, shall be available for the advance of
8 cash to aliens for meals and lodging while en route from place
9 of detention to place of bona fide residence or to such other
10 place as may be authorized by the Attorney General.

11 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

12 Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damages
13 to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and deter-
14 mined by the Attorney General of the United States under
15 the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for
16 the adjustment and settlement of certain claims arising out
17 of the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation",
18 approved March 20, 1936 (5 U. S. C. 600b), as fully
19 set forth in House Document Numbered 465, Seventy-eighth
20 Congress, \$716.78.

21 NAVY DEPARTMENT

22 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

23 Claims for damages by collision with naval vessels: To
24 pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the
25 Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act

1 entitled "An Act to amend the Act authorizing the Secretary
2 of the Navy to settle claims for damages to private property
3 arising from collisions with naval vessels", approved Decem-
4 ber 28, 1922, as fully set forth in House Document Num-
5 bered 462, Seventy-eighth Congress, \$9,934.70.

6 COAST GUARD

7 Claims for damages, operation of vessels, Coast Guard:
8 To pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the
9 Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act
10 entitled "An Act to provide for the adjustment and settle-
11 ment of certain claims for damages resulting from the oper-
12 ation of vessels of the Coast Guard and the Public Health
13 Service, in sums not exceeding \$3,000 in any one case",
14 approved June 15, 1936, as fully set forth in House Docu-
15 ment Numbered 467, Seventy-eighth Congress, \$4,110.85.

16 TRANSFERS OF APPROPRIATIONS

17 The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and
18 directed to transfer the sum of \$262,314,000 from the ap-
19 propriation "Ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, 1944",
20 to other appropriations of the Navy Department for the
21 fiscal year 1944, as follows:

22 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

23 Miscellaneous expenses, \$6,250,000.

24 Naval Research Laboratory, \$600,000.

1 BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL

2 Training, education, and welfare, Navy: Naval War
3 College, \$29,000.

4 Naval training stations:

5 Norfolk, Virginia, \$147,000.

6 Lake Pend Oreille, Idaho, \$1,530,000.

7 Lake Seneca, New York, \$1,530,000.

8 Port Deposit, Maryland, \$945,000.

9 Libraries, \$353,000.

10 Welfare and recreation, \$1,991,000.

11 In all, training, education, and welfare, Navy, \$6,-
12 525,000.

13 BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

14 Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts,
15 including packing, unpacking, and local handling, as au-
16 thorized by law, of household goods and effects of civilian
17 and naval personnel of the Naval Establishment, \$158,-
18 000,000.

19 BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

20 Maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks, including the
21 purchase of not to exceed one thousand additional motor-
22 propelled, passenger-carrying vehicles, \$38,000,000.

23 MARINE CORPS

24 General expenses, Marine Corps, \$51,639,000.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES

Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, Hydrographic Office, \$1,300,000.

REPAIR FACILITIES, NAVY

In addition to contract authorizations heretofore granted, the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to enter into contracts for equipment and facilities of all kinds at either private or naval establishments for the repair and conversion of ships, under the appropriation "Repair facilities, Navy", in the amount of not to exceed \$120,000,000, subject to authorization by other law: *Provided*, That the unobligated contract authorization and the unexpended balance, as of the last day of the month in which this Act is approved, of the appropriation "Construction of floating drydocks, Navy", and all outstanding obligations against that appropriation, for any purpose for which it was available, are hereby transferred to and combined with the contract authorizations and the appropriations, respectively, under this head, and such combined balances shall remain available until used.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(OUT OF THE POSTAL REVENUES)

DEPARTMENTAL

For additional amounts for appropriations of the Post

1 Office Department for the fiscal year 1944, including the
2 objects specified under the respective heads in the Post
3 Office Department Appropriation Act, 1944, as follows:

4 Salaries, Office of the Postmaster General, \$42,114.

5 Salaries, Office of Budget and Administrative Planning,
6 \$3,100.

7 Salaries, Office of the First Assistant Postmaster Gen-
8 eral, \$113,223.

9 Salaries, Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster Gen-
10 eral, \$87,000.

11 Salaries, Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster Gen-
12 eral, \$160,923.

13 Salaries, Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster
14 General, \$60,000.

15 Salaries, Office of the Solicitor for the Post Office De-
16 partment, \$12,385.

17 Salaries, Office of the Chief Inspector, \$51,250.

18 Salaries, Office of the Purchasing Agent, \$6,651.

19 Salaries, Bureau of Accounts, \$14,745.

20 Printing and binding, \$400,000.

21 FIELD SERVICE

22 OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR

23 Post-office inspectors, salaries, \$228,056.

24 Post-office inspectors, clerks, division headquarters,
25 \$159,183.

1 OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

2 Compensation to postmasters, \$9,475,408.

3 Compensation to assistant postmasters, \$1,121,674.

4 Clerks, first- and second-class post offices, \$65,889,297.

5 Separating mails, \$63,000.

6 Unusual conditions at post offices, \$362,968.

7 Clerks, third-class post offices, \$1,727,560.

8 Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices,
9 \$637,171.

10 City-delivery carriers, \$19,435,049.

11 Special-delivery fees, \$1,833,847.

12 Rural Delivery Service, \$12,626,417.

13 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

14 Star-Route Service, \$1,890,000.

15 Railroad Transportation and Mail Messenger Service,
16 \$19,695,000.

17 Railway Mail Service, salaries, \$18,957,525.

18 Railway postal clerks, travel allowance, \$546,000.

19 Domestic air-mail service, \$8,437,262: *Provided*, That
20 the limitation on the amount available for supervisory
21 officials and clerks at air-mail transfer points, under this
22 head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act,
23 1944, is hereby increased from \$55,200 to \$58,800.

1 OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

2 Manufacture and distribution of stamps and stamped
3 paper, \$800,000: *Provided*, That the limitation on the
4 amount available for pay of agent and assistants to examine
5 and distribute stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers,
6 under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation
7 Act, 1944, is hereby increased from \$22,950 to \$25,000.

8 Indemnities, domestic mail, \$700,000.

9 Unpaid money orders more than one year old, \$140,000.

10 OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

11 Post office stationery, equipment, and supplies, \$280,300:
12 *Provided*, That the limitation on the amount available for
13 pay of employees in the District of Columbia, in connection
14 with the shipment of supplies, under this head in the Post
15 Office Department Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby in-
16 creased from \$63,800 to \$73,100.

17 Rent, light, fuel, and water, \$205,000.

18 Pneumatic-tube service, New York, \$35,621.

19 Vehicle service, \$2,776,971.

20 Operating force for public buildings, \$2,282,980.

21 Operating supplies for public buildings, \$638,000.

22 Equipment shops: The limitation on the amount avail-
23 able for personal services in the District of Columbia under
24 this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act,
25 1944, is hereby increased from \$626,000 to \$763,450.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the field service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal years 1943 and 1944 are hereby made available for actual and necessary expenses of officials and employees of said Department when traveling on official business.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries: For an additional amount for salaries, Department of State, fiscal year 1944, including the objects under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1944, \$350,000.

Contingent expenses: For an additional amount for contingent expenses Department of State, fiscal year 1944, including the objects under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1944, and including the purchase of uniforms, \$100,000.

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for printing and binding, Department of State, fiscal year 1944, including the objects under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1944, \$30,000.

Passport agencies: For an additional amount for passport agencies, Department of State, fiscal year 1944, including the objects under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1944, \$1,500.

1 FOREIGN INTERCOURSE

2 Transportation, Foreign Service: For an additional
3 amount for transportation, Foreign Service, fiscal year 1944,
4 including the objects under this head in the Department of
5 State Appropriation Act, 1944, \$285,000.

6 Foreign Service Auxiliary (emergency) : For an addi-
7 tional amount for Foreign Service, auxiliary (emergency),
8 fiscal year 1944, including the objects under this head in
9 the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1944, \$150,000.

10 Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For an addi-
11 tional amount for contingent expenses, Foreign Service, fiscal
12 year 1944, including the objects under this head in the
13 Department of State Appropriation Act, 1944, and includ-
14 ing repairs to property which is not Government owned or
15 leased but which is necessary to assure water supply to the
16 American Legation at Tehran, \$325,000, of which \$10,000
17 shall remain available until June 30, 1945.

18 Emergencies arising in the diplomatic and consular
19 service: For an additional amount for emergencies arising
20 in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, fiscal year 1944,
21 including the objects under this head in the Department of
22 State Appropriation Act, 1944, \$1,000,000, to remain avail-
23 able until June 30, 1945.

24 INTERNATIONAL PACIFIC SALMON FISHERIES COMMISSION

25 Restoration of salmon runs Fraser River system: For the
26 share of the United States of expenses incident to the work

1 of improving facilities for sockeye salmon migration in the
2 Fraser River by the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries
3 Commission, under the convention between the United States
4 and Canada, concluded May 26, 1930, including personal
5 services; traveling expenses; rent; purchase, maintenance,
6 repair, and operation of not to exceed four motor-propelled.
7 passenger-carrying vehicles; purchase of furniture, instru-
8 ments, and equipment; construction of fishways; removal of
9 obstructions and stream improvement; construction of ware-
10 house for storage of equipment; and such other expenses as
11 the Secretary of State may deem proper, to be expended
12 under his direction, \$1,000,000, to remain available until
13 expended.

14 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

15 BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

16 Division of Disbursement, salaries and expenses: For
17 an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Division of
18 Disbursement, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified
19 under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation
20 Act, 1944, \$600,000.

21 PROCUREMENT DIVISION

22 General supply fund: To increase the general supply
23 fund established by the Act approved February 27, 1929,
24 as amended (41 U. S. C. 7c), \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That
25 the loan of \$2,000,000 made by the War Department to

1 the Procurement Division for financing the typewriter pro-
2 curement program need not be repaid by such Division and
3 shall be retained as a permanent increase in the general
4 supply fund.

5 WAR DEPARTMENT—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

6 QUARTERMASTER CORPS

7 Cemeterial expenses: For an additional amount for
8 cemeterial expenses, including the same objects specified
9 under this head in the War Department Civil Appropria-
10 tion Act, 1944, \$34,000.

11 CORPS OF ENGINEERS

12 Rivers and harbors: The appropriations for rivers and
13 harbors shall be available for the maintenance, in the
14 interest of national defense, subject to the approval of the
15 Chief of Engineers, of the extension of the Cuyahoga River
16 Channel, Cleveland Harbor, Ohio.

17 UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

18 For an additional amount for maintenance and opera-
19 tion of the United States Soldiers' Home, fiscal year 1944,
20 to be paid from the Soldiers' Home permanent fund,
21 \$105,038.

22 TITLE II—WAR OVERTIME PAY AND OTHER
23 COMPENSATION INCREASES

24 SEC. 201. For additional amounts for appropriations for
25 the fiscal year 1944, for the payment of overtime and addi-
26 tional compensation authorized by the Act of April 1, 1943

1 (Public Law 22, Seventy-eighth Congress), and May 7,
2 1943 (Public Law 49, Seventy-eighth Congress), as follows:

3 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

4 For—

5 “Salaries, officers and employees, Senate, 1944”,
6 \$200,000;

7 “Salaries and expenses of detailed police, Capitol
8 Police Board, Senate, 1944”, \$2,000;

9 “Contingent expenses, Senate, cleaning furniture,
10 1944”, \$300;

11 “Salaries and expenses, Joint Committee on Internal
12 Revenue Taxation, Senate 1944”, \$2,500;

13 “Salaries, officers and employees, House of Repre-
14 sentatives, 1944”, \$180,000;

15 “Clerk hire, Members and Delegates, House of
16 Representatives, 1944”, \$400,000;

17 “Salaries and expenses of detailed police, Capitol
18 Police Board, House of Representatives, 1944”, \$2,000;

19 “Salaries and expenses, Joint Committee on Inter-
20 nal Revenue Taxation, House of Representatives, 1944”,
21 \$2,500;

22 “Contingent expenses, House of Representatives,
23 folding documents, 1944”, \$3,500;

24 “Contingent expenses, House of Representatives,
25 revision of laws, 1944”, \$525.

1 “Contingent expenses, House of Representatives,
2 preparation of new edition of the United States Code,
3 1944”, \$1,400;

4 “Salaries, Office of Architect of the Capitol, 1944”,
5 \$7,178;

6 “Capitol Building and repairs, 1944”, \$43,911;

7 “Improving the Capitol Grounds, 1944”, \$17,338;

8 “Maintenance, legislative garage, 1944”, \$1,969;

9 “Maintenance, Senate Office Building, 1944”,
10 \$25,899;

11 “Maintenance, House Office Buildings, 1944”,
12 \$61,947;

13 “Capitol power plant, 1944”, \$39,321;

14 “Library buildings and grounds, 1944”, \$16,974:

15 “Salaries, Botanic Garden, 1944”, \$15,274;

16 “Salaries, Library proper, Library of Congress,
17 1944”, \$261,356;

18 “Salaries, Copyright Office, Library of Congress,
19 1944”, \$31,659;

20 “Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress,
21 1944”, \$28,071;

22 “Distribution of card indexes, Library of Congress,
23 1944”, \$39,853;

24 “Index to State legislation, Library of Congress,
25 1944”, \$5,620;

1 “Union catalogs, Library of Congress, 1944”,
2 \$6,073;

3 “Salaries, Library buildings, Library of Congress,
4 1944”, \$47,333;

5 “Salaries, Office of Superintendent of Documents,
6 1944”, \$119,968;

7 Total, Legislative Branch, \$1,564,469.

8 THE JUDICIARY

9 For—

10 “Salaries, Supreme Court, 1944”, \$29,600;

11 “Care of Supreme Court Building and grounds,
12 1944”, \$8,600;

13 “Salaries, United States Court of Customs and
14 Patent Appeals, 1944”, \$6,000;

15 “Salaries of clerks, United States courts, 1944”,
16 \$373,500;

17 “Probation system, United States courts, 1944”,
18 \$143,000;

19 “Fees of commissioners, United States courts, 1944”,
20 \$49,400;

21 “Miscellaneous salaries, United States courts, 1944”,
22 \$97,000;

23 “Salaries, Administrative Office, United States

1 Courts, 1944", \$27,500;

2 Total, the Judiciary, \$734,600.

3 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

4 For—

5 "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of the Budget,
6 1944", \$214,000;

7 "National defense activities, Bureau of the Budget,
8 1944", \$99,000;

9 Office for Emergency Management:

10 "Salaries and expenses, Division of Central
11 Administrative Services, Office for Emergency
12 Management, 1944", \$1,300,000;

13 "Administrative expenses, Export-Import Bank
14 of Washington, Foreign Economic Administration,
15 1944": (The amount that may be used for adminis-
16 trative expenses is hereby increased by \$7,000) ;

17 "Salaries and expenses, National War Labor
18 Board, 1944", \$346,000;

19 "Salaries and expenses, Office of Defense Trans-
20 portation, 1944", \$2,000,000;

21 "General administration, War Manpower Com-
22 mission, 1944", \$600,000;

23 "Training Within Industry Service, War Man-
24 power Commission (national defense), 1944",
25 \$60,000;

“Employment office facilities and services, War
Manpower Commission, 1944”, \$4,900,000;

“Salaries and expenses, Apprentice-Training
Service, War Manpower Commission, 1944”,
\$62,000;

“Salaries and expenses, Apprentice-Training
Service, War Manpower Commission (national
defense), 1944”, \$86,000;

“Salaries and expenses, Office of Censorship, 1944”,
\$1,800,000;

“Salaries and expenses, Office of Price Administra-
tion, 1944”, \$14,500,000;

“Salaries and expenses, Petroleum Administration
for War, 1944”, \$597,000;

Total, Executive Office of the President, \$26,564,000.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

For—

“Salaries and expenses, Civil Service Commission,
1944”, \$670,000;

“Prevention of pernicious political activities, Civil
Service Commission, 1944”, \$6,000;

“Salaries and expenses, Civil Service Commission
(national defense), 1944”, \$1,474,000;

“Salaries and expenses, United States Employees
Compensation Commission, 1944”, \$98,600;

1 “Salaries and expenses, military bases, United States
2 Employees’ Compensation Commission (national de-
3 fense), 1944”, \$18,900;

4 “Salaries and expenses, Federal Communications
5 Commission, 1944”, \$100,000;

6 “Salaries and expenses, Federal Communications
7 Commission (national defense), 1944”, \$175,000;

8 “Federal Power Commission, 1944”, \$153,000;

9 “Flood control surveys, Federal Power Commission,
10 1944”, \$13,000;

11 “National defense activities, Federal Power Com-
12 mission, 1944”, \$20,000;

13 “Federal Trade Commission, 1944”, \$15,000;

14 “Salaries, General Accounting Office, 1944”,
15 \$1,820,000;

16 “General administrative expenses, Interstate Com-
17 merce Commission, 1944”, \$60,000;

18 “Safety of employees, Interstate Commerce Com-
19 mission, 1944”, \$45,000;

20 “Signal safety systems, Interstate Commerce Com-
21 mission, 1944”, \$10,900;

22 “Locomotive inspection, Interstate Commerce Com-
23 mission, 1944”, \$45,000;

24 “Valuation of property carriers, Interstate Com-
25 merce Commission, 1944”, \$50,000;

1 “Motor transport regulation, Interstate Commerce
2 Commission, 1944”, \$50,000;

3 “Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, 1944”, \$1,-
4 650,000;

5 “Salaries and expenses, National Archives, 1944”,
6 \$49,400;

7 “Maintenance and operation of title I properties, Na-
8 tional Capital Housing Authority, 1944”, \$1,300;

9 “Salaries, National Labor Relations Board, 1944”,
10 \$285,450;

11 “Salaries and expenses, National Labor Relations
12 Board (national defense), 1944”, \$81,550;

13 “Salaries and expenses, National Mediation Board,
14 1944”, \$13,300;

15 “Salaries and expenses, National Railroad Adjust-
16 ment Board, National Mediation Board, 1944”, \$23,700;

17 “Securities and Exchange Commission, 1944”,
18 \$554,500;

19 “Salaries and expenses, Selective Service System,
20 1944”, \$7,087,000;

21 “Salaries and expenses, Smithsonian Institution,
22 1944”, \$50,000;

23 “Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art,
24 1944”, \$82,000;

25 “United States Tariff Commission, 1944”, \$97,000;

1 “Salaries and expenses, Veterans’ Administration,
2 1944”, \$16,800,000;

3 Total, independent agencies, \$31,599,600.

4 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

5 For—

6 “Columbia Institution for the Deaf, Federal Security
7 Agency, 1944”, \$26,300;

8 “Salaries and expenses, Food and Drug Administra-
9 tion, Federal Security Agency, 1944”, \$409,700;

10 “Salaries, Freedmen’s Hospital, Federal Security
11 Agency, 1944”, \$89,000;

12 “Salaries, Howard University, Federal Security
13 Agency, 1944”, \$140,000;

14 “Library service and research, Office of Education,
15 1944”, \$3,200;

16 “Salaries, Office of Education, 1944”, \$38,000;

17 “Loans to students, Office of Education (national
18 defense), 1944”, \$900;

19 “Salaries and expenses, vocational education, Office
20 of Education, 1944”, \$45,100;

21 “Salaries and expenses, Office of Education (national
22 defense), 1944”, \$100,000;

23 “Emergency health and sanitation activities, Public
24 Health Service (national defense), 1944”, \$400,000;

1 “Pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals,
2 Public Health Service, 1944”, \$1,525,000;

3 “Expenses, Division of Mental Hygiene, Public
4 Health Service, 1944”, \$93,000;

5 “Foreign Quarantine Service, Public Health Service,
6 1944”, \$94,000;

7 “Salaries and expenses, National Institute of Health,
8 Public Health Service, 1944”, \$122,000;

9 “Expenses, States Relations Division, Public Health
10 Service, 1944”, \$15,300;

11 “Salaries, Office of Surgeon General, Public Health
12 Service, 1944”, \$85,000.

13 “Saint Elizabeths Hospital, Federal Security
14 Agency, 1944”, \$180,000;

15 “Salaries, Bureau of Public Assistance, Social
16 Security Board, 1944”, \$13,000;

17 “Salaries, Bureau of Employment Security, Social
18 Security Board, 1944”, \$12,000;

19 “Salaries, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors’ In-
20 surance, Social Security Board, 1944”, \$385,900;

21 “Salaries, Offices of Social Security Board, 1944”,
22 \$140,000;

23 “Salaries, Chief Clerk’s Division, Federal Security
24 Agency, 1944”, \$16,700;

1 “Salaries, Office of General Counsel, Federal Secu-
2 rity Agency, 1944”, \$40,000;

3 “Administrative expenses, vocational rehabilitation
4 of disabled civilians, Federal Security Agency, 1944”,
5 \$18,900;

6 “Salaries and expenses, Office of Community War
7 Services, Federal Security Agency, 1944”, \$80,000;
8 Total, Federal Security Agency, \$4,073,000.

9 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

10 For—

11 “Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator,
12 Federal Works Agency, 1944”, \$31,000;

13 “Administrative expenses, Public Works Adminis-
14 tration, 1944”: (The amount of prior year unobligated
15 funds which may be used is increased by \$3,600) ;

16 “General administrative expenses, Public Buildings
17 Administration, 1944”, \$75,000:

18 “Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds
19 in the District of Columbia and adjacent area, Public
20 Buildings Administration, 1944”, \$3,375,000;

21 “Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds
22 outside the District of Columbia, Public Buildings Ad-
23 ministration, 1944”, \$640,000;

24 Total, Federal Works Agency, \$4,121,000.

NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

For—

“Salaries and expenses, Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, National Housing Agency, 1944”: (The amount which may be used for administrative expenses is increased by \$104,000).

“Salaries and expenses, Federal Housing Administration, National Housing Agency, 1944”: (The amount which may be used for administrative expenses is increased by \$960,000).

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

For—

“Salaries and expenses, Office of Secretary of Agriculture, 1944”, \$150,000;

“Salaries and expenses, Office of Solicitor, Department of Agriculture, 1944”, \$200,000;

“Salaries and expenses, Office of Information, Department of Agriculture, 1944”, \$50,000;

“Salaries and expenses, library, Department of Agriculture, 1944”, \$74,000;

“Salaries and expenses, Extension Service, 1944”, \$60,000;

“Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, 1944”, \$400,000;

1 “Salaries and expenses, Office of Foreign Agricul-
2 tural Relations, 1944”, \$53,000;

3 “Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator,
4 Agricultural Research Administration, 1944”, \$6,000;

5 “Special research fund, Department of Agriculture,
6 1944”, \$65,000;

7 “Salaries and expenses, experiment stations, Agri-
8 cultural Research Administration, 1944”, \$22,000;

9 “Salaries and expenses, Animal Industry, Agricul-
10 tural Research Administration, 1944”, \$1,378,000;

11 “Marketing agreements, hog cholera virus, and
12 serum, Agricultural Research Administration, 1944”:
13 (The sum made available from the appropriation
14 made by sec. 12 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment
15 Act, approved May 12, 1933, is increased from \$30,689
16 to \$36,989) ;

17 “Salaries and expenses, Dairy Industry, Agricul-
18 tural Research Administration, 1944”, \$50,000;

19 “Salaries and expenses, Plant Industry, Soils, and
20 Agricultural Engineering, Agricultural Research Ad-
21 ministration, 1944”, \$400,000;

22 “Salaries and expenses, Entomology and Plant Quar-
23 antine, Agricultural Research Administration, 1944”,
24 \$650,000;

1 “Salaries and expenses, regional research labora-
2 tories, Agricultural Research Administration, 1944”,
3 \$65,000;

4 “Salaries and expenses, Human Nutrition and Home
5 Economics, Agricultural Research Administration,
6 1944”, \$65,000;

7 “Beltsville Research Center, Agricultural Research
8 Administration, 1944”, \$14,500;

9 “White pine blister rust control, Department of
10 Agriculture, 1944”, \$200,000;

11 “Salaries and expenses, Forest Service, 1944”,
12 \$2,785,000;

13 “Forest fire cooperation, 1944”, \$30,000;

14 “Farm and other private forestry cooperation,
15 1944”, \$25,000;

16 “Forest roads and trails, 1944”, \$500,000;

17 “Salaries and expenses, War Food Administration,
18 Department of Agriculture, 1944”, \$1,200,000;

19 “Administrative expenses, Commodity Credit Cor-
20 poration, Department of Agriculture, 1944”: (The
21 amount which may be used for administrative expenses
22 is increased by \$655,000) ;

23 “Salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service,
24 1944”, \$3,170,000;

1 “Land utilization and retirement of submarginal
2 land, Department of Agriculture, 1944”, \$150,000;

3 “Salaries and expenses, marketing service, Food
4 Distribution Administration, 1944”, \$818,000;

5 “Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation, Department
6 of Agriculture, 1944”, \$4,000,000;

7 “Salaries and expenses, farm tenancy, Department
8 of Agriculture, 1944”, \$188,000;

9 “Development of water facilities, arid and semiarid
10 areas, Department of Agriculture, 1944”, \$25,000;

11 “Salaries and expenses, Rural Electrification, De-
12 partment of Agriculture, 1944”, \$300,000;

13 “Salaries and expenses, Farm Credit Administra-
14 tion, Department of Agriculture, 1944”: (The funds
15 made available pursuant to the Act of January 29, 1937,
16 are increased from \$3,938,561 to \$4,123,561) ;

17 Total, Department of Agriculture, \$17,093,500.

18 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

19 For—

20 “Salaries, Office of Secretary of Commerce, 1944”,
21 \$61,800;

22 “Administrative expenses, Reconstruction Finance
23 Corporation and The RFC Mortgage Company, 1944”:
24 (The amount that may be used for administrative ex-
25 penses is increased by \$975,000) ;

1 “Customs statistics, Department of Commerce,
2 1944”, \$78,000;

3 “Salaries and expenses, Bureau of the Census,
4 1944”, \$247,000;

5 “General administration, Office of Administrator of
6 Civil Aeronautics, 1944”, \$145,000;

7 “Maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Office of
8 Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, 1944”, \$1,812,700;

9 “Enforcement of safety regulations, Office of Admin-
10 istrator of Civil Aeronautics, 1944”, \$379,200;

11 “Maintenance and operation, Washington National
12 Airport, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics,
13 1944”, \$53,000;

14 “Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Board,
15 1944”, \$87,000;

16 “Coastal surveys, Coast and Geodetic Survey,
17 1944”, \$38,000;

18 “Magnetic and seismological work, Coast and
19 Geodetic Survey, 1944”, \$12,000;

20 “Geodetic control surveys, Coast and Geodetic Sur-
21 vey, 1944”, \$46,000;

22 “Salaries, Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1944”,
23 \$155,000;

24 “Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Foreign and
25 Domestic Commerce, 1944”, \$100,000;

1 "Field office service, Bureau of Foreign and Domes-
2 tic Commerce, 1944", \$41,800;

3 "Salaries, Patent Office, 1944", \$550,000;

4 "Operation and administration, National Bureau of
5 Standards, 1944", \$63,000;

6 "Testing, inspection, and information service, Na-
7 tional Bureau of Standards, 1944", \$160,000;

8 "Research and development, National Bureau of
9 Standards, 1944", \$120,900;

10 "Standards for commerce, National Bureau of
11 Standards, 1944", \$31,700;

12 "Salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, Depart-
13 ment of Commerce, 1944", \$605,000;

14 Total, Department of Commerce, \$4,787,100.

15 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

16 For—

17 "Salaries, Office of the Secretary of the Interior,
18 1944", \$160,000;

19 "Salaries, Office of Solicitor, Department of the In-
20 terior, 1944", \$29,000;

21 "Salaries, Division of Territories and Island Posses-
22 sions, Department of the Interior, 1944", \$18,800;

23 "Salaries and expenses, Grazing Service, Depart-
24 ment of the Interior, 1944", \$112,000;

1 “Range improvements within grazing districts (re-
2 ceipt limitation) , 1944”, \$8,000;

3 “Soil and moisture conservation operations, Depart-
4 ment of the Interior, 1944”, \$135,000;

5 “Expenses, Commission of Fine Arts, 1944”, \$930;

6 “United States High Commissioner to the Philip-
7 pine Islands, Department of the Interior, 1944”,
8 \$10,850;

9 “Salaries, General Land Office, 1944”, \$65,000;

10 “Surveying the public lands, 1944”, \$74,000;

11 “Salaries and commissions of registers of land offices,
12 1944”, \$12,500;

13 “Salaries and expenses of land offices, 1944”,
14 \$4,000;

15 “Prevention of fires on public domain in Alaska,
16 1944”, \$2,500;

17 “Salaries, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1944”, \$70,000;

18 “Maintaining law and order on Indian reservations,
19 1944”, \$26,000;

20 “Administration of Indian forests, 1944”, \$52,600;

21 “Expenses, sale of timber (reimbursable), 1944”,
22 \$27,600;

23 “Agriculture and stock raising among Indians,
24 1944”, \$100,000;

1 “Development of Indian arts and crafts, 1944”,
2 \$3,700;

3 “Water supply for Indians in Arizona, New Mexico,
4 and Utah, 1944”, \$5,000;

5 “Irrigation, Indian reservations (reimbursable),
6 1944”, \$15,000;

7 “Maintenance, San Carlos irrigation project, Gila
8 River Reservation, Arizona (receipt limitation), 1944”,
9 \$29,700;

10 “Improvement and maintenance, irrigation system,
11 Colorado River Reservation, Arizona (reimbursable),
12 1944”, \$1,500;

13 “Improvement and maintenance, irrigation system,
14 Colorado River Reservation, Arizona (receipt limita-
15 tion), 1944”, \$3,000;

16 “Improvement and maintenance, Fort Hall irriga-
17 tion systems, Idaho, 1944”, \$3,950;

18 “Improvement and maintenance, Fort Hall irriga-
19 tion systems, Idaho (receipt limitation), 1944”, \$4,050;

20 “Maintenance, irrigation systems, Fort Belknap
21 Reservation, Montana (reimbursable), 1944”, \$2,000;

22 “Maintenance, irrigation systems, Fort Belknap
23 Reservation, Montana (receipt limitation), 1944”,
24 \$400;

1 “Maintenance, irrigation systems, Fort Peck Reser-
2 vation, Montana (reimbursable), 1944”, \$1,400;

3 “Maintenance, irrigation systems, Fort Peck Reser-
4 vation, Montana (receipt limitation), 1944”, \$470;

5 “Maintenance, irrigation systems, Flathead Reser-
6 vation, Montana (receipt limitation), 1944”, \$26,890;

7 “Improvement and maintenance, irrigation systems,
8 Crow Reservation, Montana (reimbursable), 1944”,
9 \$3,190;

10 “Improvement and maintenance, irrigation systems,
11 Crow Reservation, Montana (receipt limitation), 1944”,
12 \$3,520;

13 “Improvement and maintenance, irrigation systems,
14 Klamath Reservation, Oregon (reimbursable), 1944”,
15 \$110;

16 “Improvement and maintenance, irrigation systems,
17 Klamath Reservation, Oregon (receipt limitation),
18 1944”, \$320;

19 “Maintenance, irrigation system, Uintah Reserva-
20 tion, Utah (reimbursable), 1944”, \$5,000;

21 “Maintenance, irrigation system, Uintah Reserva-
22 tion, Utah (receipt limitation), 1944”, \$4,250;

23 “Maintenance, irrigation system, Wind River Reser-
24 vation and ceded lands, Wyoming (reimbursable),
25 1944”, \$3,250;

1 “Maintenance, irrigation system, Wind River Reser-
 2 vation and ceded lands, Wyoming (receipt limitation),
 3 1944”, \$3,750;

4 “Indian school support, 1944”, \$260,000;

5 “Education of natives of Alaska, 1944 and 1945”,
 6 \$125,000;

7 “Medical relief of natives of Alaska, 1944 and
 8 1945”, \$58,200;

9 “Administration of Indian property, 1944”, \$355,-
 10 000;

11 “Reindeer Service, Alaska, 1944 and 1945”, \$10,-
 12 200;

13 “Miscellaneous Indian tribal funds, 1944”, to be
 14 derived from the funds held by the United States in trust
 15 for the respective tribes, in not to exceed the following
 16 sums:

17 Arizona: Pima (Camp McDowell), \$90; San
 18 Carlos, \$750; and Truxton Canon, \$1,800; in all,
 19 \$2,640;

20 Oregon: Klamath, \$18,310;

21 Washington: Colville, \$885;

22 Support of Osage Agency and pay of tribal
 23 officers, Oklahoma, \$19,240;

24 “Reclamation fund, special fund,” to be derived from

the special fund in the Treasury designated "the reclamation fund":

Parker Dam project, Arizona-California:
(the amount that may be used from power and other revenues is increased by \$4,100) ;

Yuma project, Arizona-California, \$12,700;

Boise project, Idaho, \$8,400;

Minidoka project, Idaho: (the amount that may be used from power revenues is increased by \$15,500) ;

Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas:
(the amount that may be used from power revenues is increased by \$10,600) ;

Owyhee project, Oregon, \$6,000;

Yakima project, Washington, \$23,800;

Kendrick project, Wyoming: (the amount that may be used from power revenues is increased by \$9,100) ;

Riverton project, Wyoming, \$7,000;

Shoshone project, Wyoming, \$2,300;

Operation and maintenance administration,
\$11,500;

"Colorado River Dam fund, Boulder Canyon project": (the amount that may be used from power revenues is increased by \$43,100) ;

- 1 “Geological Survey (national defense), 1944”,
2 \$68,000;
- 3 “Geological Survey, 1944”, \$275,000;
- 4 “Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Mines, 1944”,
5 \$7,500;
- 6 “Operating rescue cars and stations and investiga-
7 tion of accidents, Bureau of Mines, 1944”, \$55,000;
- 8 “Coal-mine inspections and investigations, Bureau
9 of Mines, 1944”, \$95,000;
- 10 “Salaries and expenses, enforcement of Federal Ex-
11 plosives Act, Bureau of Mines, 1944”, \$35,000;
- 12 “Testing fuel, Bureau of Mines, 1944”, \$25,000;
- 13 “Oil and gas investigations, Bureau of Mines, 1944”,
14 \$35,000;
- 15 “Care, and so forth, buildings and grounds, Bureau
16 of Mines, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 1944”, \$16,300;
- 17 “Economics of mineral industries, Bureau of Mines,
18 1944”, \$80,000;
- 19 “National Park Service, 1944”, \$462,000;
- 20 “Recreational demonstration areas, National Park
21 Service, 1944”, \$15,000;
- 22 “Salaries and expenses, National Capital Parks,
23 1944”, \$33,250;
- 24 “Salaries and expenses, Fish and Wildlife Service,
25 1944”, \$537,100;

1 “Salaries and expenses, Agricultural Experiment
2 Station and Vocational School, Virgin Islands, 1944”,
3 \$4,500;

4 “Puerto Rican hurricane relief, administrative ex-
5 penses, Department of the Interior, 1944”: (The
6 amount which may be used from available unobligated
7 funds is increased by \$2,400) ;

8 Total, Department of the Interior, \$3,652,980.

9 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

10 For—

11 “Salaries, Office of Attorney General, 1944”,
12 \$2,400;

13 “Salaries, Office of Solicitor General, Department of
14 Justice, 1944”, \$11,000;

15 “Salaries, Office of Assistant Solicitor General, De-
16 partment of Justice, 1944”, \$10,000;

17 “Salaries, Administrative Division, Department of
18 Justice, 1944”, \$165,000;

19 “Salaries, Tax Division, Department of Justice,
20 1944”, \$70,000;

21 “Salaries, Criminal Division, Department of Justice,
22 1944”, \$94,300;

23 “Salaries, Claims Division, Department of Justice,
24 1944”, \$71,000;

1 “Salaries, Office of Pardon Attorney, Department of
2 Justice, 1944”, \$4,400;

3 “Salaries, Board of Immigration Appeals, Depart-
4 ment of Justice, 1944”, \$16,100;

5 “Protecting interests of the United States in customs
6 matters, 1944”, \$14,000;

7 “Enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws, 1944”,
8 \$160,000;

9 “Salaries and expenses, Lands Division, Department
10 of Justice, 1944”, \$424,900;

11 “Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field, Depart-
12 ment of Justice, 1944”, \$15,000;

13 “Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so
14 forth, Department of Justice, 1944”, \$425,000;

15 “Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth,
16 Department of Justice, 1944”, \$490,000;

17 “Pay and expenses of bailiffs, Department of Jus-
18 tice, 1944”, \$45,000;

19 “Salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investi-
20 gation, 1944”, \$640,000;

21 “Salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investi-
22 gation (national defense), 1944”, \$3,300,000;

23 “Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturaliza-
24 tion Service, 1944”, \$3,650,000;

1 "Salaries, Bureau of Prisons, 1944", \$17,000;

2 "Penitentiaries and reformatories, maintenance,
3 1944", \$610,000;

4 "Medical center for Federal prisoners, maintenance,
5 1944", \$52,000;

6 "Federal jails and correctional institutions, maintenance,
7 1944", \$246,000;

8 "Prison camps, maintenance, 1944", \$50,000;

9 "Support of United States prisoners, 1944",
10 \$32,400;

11 Total, Department of Justice, \$10,615,500.

12 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

13 For—

14 "Salaries, Office of Secretary of Labor, 1944",
15 \$68,500;

16 "Salaries and expenses, Office of Solicitor, Department
17 of Labor, 1944", \$119,600;

18 "Salaries and expenses, Division of Labor Standards,
19 ards, Department of Labor, 1944", \$25,300;

20 "Salaries and expenses, Division of Labor Standards,
21 Department of Labor (national defense), 1944",
22 \$15,000;

23 "Salaries and expenses, safety and health program,
24 Department of Labor (national defense), 1944",
25 \$19,200;

- 1 “Salaries and expenses, Commissioners of Concilia-
2 tion, Department of Labor, 1944”, \$58,700;
- 3 “Commissioners of Conciliation, Department of
4 Labor (national defense), 1944”, \$170,300;
- 5 “Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor Statistics,
6 1944”, \$212,300;
- 7 “Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor Statistics
8 (national defense), 1944”, \$203,400;
- 9 “Salaries and expenses, Children’s Bureau, 1944”,
10 \$52,600;
- 11 “Salaries and expenses, child labor provisions, Fair
12 Labor Standards Act, Children’s Bureau, 1944”,
13 \$35,000;
- 14 “Salaries and expenses, maternal and child welfare,
15 Social Security Act, Children’s Bureau, 1944”, \$57,200;
- 16 “Salaries and expenses, emergency maternity and
17 infant care, Children’s Bureau (national defense),
18 1944”, \$2,300;
- 19 “Salaries and expenses, Women’s Bureau, 1944”,
20 \$30,000;
- 21 “Salaries, Wage and Hour Division, Department of
22 Labor, 1944”, \$598,900;
- 23 Total, Department of Labor, \$1,668,300.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

For—

“Salaries, Department of State, 1944”, \$1,058,400;

“Passport agencies, Department of State, 1944”,
\$9,700;

“Collecting and editing official papers of Territories
of the United States, 1944”, \$1,000;

“Salaries, Foreign Service officers, 1944”, \$450,-
000;

“Salaries, Foreign Service clerks, 1944”, \$619,000;

“Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign
Service, 1944”, \$128,000;

“Foreign Service, auxiliary (national defense),
1944”, \$352,000;

“International Boundary Commission, United States
and Mexico, 1944”, \$55,000;

“Salaries and expenses, International Joint Commis-
sion, United States and Great Britain, 1944”, \$3,000;

“Special and technical investigations, International
Joint Commission, United States and Great Britain,
1944”, \$2,500;

Total, Department of State, \$2,678,600.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

1

2 For—

3 “Salaries, Office of Secretary of Treasury, 1944”,

4 \$30,000;

5 “Salaries and expenses, foreign-owned property con-

6 trol, 1944”, \$375,000;

7 “Salaries, Division of Tax Research, Treasury De-

8 partment, 1944”, \$26,000;

9 “Salaries, Office of Tax Legislative Counsel, Treas-

10 ury Department, 1944”, \$4,000;

11 “Salaries, Division of Research and Statistics, Treas-

12 ury Department, 1944”, \$30,000;

13 “Salaries, Office of General Counsel, Treasury De-

14 partment, 1944”, \$20,000;

15 “Salaries, Division of Personnel, Treasury Depart-

16 ment, 1944”, \$31,000;

17 “Salaries, Office of Chief Clerk, Treasury Depart-

18 ment, 1944”, \$50,000;

19 “Salaries, operating force, Treasury Department

20 buildings, 1944”, \$85,000;

21 “Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Accounts, Treas-

22 ury Department, 1944”, \$116,000;

23 “Salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement,

24 1944”, \$500,000;

1 “Salaries, Office of the Treasurer of the United
2 States, 1944”, \$700,000;

3 “Salaries, Office of the Treasurer of the United
4 States (Federal Reserve notes, reimbursable), 1944”,
5 \$13,000;

6 “Collecting the revenue from customs, 1944”,
7 \$3,420,000;

8 “Salaries, Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
9 1944”, \$45,000;

10 “Collecting the internal revenue, 1944”, \$18,-
11 000,000;

12 “Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Narcotics, 1944”,
13 \$177,000;

14 “Salaries, Secret Service Division, 1944”, \$10,000;

15 “Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes,
16 1944”, \$207,000;

17 “Salaries and expenses, guard force, Treasury De-
18 partment buildings, 1944”, \$88,000;

19 “Salaries and expenses, office of Director of the
20 Mint, 1944”, \$7,000;

21 “Salaries and expenses, Procurement Division,
22 1944”, \$32,000;

23 Total, Treasury Department, \$23,966,000.

WAR DEPARTMENT

For—

“Cemeterial expenses, War Department, 1944”,
\$106,400;

Corps of Engineers: The limitation contained in
the Military Appropriation Act, 1944, under the head
“Salaries, War Department,” on expenditures from the
various appropriations for rivers and harbors and flood
control for the payment of services of technical and
clerical personnel in the Office of the Chief of Engineers
is hereby increased for the fiscal year 1944 from
\$604,219 to \$726,849;

“Sanitation, Canal Zone, Panama Canal, 1944”,
\$268,000;

“Civil government, Panama Canal and Canal Zone,
1944”, \$66,100;

Total, War Department, \$440,500.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

For—

“Executive office, salaries, District of Columbia,
1944”, \$7,600;

“Purchasing Division, salaries, District of Columbia,
1944”, \$7,100;

“Department of Inspections, salaries, District of
Columbia, 1944”, \$29,700;

1 “Poundmaster, salaries, District of Columbia,
2 1944”, \$2,700;

3 “District buildings, salaries, District of Columbia,
4 1944”, \$41,300;

5 “Assessor, salaries, District of Columbia, 1944”,
6 \$26,500;

7 “Collector, salaries, District of Columbia, 1944”,
8 \$9,500;

9 “Auditor, salaries, District of Columbia, 1944”,
10 \$15,200;

11 “Corporation Counsel, salaries, District of Columbia,
12 1944”, \$3,100;

13 “Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, District of
14 Columbia, 1944”, \$3,000;

15 “Coroner, salaries, District of Columbia, 1944”,
16 \$900;

17 “Weights, measures, and markets, salaries, District
18 of Columbia, 1944”, \$2,900;

19 “Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, salaries, Dis-
20 trict of Columbia, 1944”, \$550;

21 “Municipal architect, salaries, District of Columbia,
22 1944”, \$2,600;

23 “Department of Insurance, salaries, District of
24 Columbia, 1944”, \$600;

1 “Surveyor, salaries, District of Columbia, 1944”,
2 \$5,600;

3 “Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board, sala-
4 ries and expenses, District of Columbia, 1944”, \$2,800;

5 “Zoning Commission, District of Columbia, 1944”,
6 \$650;

7 “Commission on Mental Health, District of Colum-
8 bia, 1944”, \$1,600;

9 “Board of Indeterminate Sentence and Parole, Dis-
10 trict of Columbia, 1944”, \$100;

11 “Office of Administrator of Rent Control, salaries
12 and expenses, District of Columbia, 1944”, \$7,500;

13 “Register of Wills, salaries, District of Columbia,
14 1944”, \$9,000;

15 “Recorder of Deeds, salaries, District of Columbia,
16 1944”, \$21,100;

17 “Motor vehicles, District of Columbia, 1944”, \$900;

18 “Free Public Library, salaries, District of Columbia,
19 1944”, \$63,700;

20 “Collection and disposal of refuse, salaries, District
21 of Columbia, 1944”, \$12,900;

22 “Electrical Department, salaries, District of Colum-
23 bia, 1944”, \$11,200;

24 “Public schools, general administration, salaries and
25 expenses, District of Columbia, 1944”, \$20,800;

1 "Public schools, general supervision and instruction,
2 salaries and expenses, District of Columbia, 1944",
3 \$723,600;

4 "Public schools, vocational education, George-Deen
5 Program, salaries and expenses, District of Columbia,
6 1944", \$1,300;

7 "Public schools, operation of buildings and main-
8 tenance of equipment, salaries and expenses, District of
9 Columbia, 1944", \$171,200;

10 "Recreation Board, salaries and expenses, District
11 of Columbia, 1944", \$28,300;

12 "Metropolitan Police, salaries, District of Columbia,
13 1944", \$178,000;

14 "Fire Department, salaries, District of Columbia,
15 1944", \$86,950;

16 "Health Department, general administration, Dis-
17 trict of Columbia, 1944", \$7,900;

18 "Health Department, medical services, District of
19 Columbia, 1944", \$39,700;

20 "Health Department, laboratories, District of Co-
21 lumbia, 1944", \$6,350;

22 "Health Department, inspections, District of Colum-
23 bia, 1944", \$6,600;

24 "Tuberculosis sanatoria, salaries, District of Colum-
25 bia, 1944", \$58,900;

1 “Tuberculosis Hospital, Fourteenth and Upshur
2 Streets Northwest, salaries and expenses, District of
3 Columbia, 1944”, \$17,900;

4 “Gallinger Municipal Hospital, salaries, District of
5 Columbia, 1944”, \$211,800;

6 “Juvenile Court, salaries, District of Columbia,
7 1944”, \$9,100;

8 “Municipal Court, salaries, District of Columbia,
9 1944”, \$20,600;

10 “Municipal Court of Appeals, salaries and expenses,
11 District of Columbia, 1944”, \$1,800;

12 “Board of Public Welfare, salaries, District of Co-
13 lumbia, 1944”, \$9,250;

14 “Division of Child Welfare, detention of children,
15 District of Columbia, 1944”, \$4,000;

16 “Jail, salaries, District of Columbia, 1944”,
17 \$20,500;

18 “Workhouse and Reformatory, salaries, District of
19 Columbia, 1944”, \$44,700;

20 “National Training School for Girls, District of Co-
21 lumbia, 1944”, \$3,400;

22 “Industrial Home School for Colored Children, sal-
23 aries, District of Columbia, 1944”, \$8,100;

24 “Industrial Home School, salaries, District of Co-
25 lumbia, 1944”, \$6,800;

1 “Home for Aged and Infirm, salaries, District of
2 Columbia, 1944”, \$11,000;

3 “Municipal Lodging House, District of Columbia,
4 1944”, \$850;

5 “Temporary Home for Former Soldiers and Sailors,
6 District of Columbia, 1944”, \$750;

7 “Public parks, salaries, District of Columbia, 1944”,
8 \$54,700;

9 “National Capital Park and Planning Commission,
10 salaries and expenses, District of Columbia, 1944”,
11 \$4,750;

12 “National Zoological Park, District of Columbia,
13 1944”, \$7,000;

14 Total, District of Columbia, exclusive of highway and
15 water funds, \$2,056,900.

16 HIGHWAY FUND, GASOLINE TAX, AND MOTOR-VEHICLE FEES

17 For—

18 “Department of Vehicles and Traffic, salaries, high-
19 way fund, District of Columbia, 1944”, \$19,500;

20 “Highway Department, salaries, highway fund, Dis-
21 trict of Columbia, 1944”, \$13,600;

22 “Trees and parkings, salaries, highway fund, District
23 of Columbia, 1944”, \$1,900;

24 Total, District of Columbia, highway fund, to be paid
25 wholly out of the special fund created by the Act entitled

1 "An Act to provide a tax on motor-vehicle fuels sold within
 2 the District of Columbia, and for other purposes", approved
 3 April 23, 1924 (43 Stat. 106), and the Act entitled "An
 4 Act to provide additional revenue for the District of Colum-
 5 bia, and for other purposes", approved August 17, 1937,
 6 \$35,000.

7 WATER FUND

8 For—

9 "Washington Aqueduct, District of Columbia,
 10 1944", to be paid wholly out of revenues of the Water
 11 Department of the District of Columbia, \$25,200;
 12 Total, District of Columbia, including highway and water
 13 funds, \$2,117,100.

14 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

15 The foregoing sums for the District of Columbia, unless
 16 otherwise provided, shall be paid out of the revenues of the
 17 District of Columbia and the Treasury of the United States
 18 in the manner prescribed by the District of Columbia Appro-
 19 priation Act, 1944.

20 Total, section 201, \$135,676,249.

21 SEC. 202. The restrictions contained in appropriations
 22 or affecting appropriations or other funds, available during
 23 the fiscal year 1944, limiting the amounts which may be
 24 expended for personal services or for other purposes, are
 25 hereby waived to the extent necessary to meet the cost of

1 overtime and additional compensation authorized by the Act
2 of April 1, 1943 (Public Law 22), the Act of May 7, 1943
3 (Public Law 49), and by other legislation enacted during
4 or applicable to the fiscal year 1944 authorizing overtime
5 and additional compensation for civilian employees of the
6 Government: *Provided*, That the head of any department,
7 establishment, or agency is hereby authorized to allocate
8 from the sum herein appropriated under any appropriation
9 title administered by him to any subappropriation under
10 such title such amount as may be necessary for the purposes
11 of the section.

12 TITLE III—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED
13 CLAIMS

14 PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

15 SEC. 301. (a) For the payment of claims for damages
16 to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and deter-
17 mined by the following respective departments and independ-
18 ent offices, under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act
19 to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising
20 against the Government of the United States in the sums not
21 exceeding \$1,000 in any one case", approved December 28,
22 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in House Docu-
23 ment Numbered 471, Seventy-eighth Congress, as follows:

24 Executive Office of the President:

25 Office for Emergency Management:

1 Division of Central Administrative Services,
 2 \$26.50;
 3 Foreign Economic Administration, \$72.11;
 4 National War Labor Board, \$11.50;
 5 Federal Security Agency, \$379.94;
 6 Federal Works Agency, \$1,124.80;
 7 National Housing Agency, \$6.15;
 8 Selective Service System, \$3;
 9 Department of Agriculture, \$1,937;
 10 Department of Commerce, \$1,491.12;
 11 Department of the Interior, \$1,573.73;
 12 War Relocation Authority, \$12.52;
 13 Department of Justice, \$11;
 14 Navy Department, \$20,438.10;
 15 Treasury Department, \$281.39;
 16 In all, \$27,368.86.

17 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

18 SEC. 302. (a) For the payment of the final judg-
 19 ments, including costs of suits, which have been rendered
 20 under the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1887, entitled
 21 "An Act to provide for the bringing of suits against the
 22 Government of the United States", as amended by section
 23 297 of the Act of March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), and
 24 which have been certified to the Seventy-eighth Congress in

1 House Document Numbered 464, under the following agen-
2 cies:

3 Federal Works Agency (Work Projects Administra-
4 tion), \$6,421.86;

5 Treasury Department, \$8,000;

6 War Department, \$2,933.65;

7 In all, \$17,355.51, together with such additional sum
8 as may be necessary to pay costs and interest as specified
9 in such judgments or as provided by law.

10 (b) For the payment of the final judgments, including
11 costs of suits, which have been rendered under the provisions
12 of the Act of March 3, 1887, entitled "An Act to provide
13 for the bringing of suits against the Government of the
14 United States", as amended by section 297 of the Act of
15 March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), and the Merchant
16 Marine Act of 1936, as amended (46 U. S. C. 1242), and
17 which have been certified to the Seventy-eighth Congress in
18 House Document Numbered 460 under the War Shipping
19 Administration, \$5,985, together with such additional sum
20 as may be necessary to pay costs and interest as specified
21 in such judgments or as provided by law.

22 (c) For the payment of judgments, including cost of
23 suits, rendered against the Government of the United States
24 by United States district courts under the provisions of an

1 Act entitled "An Act authorizing suits against the United
2 States in admiralty for damages caused by and salvage
3 services rendered to public vessels belonging to the United
4 States, and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1925
5 (46 U. S. C. 781-789), and which was certified to the
6 Seventy-eighth Congress in House Document Numbered 463
7 under the following agencies:

8 Navy Department, \$32,969.12;

9 War Department, \$14,648.12;

10 In all, \$47,617.24, together with such additional sum
11 as may be necessary to pay costs and interest as and where
12 specified in such judgments or as provided by law.

13 (d) For payment of the judgment in favor of the Union
14 Shipping and Trading Company (Limited), including costs,
15 rendered against the United States by the United States
16 District Court for the Southern District of New York under
17 the provisions of the Act approved May 25, 1937 (Private
18 Act 113 of the Seventy-fifth Congress), as certified to the
19 Seventy-eighth Congress in House Document Numbered 469.
20 under the War Department, \$54,282.06.

21 (e) None of the judgments contained under this cap-
22 tion shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired
23 except such as have become final and conclusive against
24 the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or
25 otherwise.

1 (f) Payment of interest wherever provided for judg-
2 ments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue
3 for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this
4 Act.

5 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

6 SEC. 303. (a) For payment of the judgments rendered
7 by the Court of Claims and reported to the Seventy-eighth
8 Congress in House Document Numbered 458, under the
9 following agencies, namely:

10 Architect of the Capitol, \$900;

11 Federal Works Agency:

12 Public Buildings Administration, \$47,122.77;

13 Public Works Administration, \$2,000;

14 Department of Agriculture, \$75;

15 Department of Commerce, \$125;

16 Department of the Interior, \$21,910.13;

17 Department of Justice, \$25;

18 Department of Labor, \$50;

19 Navy Department, \$331,594.29;

20 Post Office Department, \$1,085.36;

21 Treasury Department, \$7,044.97;

22 War Department, \$114,627.54;

23 In all, \$526,560.06, together with such additional sum
24 as may be necessary to pay interest or costs as and where
25 specified in such judgments.

1 (b) For the payment of judgment numbered 45275
2 rendered by the Court of Claims in favor of Kingan and
3 Company, Incorporated, covering collection of an amount
4 withheld on the ground of an alleged overpayment, as
5 certified to the Seventy-eighth Congress in House Docu-
6 ment Numbered 461, \$4,439.62, to be paid from the
7 account 12F5829, Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation,
8 Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

9 (c) None of the judgments contained under this caption
10 shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired,
11 except such as have become final and conclusive against the
12 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

13 AUDITED CLAIMS

14 SEC. 304 (a) For the payment of the following claims,
15 certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under
16 appropriations the balances of which have been car-
17 ried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section
18 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under
19 appropriations heretofore treated as permanent, being for
20 the service of the fiscal year 1941 and prior years, unless
21 otherwise stated, and which have been certified to Congress
22 under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266),
23 as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 470,
24 Seventy-eighth Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

1 **Legislative:** For public printing and binding, Govern-
 2 ment Printing Office, \$61,095.87.

3 **The Judiciary:** For fees of jurors and witnesses, United
 4 States courts, \$12.

5 For fees of commissioners, United States courts, \$31.

6 For contingent expenses, United States Customs Court,
 7 \$1.10.

8 For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts, 92
 9 cents.

10 **Independent Agencies:** For Advisory Committee for
 11 Aeronautics, \$1.01.

12 For salaries and expenses, Civil Service Commission,
 13 \$9.07.

14 For flood-control surveys, Federal Power Commission,
 15 \$1.30.

16 For safety of employees, Interstate Commerce Commis-
 17 sion, \$1.50.

18 For general administrative expenses, Interstate Com-
 19 merce Commission, \$86.90.

20 For miscellaneous expenses, Railroad Retirement Board,
 21 \$6.20.

22 For Securities and Exchange Commission, \$129.39.

23 For youth work and student aid, National Youth Admin-
 24 istration, \$17,600.

- 1 For salaries and expenses, National Youth Administra-
- 2 tion, \$110.37.
- 3 For expenses, Division of Venereal Diseases, Public
- 4 Health Service, \$24.11.
- 5 For maintenance, National Cancer Institute, Public
- 6 Health Service, \$1,158.75.
- 7 For emergency health and sanitation activities, Public
- 8 Health Service, 24 cents.
- 9 For pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals,
- 10 Public Health Service, \$678.01.
- 11 For expenses, Division of Mental Hygiene, Public
- 12 Health Service, \$5.
- 13 For freight, transportation, and so forth, Public Health
- 14 Service, \$60.94.
- 15 For maintenance, National Institute of Health, Public
- 16 Health Service, \$25.87.
- 17 For salaries and expenses, vocational education, Office
- 18 of Education, \$8.87.
- 19 For general expenses, Office of Education, \$3.50.
- 20 For salaries and expenses, Social Security Board,
- 21 \$108.21.
- 22 For selecting, testing and placement, defense workers,
- 23 Social Security Board, \$2.65.
- 24 For emergency conservation fund, \$28.

1 For printing and binding, Federal Security Agency,
2 \$978.02.

3 For general administrative expenses, Public Buildings
4 Administration, \$16.85.

5 For repair, preservation, and equipment, Public Build-
6 ings Administration, \$18.48.

7 For repair, preservation, and equipment, public build-
8 ings outside the District of Columbia, Public Buildings Ad-
9 ministration, \$470.63.

10 For salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds
11 in the District of Columbia, Public Buildings Administration,
12 \$4,752.32.

13 For salaries and expenses, public buildings outside the
14 District of Columbia, Public Buildings Administration,
15 \$377.86.

16 For furniture and furnishings, customhouse, New York,
17 New York, Public Buildings Administration, \$13.58.

18 For working fund, Federal Works Agency, Public Build-
19 ings Administration, \$196.70.

20 For administrative expenses, Public Works Administra-
21 tion, \$1.79.

22 For National Industrial Recovery, Federal Emergency
23 Administration of Public Works, \$1.

24 For administrative expenses, United States Housing
25 Authority, Federal Public Housing Authority, \$330.

1 For administrative expenses, Federal Housing Adminis-
2 tration, \$251.

3 For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration,
4 \$2,084.04.

5 **Department of Agriculture:** For printing and binding,
6 Department of Agriculture, \$6,788.29.

7 For salaries and expenses, library, Department of Agri-
8 culture, \$19.80.

9 For special research fund, Department of Agriculture,
10 \$25.79.

11 For National Industrial Recovery, Resettlement Admin-
12 istration, submarginal lands (transfer to Agriculture), \$13.

13 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry,
14 \$431.78.

15 For acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds of
16 navigable streams, \$1,125.

17 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Plant Industry,
18 \$10.50.

19 For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service,
20 \$3,863.82.

21 For salaries and expenses, Forest Service, \$332.44.

22 For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (trans-
23 fer to Farm Credit Administration), \$15.77.

24 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Chem-
25 istry and Engineering, \$12.78.

1 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Entomology and
2 Plant Quarantine, \$5.28.

3 For control of emergency outbreaks of insect pests and
4 plant diseases, \$448.85.

5 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Eco-
6 nomics, \$1,000.

7 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-
8 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture, \$39,420.33.

9 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-
10 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to
11 Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, Act June 28,
12 1937), \$19.34.

13 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-
14 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to
15 Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation), \$1,475.70.

16 For retirement of cotton pool participation trust certifi-
17 cates, Department of Agriculture, \$83.40.

18 For general expenses, Agricultural Adjustment Adminis-
19 tration, \$96.

20 For administration of Sugar Act of 1937, Department
21 of Agriculture, \$20.92.

22 For conservation and use of agricultural land resources,
23 Department of Agriculture, \$20,547.84.

24 For land utilization and retirement of submarginal land,
25 Department of Agriculture, \$87.09.

1 For salaries and expenses, Agricultural Marketing
2 Service, \$21.30.

3 For salaries and expenses, Farm Credit Administration,
4 Department of Agriculture, \$31.93.

5 For salaries and expenses, Rural Electrification, Depart-
6 ment of Agriculture, \$119.28.

7 **Department of Commerce:** For establishment of air-
8 navigation facilities, Office of Administrator of Civil Aero-
9 nautics, \$124.80.

10 For civilian pilot training, Office of Administrator of
11 Civil Aeronautics, \$3,117.16.

12 For maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Office of
13 Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$249.32.

14 For working fund, Commerce, Civil Aeronautics, \$8.84.

15 For salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, Department
16 of Commerce, \$20.74.

17 For Federal, boundary, and State surveys, Coast and
18 Geodetic Survey, \$1.

19 For salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, \$16.62.

20 For technical development, Office of Administrator of
21 Civil Aeronautics, \$5,175.

22 For coastal surveys, Coast and Geodetic Survey, \$10.63.

23 For enforcement of safety regulation, Office of Admin-
24 istrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$26.50.

1 For general administration, Civil Aeronautics Board,
2 \$17.55.

3 For testing, inspection, and information service, National
4 Bureau of Standards, \$6.08.

5 For maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aero-
6 nautics Authority, \$22.26.

7 For salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Authority,
8 \$18.66.

9 **Department of the Interior:** For mineral mining inves-
10 tigations, Bureau of Mines, \$6.63.

11 For National Park Service, \$95.17.

12 For propagation of food fishes, Fish and Wildlife Serv-
13 ice, \$2.50.

14 For migratory bird conservation fund, Fish and Wild-
15 life Service (receipt limitation), \$26,943.42.

16 For salaries and expenses, agricultural experiment sta-
17 tion and vocational school, Virgin Islands, \$6.38.

18 For Geological Survey, 75 cents.

19 For additional lands, Kennesaw Mountain National
20 Memorial Military Park, \$51.

21 For soil and moisture conservation operations, Depart-
22 ment of the Interior, \$3,000.

23 For salaries and expenses, Government of the Virgin
24 Islands, \$6.39.

- 1 For inquiry respecting food fishes, Fish and Wildlife
2 Service, \$5.30.
- 3 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Biological Survey,
4 \$48.81.
- 5 For surveying the public lands, \$324.80.
- 6 For contingent expenses, Department of the Interior,
7 80 cents.
- 8 For fishery industries, Fish and Wildlife Service,
9 \$15.92.
- 10 For Indian school support, \$849.84.
- 11 For conservation of health among Indians, \$536.79.
- 12 For support of Indians and administration of Indian
13 property, \$118.15.
- 14 For purchase and transportation of Indian supplies,
15 \$65.07.
- 16 For education of natives of Alaska, \$1,247.38.
- 17 For Indian boarding schools, \$2.96.
- 18 For expenses of organizing Indian corporations, and so
19 forth, \$6.80.
- 20 For maintenance, Wapato irrigation and drainage system,
21 and so forth, Yakima Reservation, Washington (receipt
22 limitation), \$75.99.
- 23 For maintaining law and order on Indian reservations,
24 \$3.25.

1 For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to Interior,
2 Indians), \$224.07.

3 For emergency conservation work (transfer to Interior,
4 Indians, Act June 22, 1936), \$5.15.

5 For Indian service supply fund, \$2,007.67.

6 **Department of Justice:** For traveling expenses, Depart-
7 ment of Justice, \$12.90.

8 For salaries and expenses, Lands Division, Department
9 of Justice, \$142.58.

10 For fees of witnesses, Department of Justice, \$8.85.

11 For Federal jails and correctional institutions, mainte-
12 nance, \$14.27.

13 For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investiga-
14 tion (National Defense), \$47.88.

15 For general expenses, Immigration and Naturalization
16 Service, \$44.73.

17 For penitentiaries and reformatories, maintenance,
18 \$22.51.

19 For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts (trans-
20 fer to Justice), \$12.31.

21 For salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth,
22 Department of Justice, \$227.74.

23 For printing and binding, Department of Justice,
24 \$194.36.

- 1 For support of United States prisoners, \$1,182.43.
- 2 For enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws, \$2.70.
- 3 For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investiga-
- 4 tion, \$3.60.
- 5 For miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field, Depart-
- 6 ment of Justice, \$2.
- 7 **Department of Labor:** For traveling expenses, Depart-
- 8 ment of Labor, \$221.12.
- 9 **Navy Department:** For miscellaneous expenses, Navy,
- 10 \$258.59.
- 11 For Naval Research Laboratory, \$4,750.
- 12 For Naval Reserve, \$2,471.07.
- 13 For Naval Reserve officers' training corps, \$3.67.
- 14 For contingent and miscellaneous expenses, Naval
- 15 Observatory, \$200.
- 16 For engineering, Bureau of Engineering, \$62,866.60.
- 17 For engineering, Navy, \$36,444.71.
- 18 For maintenance, Bureau of Ships, \$859,200.30.
- 19 For ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, \$501,028.23.
- 20 For ordnance and ordnance stores, Bureau of Ordnance,
- 21 \$235.
- 22 For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy, \$29,-
- 23 714.87.
- 24 For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts,
- 25 \$7,219.20.

- 1 For contingent expenses, Coast Guard, 67 cents.
- 2 For Foreign Service pay adjustment, appreciation of
- 3 foreign currencies (Navy), \$57.80.
- 4 For care of the dead, Navy, \$4.18.
- 5 For maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks, \$474.
- 6 For pay and allowances, Coast Guard (Navy), \$296.36.
- 7 For fuel and water, Coast Guard (Navy), \$14.
- 8 For outfits, Coast Guard (Navy), \$31,486.
- 9 For rebuilding and repairing stations, and so forth,
- 10 Coast Guard (Navy) \$21,424.31.
- 11 For civilian employees, Coast Guard (Navy), \$561.04.
- 12 For general expenses, Coast Guard (Navy), \$6,274.82.
- 13 For salaries, lighthouse vessels, Coast Guard (Navy),
- 14 \$1,044.81.
- 15 For retired pay, lighthouse service, Coast Guard
- 16 (Navy), \$178.05.
- 17 For retired pay, former lighthouse service, Coast Guard
- 18 (Navy), \$427.32.
- 19 For aviation, Navy, \$954,421.50.
- 20 For pay, Marine Corps, \$1,005.49.
- 21 For general expenses, Marine Corps, \$1,190.38.
- 22 **Post Office Department—Postal Service (out of the**
- 23 **postal revenues):** For indemnities, domestic mail, \$9.
- 24 For railroad transportation and mail messenger service,
- 25 \$14.

- 1 For rent, light, fuel and water, \$505.
- 2 For special delivery fees, \$28.15.
- 3 For transportation of equipment and supplies, \$6.24.
- 4 For vehicle service, \$105.84.
- 5 **Department of State:** For United States contributions
- 6 to international commissions, congresses, and bureaus,
- 7 \$127.50.
- 8 For transportation, Foreign Service, \$4,262.15.
- 9 For contingent expenses, Foreign missions, \$7.12.
- 10 For contingent expenses, Foreign Service, \$427.40.
- 11 For cost of living allowance, Foreign Service, \$40.
- 12 For cost of living allowances, Foreign Service, \$120.
- 13 For salaries, Foreign Service officers, \$130.67.
- 14 For foreign service pay adjustment, appreciation of for-
- 15 eign currencies (State), \$102.04.
- 16 **Treasury Department:** For printing and binding.
- 17 Treasury Department, \$50.97.
- 18 For collecting the revenue from customs, \$699.55.
- 19 For suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes, 44 cents.
- 20 For collecting the internal revenue, \$86.17.
- 21 For contingent expenses, Treasury Department, \$3.12.
- 22 **War Department:** For increase of compensation, Mili-
- 23 tary Establishment, \$9.76.
- 24 For travel of the Army, \$28.52.
- 25 For pay of the Army, \$13,278.63.

For regular supplies of the Army, \$4.95.

For clothing and equipage, Army, \$33.36.

For replacing clothing and equipage, \$9.84.

For National Guard, \$98.25.

For citizens' military training camps, \$10.03.

For working fund, War, ordnance, \$1,688.98.

For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War),

\$3,144.13.

For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War,

Act of June 19, 1934), \$19.99.

For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (trans-

fer from emergency conservation work to War, Act of June

19, 1934), \$1.78.

For cemeterial expenses, War Department, \$154.89.

District of Columbia: For sewers and basins, construc-
tion, District of Columbia, \$9.25.

Total, audited claims, section 304 (a), \$2,761,776.10,
together with such additional sum due to increases in rates
of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the for-
eign currency and interest as specified in certain of the
settlements of the General Accounting Office.

SEC. 305. For payment of a claim allowed by the Gen-
eral Accounting Office covering a judgment rendered in the
United States Court for the District of Oregon against a
collector of internal revenue, where a certificate of probable

1 cause has been issued as provided for under section 989 of the
2 Revised Statutes (28 U. S. C. 842), and certified to the
3 Seventy-eighth Congress in House Document Numbered 459,
4 under the Treasury Department, \$840.

5 SEC. 306. For the payment of claims allowed by the
6 General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled "An
7 Act for the relief of officers and soldiers of the volunteer
8 service of the United States mustered into service for the
9 War with Spain, and who were held in service in the Philip-
10 pine Islands after the ratification of the treaty of peace, April
11 11, 1899", approved May 2, 1940 (Public Act Numbered
12 505, Seventy-sixth Congress), and which have been certified
13 to the Seventy-eighth Congress under section 2 of the Act
14 of July 7, 1884 (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 266), under the War
15 Department in House Document Numbered 468, \$373.92.

16 TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

17 SEC. 401. This Act may be cited as the "First Deficiency
18 Appropriation Act, 1944".

Passed the House of Representatives March 10, 1944.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

MARCH 13 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 7), 1944

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

MARCH 27, 1944.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted
the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 4346]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4346) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made.

Amount of bill as passed House	\$500, 103, 748. 38
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Increase by Senate (net)	30, 670, 006. 59
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Amount of bill as reported to Senate	530, 773, 754. 97
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Total estimates considered	593, 467, 353. 47
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The bill is under the estimates	62, 693, 598. 50
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The changes in the amounts of the House bill recommended by the committee are as follows:

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

Senate:

Payments to widows and children of Senators	\$30, 000. 00
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House of Representatives:

Contested-election cases	581.50
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Government Printing Office:

It is recommended by the committee that community ceiling price orders as well as schedules shall not be required to be printed in the Federal Register.

Office of Defense Transportation:

It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

Office of Defense Transportation: The funds appropriated to the Office of Defense Transportation for the fiscal year 1944 shall be available for the employment of a Director at \$12,000 per annum.

Federal Security Agency:

Office of Education:

Education and training, defense workers..... \$4, 000, 000. 0

(This amount is recommended to enable the Office of Education to continue without interruption the present programs for the training of persons in food processing, farm mechanics, food production, and farm labor training courses.)

Federal Works Agency:

Public Roads Administration: Payment of claims..... 4, 093. 6

Veterans' Administration:

Hospital and domiciliary facilities: Additional beds at
Veterans' Administration facility at Fargo, N. Dak.... 1, 650, 000. 00

Agriculture Department:

Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering: Agricultural engineering investigations..... 74, 000. 00

(This amount is recommended to enable the Department to develop and improve labor-saving machinery for sugarcane production, harvesting, and weed and insect control.)

Commodity Credit Corporation:

It is recommended by the committee that the additional amount allowed for administrative expenses be increased from \$100,000 as proposed by the House to \$312,000.

Total, Agriculture Department..... 74, 000. 00

Interior Department:

Bureau of Reclamation:

(The committee doubts the wisdom of constructing a permanent weir in the Colorado River below the heading of the diversion canal for the Palo Verde irrigation district, California, and for that reason the committee recommends that the word "temporary" be inserted before the word "weir" so that there will be no question as to the character of the weir to be constructed and maintained.)

Navy Department:

Collision claims, naval vessels-----	\$5,994.03
Collision claims, Coast Guard vessels-----	500.00

Training stations:

Lake Pend Oreille, Idaho:

It is recommended by the committee that the amount made available for the training station be increased from \$1,530,000 as allowed by the House to \$1,700,000, an increase of \$170,000.

Lake Seneca, N. Y.:

It is recommended by the committee that the amount made available for the training station be increased from \$1,530,000, as allowed by the House to \$1,700,000, an increase of \$170,000.

Port Deposit, Md.:

It is recommended by the committee that the amount made available for the training station be increased from \$945,000 as allowed by the House to \$1,050,000, an increase of \$105,000.

Bureau of Yards and Docks: Maintenance, yards and docks:

It is recommended by the committee that provision be made for the purchase of 1 motor vehicle at \$3,500 to be assigned to Admiral Stark in England.

Total, Navy Department-----	6,494.03
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Post Office Department:

Contingent and miscellaneous expenses-----	4,500.00
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(To enable the Post Office Department to calculate and tabulate the gross postal receipts of all post offices. This information is essential as the basis for fixing the salaries of postmasters as required by law.)

Treasury Department:

Restoration of capital impairment, Commodity Credit Corporation-----	39,436,884.93
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Pursuant to the provisions of the act approved March 8, 1938, as amended (15 U. S. C. 713a-1), an act to maintain unimpaired the capital of the Commodity Credit Corporation at \$100,000,000, and for other purposes, an appraisal has been made of all assets and liabilities of the said Corporation as of March 31, 1943. As a result of such appraisal and on the basis of the cost, including not more than 1 year of carrying charges of such assets to the Corporation, or the average market prices of such assets for the 12 months' period ended March 31, 1943, whichever was less, it has been determined that the liabilities of the Corporation, including capital stock of \$100,000,000, exceed the assets by an amount of \$39,436,884.93.

The act cited above provides that in the event the net worth of the Corporation, as shown by the appraisal by the Secretary of the Treasury, is less than \$100,000,000, the Secretary of the Treasury, on behalf of the United States, shall restore the amount of such impairment. To enable the Secretary to make such payment there is authorized to be appropriated annually, commencing with the fiscal year 1938, an amount equal to any capital impairment found to exist by virtue of any appraisal.

The amount recommended by the committee is necessary to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to discharge the duty imposed upon him by the above-mentioned act.

War Department:

Settlement of damage claims	\$75, 286. 9
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War overtime pay:

District of Columbia: Office of Corporation Counsel....	6, 000. 00
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Judgments and authorized claims:

Property damage claims	6, 756. 00
Judgments, United States courts	3, 625. 00
Judgments, Court of Claims	9, 397. 37
General Accounting Office claims	362, 387. 16

Total judgments and authorized claims	382, 165. 53
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Total increase	45, 770, 006. 59
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DECREASES AND LIMITATIONS

Federal Works Agency:

Community facilities	15, 000, 000. 00
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Net increase	30, 670, 006. 59
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Amount of bill as reported to Senate	530, 773, 754. 97
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Calendar No. 785

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 4346

[Report No. 772]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 13 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 7), 1944

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

MARCH 27, 1944

Reported, under authority of the order of the Senate of March 24 (legislative day, February 7), 1944, by Mr. McKELLAR, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply defi-
- 5 ciencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending
- 6 June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide sup-
- 7 plemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30,
- 8 1944, and for other purposes:

1 TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

2 LEGISLATIVE

3 SENATE

4 *For the payment to Elysabeth C. Barbour and Sharon*
 5 *Barbour, daughters, and Warren Barbour, son, of W.*
 6 *Warren Barbour, late a Senator from the State of New*
 7 *Jersey, \$10,000, as follows: One-third thereof to Elysabeth*
 8 *C. Barbour, and two-thirds to Frederick K. Barbour and*
 9 *Charles S. McVeigh, legal guardians of Sharon Barbour*
 10 *and Warren Barbour, minors.*

11 *For payment to Cornelia Morton McNary, widow of*
 12 *Charles L. McNary, late a Senator from the State of Oregon,*
 13 *\$10,000.*

14 *For payment to Marie K. Van Nuys, widow of Fred-*
 15 *erick Van Nuys, late a Senator from the State of Indiana,*
 16 *\$10,000.*

17 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

18 To pay the widow of Thomas H. Cullen, late a Repre-
 19 sentative from the State of New York, \$10,000.

20 To pay the widow of J. William Ditter, late a Rep-
 21 resentative from the State of Pennsylvania, \$10,000.

22 To pay the widow of Leonard W. Schuetz, late a Rep-
 23 resentative from the State of Illinois, \$10,000.

24 To pay the daughters of Henry B. Steagall, late a Rep-

1 representative from the State of Alabama, in equal parts to
2 each, \$10,000.

3 To pay the widow of William H. Wheat, late a Rep-
4 resentative from the State of Illinois, \$10,000.

5 The foregoing sums to be disbursed by the Sergeant
6 at Arms of the House of Representatives.

7 Special and select committees: For an additional amount
8 for expenses of special and select committees authorized
9 by the House, fiscal year 1944, \$175,000.

10 Contested-election expenses: For payment to the fol-
11 lowing contestants and contestees for expenses incurred in
12 the contested-election cases of Thill versus McMurray and
13 Clark versus Nichols, as audited and recommended by the
14 Committee on Elections Numbered 3, and *McEvoy versus*
15 *Peterson as audited and recommended by the Committee*
16 *on Elections Numbered 2*, namely:

17 Lewis D. Thill, contestant, \$2,000;

18 Howard J. McMurray, contestee, \$2,000;

19 E. O. Clark, contestant, \$2,000;

20 Jack Nichols, contestee, \$2,000;

21 *Hugh Peterson, \$581.50;*

22 In all, ~~\$8,000~~ \$8,581.50; to be disbursed by the Clerk
23 of the House of Representatives.

24 Folding documents: The maximum rate of \$4 per
25 day, specified in the appropriation "Contingent expenses,

1 House of Representatives, folding documents, 1944", is
2 hereby increased to \$5.20 per day.

3 ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

4 Capitol Power Plant: For an additional amount for
5 lighting, heating, and power for the Capitol, Senate and
6 House Office Buildings, Supreme Court Building, Congres-
7 sional Library Buildings, and so forth, fiscal year 1944, in-
8 cluding the objects specified under this head in the Legisla-
9 tive Branch Appropriation Act, 1944, \$72,900, of which
10 \$40,500 shall remain available until June 30, 1945.

11 Depositories for valued documents of Congress: The
12 appropriation of \$25,000, contained under the caption
13 "Architect of the Capitol" in title III, Third Supplemental
14 National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942 (Public Law
15 353), approved December 17, 1941, as amended by the
16 Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1943, approved
17 June 8, 1942, for preparation of depositories in the Capitol
18 Building and Annex Building, Library of Congress, for
19 the valued documents of the two Houses of Congress, shall
20 be available until June 30, 1944, and not to exceed \$1,000
21 may be used by the Architect of the Capitol for labor and
22 any incidental items necessary to transfer documents from
23 their present locations in the main and Annex buildings of
24 the Library of Congress and the Old House Office Building
25 to the depository in the Annex Building, Library of Congress.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

In the appropriation entitled "Working capital and Congressional printing and binding", Government Printing Office, Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1944, following the words, "the printing, binding, and distribution of the Federal Register in accordance with the Act approved July 26, 1935 (44 U. S. C. 301-317) (not exceeding \$400,000);" insert the following: "notwithstanding the provisions of the Federal Register Act (44 U. S. C. 305), during the fiscal year 1944 and thereafter, 'community ceiling price *orders and* schedules' of the Office of Price Administration shall not be required to be printed in the Federal Register, except that after filing such *orders and* schedules with the Federal Register, there shall be printed in such Register a notice of issuance and filing of such price *orders and* schedules, which notice shall indicate where copies thereof may be obtained."

THE JUDICIARY

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Preparation of Rules for Criminal Proceedings: For an additional amount for Preparation of Rules for Criminal Proceedings, Supreme Court, fiscal year 1944, \$21,000, which amount together with the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1944 shall be available until June 30, 1945.

1 Preparation of Rules for Civil Procedure: For an addi-
 2 tional amount for preparation of Rules for Civil Procedure,
 3 Supreme Court, fiscal year 1944, \$4,414, which amount to-
 4 gether with the unexpended balance of the appropriation for
 5 this purpose for the fiscal year 1944 shall be available until
 6 June 30, 1945.

7 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

8 OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

9 Foreign Economic Administration: The appropriation
 10 "Salaries and expenses, Board of Economic Warfare", con-
 11 tained in the National War Agencies' Appropriation Act,
 12 1944, is hereby made available for the entire fiscal year 1944
 13 for the expenses of the transportation of dependents and house-
 14 hold effects from foreign countries to their homes in the
 15 United States of employees of the Foreign Economic Admin-
 16 istration and the State Department for whom such expenses
 17 to a foreign country were authorized and paid from funds
 18 allocated to the Board of Economic Warfare.

19 *Office of Defense Transportation: The funds appro-*
 20 *priated to the Office of Defense Transportation for the fiscal*
 21 *year 1944 shall be available for the employment of a*
 22 *Director at \$12,000 per annum.*

23 PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR

24 The limitations in the appropriation for salaries and ex-
 25 penses, Petroleum Administration for War, contained in the
 26 National War Agencies Appropriation Act, 1944, upon the

1 amounts that may be expended for travel expenses and for
 2 printing and binding are hereby increased from \$320,000 to
 3 \$360,000 and from \$15,000 to \$25,000, respectively.

4 INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

5 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

6 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

7 Pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals: For an
 8 additional amount for "Pay of personnel and maintenance
 9 of hospitals", fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified
 10 under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropria-
 11 tion Act, 1944, \$500,000.

12 Training for nurses (national defense): For an addi-
 13 tional amount for "Training for nurses (national defense)",
 14 fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this
 15 head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act,
 16 1944, and including \$70,000 additional for administrative
 17 expenses, \$2,700,000.

18 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

19 *Education and training, defense workers (national*
 20 *defense): For an additional amount for payments to States,*
 21 *and so forth, fiscal year 1944, for the cost of vocational*
 22 *courses in food production and conservation, mechanics,*
 23 *farm-machinery repair, and farm-labor training of less*
 24 *than college grade, as provided in paragraph 3 under this*
 25 *head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act,*
 26 *1944, \$4,000,000.*

1 SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

2 Grants to States for old-age assistance: For an addi-
3 tional amount for grants to States for old-age assistance,
4 subject to the conditions specified under this heading in
5 the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1944,
6 \$11,350,000.

7 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

War public works (community facilities) : For an additional amount to enable the Federal Works Administrator to carry out the functions vested in him by titles II and III of the Act of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1531-1534 and 1541), ~~\$127,500,000~~ \$112,500,000, to remain available during the continuance of the unlimited national emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941, of which amount not to exceed \$5,100,000 shall be available for administrative expenses, including the objects specified under the head "Defense public works (community facilities)" in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, and the joint resolution approved December 23, 1941 (Public Law 371) : *Provided*, That not more than \$7,500,000 of the funds for war public works shall be used for construction of outplant facilities.

23 Public Roads Administration: For the payment of claims
24 for damage to roads and highways under section 10 of the
25 Defense Highway Act of 1941 (23 U. S. C. 3), as amended

1 by the Act of July 13, 1943 (Public Law Numbered 146),
 2 as fully set forth in *Senate Document Numbered 172*, and
 3 *House Document Numbered 466*, Seventy-eighth Congress,
 4 ~~\$3,589.30~~ \$7,682.92.

5 NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

6 For an additional amount for the maintenance and oper-
 7 ation of properties under title I of the District of Columbia
 8 Alley Dwelling Authority Act, fiscal year 1944, \$14,000,
 9 to remain available until June 30, 1945.

10 NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

11 War housing: For an additional amount to carry out
 12 the purposes of title I of the Act of October 14, 1940, as
 13 amended (42 U. S. C. ch. 9), and subject to the applicable
 14 provisions of the joint resolution approved October 14, 1940
 15 (54 Stat. 1115), \$7,500,000, to remain available during
 16 the continuance of the unlimited national emergency declared
 17 by the President on May 27, 1941.

18 SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

19 There may be transferred to the appropriation, "Salaries
 20 and expenses, Selective Service System", from appropriations
 21 available to the War and Navy Departments such amounts
 22 as may be necessary for expenses incurred by the Selective
 23 Service System during the fiscal year 1944, incident to the
 24 physical examination or induction of registrants.

1 The appropriation, "Salaries and expenses, Selective
2 Service System", fiscal year 1944, is hereby made available
3 under such rules or regulations as may be prescribed by the
4 Director of Selective Service, for expenses of emergency
5 medical care, including hospitalization, of registrants who
6 suffer illness or injury, and the transportation, and burial, of
7 the remains of registrants who suffer death, while acting
8 under orders issued under the selective service law: *Provided*,
9 That such burial expenses shall not exceed \$150 in any one
10 case.

11 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

12 Widener gift tax, National Gallery of Art: For the
13 payment, by the National Gallery of Art to the Common-
14 wealth of Pennsylvania, of taxes which have been levied by
15 that Commonwealth as a result of the gift effected Septem-
16 ber 9, 1942, to the National Gallery of Art of a collection
17 of works of art, which gift was made by the late Joseph
18 E. Widener, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as authorized
19 by the will of his father, the late Peter A. B. Widener, and
20 accepted by the Board of Trustees of the National Gallery
21 of Art in reliance upon the authorization contained in Public
22 Law 707, approved September 3, 1942, \$307,630.50, to
23 remain available until expended.

24 VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

25 Hospital and domiciliary facilities: For an additional

1 amount for hospital and domiciliary facilities, Veterans'
 2 Administration, fiscal year 1944, including the objects
 3 specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appro-
 4 priation Act, 1944, to remain available until expended,
 5 ~~\$30,000,000~~ \$31,650,000, 3 per centum of which shall be
 6 available for the employment in the District of Columbia
 7 and in the field of necessary technical and clerical assistants
 8 to aid in the preparation of plans and specifications for
 9 the projects as approved hereunder and in the supervision
 10 of the execution thereof, and for traveling expenses, field
 11 office equipment, and supplies in connection therewith.

12 The limitation upon the amount which may be expended
 13 to repair, alter, improve, or provide facilities in the several
 14 hospitals and homes under the jurisdiction of the Veterans'
 15 Administration, appearing in the appropriation for adminis-
 16 tration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services, Veterans'
 17 Administration, for the fiscal year 1944, is hereby increased
 18 from \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000.

19 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

20 GENERAL EXPENSES

21 Public-convenience stations: For an additional amount
 22 for maintenance of public-convenience stations, including
 23 compensation of necessary employees, fiscal year 1944,
 24 \$3,078.

25 Care of the District buildings, salaries: For an addi-

1 tional amount for personal services, fiscal year 1943, includ-
2 ing the objects specified in the appropriation for this pur-
3 pose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1943,
4 \$2,418.

5 Expenses: For an additional amount for fuel, light and
6 power, repairs, laundry, and miscellaneous supplies, fiscal
7 year 1944, \$4,400.

8 CONTINGENT AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

9 Contingent expenses: For an additional amount for gen-
10 eral necessary expenses of District offices, fiscal year 1944,
11 including the objects specified in the appropriation for this
12 purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1944,
13 \$10,000.

14 Postage: For an additional amount for postage for
15 strictly official mail matter, including the rental of postage-
16 meter equipment, fiscal year 1944, \$1,500.

17 Judicial expenses: For an additional amount for judicial
18 expenses, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified in
19 the appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia
20 Appropriation Act, 1944, \$1,500.

21 Advertising delinquent taxes: For an additional amount
22 for advertising notice of taxes in arrears, fiscal year 1944,
23 including the objects specified in the appropriation for this
24 purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1944,
25 \$1,527.86.

1 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for
2 printing and binding, fiscal year 1944, \$7,055.

3 Streetcar and bus fares: The limitation of \$20,150,
4 under the heading "Contingent and miscellaneous expenses"
5 in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1944, upon
6 the amount which the Commissioners are authorized to
7 expend for the purchase of streetcar and bus fares, is hereby
8 increased to \$23,150.

9 SEWERS

10 Cleaning and repairing sewers: For an additional amount
11 for cleaning and repairing sewers and basins, fiscal year
12 1944, including the objects specified in the appropriation
13 for this purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation
14 Act, 1944, \$33,900.

15 POLICEMEN AND FIREMEN'S RELIEF

16 For an additional amount to pay the policemen and
17 firemen's relief and other allowances as authorized by law,
18 fiscal year 1944, \$90,000.

19 THE MUNICIPAL COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE DISTRICT 20 OF COLUMBIA

21 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
22 personal services and all necessary expenses, other than
23 printing and binding, and so forth, fiscal year 1943, \$37.93.

24 NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

25 General expenses, public parks: For an additional

1 amount for general expenses, public parks, fiscal year 1944,
2 including the objects specified under this head in the Dis-
3 trict of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1944, \$60,000.

4 JUDGMENTS

5 For the payment of final judgments, including costs,
6 rendered against the District of Columbia, as set forth in
7 House Document Numbered 412 of the present Congress,
8 together with such further sum as may be necessary to pay
9 the interest at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum on
10 such judgments, as provided by law, from the date the same
11 became due until the date of payment, \$5,315.07.

12 AUDITED CLAIMS

13 For the payment of claims, certified to be due by the
14 accounting officers of the District of Columbia, under the
15 appropriations listed below, the balances of which have been
16 exhausted or carried to the surplus fund under the provisions
17 of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713),
18 being for the service of the fiscal year 1941 and prior fiscal
19 years, as follows:

20 Free Public Library, binding, District of Columbia,
21 1941, \$114.04;

22 General advertising, District of Columbia, 1941,
23 \$131.70;

24 District offices, expenses, District of Columbia, 1941,
25 26 cents;

1 Sewage treatment plant, maintenance, District of
2 Columbia, 1941, \$760.89;

3 Public schools, expenses, District of Columbia, 1941,
4 \$177.62;

5 Public schools, repairs and improvements, buildings and
6 grounds, District of Columbia, 1941, \$86.44;

7 Health Department, medical services, District of Co-
8 lumbia, 1941, \$2.20;

9 Department of Vehicles and Traffic, expenses, highway
10 fund, District of Columbia, 1941, \$40.61;

11 Public schools, expenses, District of Columbia, 1940,
12 \$90.74;

13 Gallinger Municipal Hospital, expenses, District of
14 Columbia, 92 cents;

15 Division of Child Welfare, board and care of children,
16 District of Columbia, 1940, \$1.38;

17 Department of Vehicles and Traffic, expenses, highway
18 fund, District of Columbia, 1940, \$57.15;

19 In all, \$1,463.95.

20 WATER SERVICE

21 Washington Aqueduct: For an additional amount for
22 operation, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified
23 under this head in the District of Columbia Appropriation
24 Act, 1944, payable wholly from the revenues of the Water
25 Department, \$125,000.

1 Water Department: For an additional amount for the
2 maintenance of the Water Department distribution system,
3 fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified in the ap-
4 propriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia
5 Appropriation Act, 1944, payable wholly from the revenues
6 of the Water Department, \$52,700.

7 Refunding water rents: For an additional amount for
8 the refunding of water rents and other water charges errone-
9 ously paid in the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1943,
10 including the objects specified in the appropriation for this
11 purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act,
12 1943, payable wholly from the revenues of the Water De-
13 partment, \$10.69.

14 Water fund securities: The appropriation "For invest-
15 ment by the Secretary of the Treasury in United States
16 securities for the account of the water fund of the District
17 of Columbia, \$300,000", under the head "Water Depart-
18 ment" in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1944,
19 is hereby rescinded, and the Secretary of the Treasury is
20 authorized to sell, at such time as shall be determined by
21 the District Commissioners, any United States securities held
22 for the account of the water fund of the District of Columbia,
23 the total proceeds of such sales not to exceed \$190,000 and
24 to be deposited to the credit of the water fund of the District
25 of Columbia,

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The foregoing sums for the District of Columbia, unless otherwise therein specifically provided, shall be paid out of the revenues of the District of Columbia and the Treasury of the United States in the manner prescribed by the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts for the respective fiscal years for which such sums are provided.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Agricultural engineering investigations: For an additional amount for agricultural engineering investigations, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944, and including not to exceed \$10,000 for the construction of a building at the Houma (Louisiana) station, \$74,000, to remain available until June 30, 1945.

FOREST SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

National forest protection and management: For an additional amount for national forest protection and management, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified

1 under this head in the Department of Agriculture Approp-
 2 priation Act, 1944, \$145,000.

3 Fighting forest fires: For an additional amount for fight-
 4 ing forest fires, fiscal year 1944, \$1,535,000.

5 COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

6 Salaries and administration expenses: For an additional
 7 amount for salaries and administrative expenses of the Com-
 8 modity Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1944, including the
 9 objects specified under this head in the Department of Agri-
 10 culture Appropriation Act, 1944, ~~\$100,000~~ \$312,000, pay-
 11 able from the funds of said Corporation.

12 WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

13 Notwithstanding the percentage limitation in section
 14 3 (c) of the Farm Labor Supply Appropriation Act, 1944,
 15 a total amount not exceeding \$972,000 shall be available
 16 for administrative expenses pursuant to such section under
 17 the combined sum of the direct appropriation in section 1 of
 18 such Act and the appropriation in Public Law 45 of the
 19 Seventy-eighth Congress.

20 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

21 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

22 Payment of interest on Indian trust funds: For an addi-
 23 tional amount for payment of interest on moneys held in
 24 trust for the several Indian tribes, as authorized by various
 25 Acts of Congress, fiscal year 1943, \$65,720.

1 Compensation and expenses of an attorney, Ute Tribe,
2 Utah (tribal funds) : For compensation and expenses of an
3 attorney employed by the Ute Tribe of Indians of the Uintah
4 and Ouray Reservation, Utah, under a contract approved
5 by the Secretary of the Interior on November 18, 1943,
6 \$4,500, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of the
7 tribe.

8 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

9 Colorado River front work and levee system: For an
10 additional amount for the Colorado River front work and
11 levee system, \$250,000, to be available for the construction,
12 operation, and maintenance of a *temporary* weir in the Colo-
13 rado River below the heading of the diversion canal for the
14 Palo Verde Irrigation District, California: *Provided*, That
15 the construction, operation, or maintenance of said weir shall
16 not be deemed a recognition of any obligation or liability
17 whatsoever on the part of the United States; and no part of
18 said sum or other funds of the United States shall be ex-
19 pended for the construction, operation, or maintenance of said
20 weir after six months from the date of the termination of the
21 present war, as determined by proclamation of the President
22 or concurrent resolution of the Congress.

23 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

24 Cooperative advance: To enable the Geological Survey
25 to meet obligations incurred by it arising from cooperative

1 work pending reimbursement from cooperating agencies in
2 accordance with the provisions of the Acts of February 27,
3 1925 (43 U. S. C. 39, 40) ; May 10, 1926, as amended
4 (43 U. S. C. 48) ; June 17, 1935 (43 U. S. C. 49) ; March
5 4, 1915, as amended (31 U. S. C. 686) ; and July 12,
6 1943 (Public Law 133) , fiscal year 1944, \$400,000, which
7 amount shall be placed to the credit of the 1944 appropria-
8 tion account of the Geological Survey: *Provided*, That there
9 shall be returned to the Treasury not later than six months
10 after the close of the fiscal year 1944 out of reimbursements
11 received from cooperating agencies an amount equal to the
12 sum herein appropriated.

13

BUREAU OF MINES

14 Buildings and grounds, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: For
15 an additional amount for care and maintenance of buildings
16 and grounds at Pittsburgh and Bruceton, Pennsylvania,
17 fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this
18 head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1944,
19 \$12,500.

20 Protection of experimental coal-mine property from mine
21 fire: For the construction of a fireproof barrier and for such
22 other measures as may be necessary to protect the property
23 of the United States known as the experimental coal mine
24 and explosives testing station of the Bureau of Mines, at
25 Bruceton, Pennsylvania, from the encroachment of fire in the

1 coal measures underlying the property, \$45,000, which
2 may be expended without regard to section 3709, Revised
3 Statutes, to remain available until June 30, 1945.

4 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

5 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

6 Medical and hospital services: For an additional amount
7 for medical and hospital service, fiscal year 1944, including
8 the objects specified under this head in the Department of
9 Justice Appropriation Act, 1944, \$49,700.

10 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

11 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
12 salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Serv-
13 ice, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under
14 this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act,
15 1944, \$985,000, which amount, together with the appropria-
16 tion to which added, shall be available for the advance of
17 cash to aliens for meals and lodging while en route from place
18 of detention to place of bona fide residence or to such other
19 place as may be authorized by the Attorney General.

20 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

21 Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damages
22 to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and deter-
23 mined by the Attorney General of the United States under
24 the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for
25 the adjustment and settlement of certain claims arising out

1 of the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation",
 2 approved March 20, 1936 (5 U. S. C. 600b), as fully
 3 set forth in House Document Numbered 465, Seventy-eighth
 4 Congress, \$716.78.

5 NAVY DEPARTMENT

6 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

7 Claims for damages by collision with naval vessels: To
 8 pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the
 9 Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act
 10 entitled "An Act to amend the Act authorizing the Secretary
 11 of the Navy to settle claims for damages to private property
 12 arising from collisions with naval vessels", approved Decem-
 13 ber 28, 1922, as fully set forth in *Senate Document Num-*
 14 *bered 169, and House Document Numbered 462, Seventy-*
 15 *eighth Congress, \$9,934.70 \$15,928.73.*

16 COAST GUARD

17 Claims for damages, operation of vessels, Coast Guard:
 18 To pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the
 19 Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act
 20 entitled "An Act to provide for the adjustment and settle-
 21 ment of certain claims for damages resulting from the oper-
 22 ation of vessels of the Coast Guard and the Public Health
 23 Service, in sums not exceeding \$3,000 in any one case",
 24 approved June 15, 1936, as fully set forth in *Senate Doc-*

ument Numbered 170, and House Document Numbered
467, Seventy-eighth Congress, ~~\$4,110.85~~ \$4,610.85.

TRANSFERS OF APPROPRIATIONS

The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and
directed to transfer the sum of ~~\$262,314,000~~ \$262,759,000
from the appropriation "Ordnance and ordnance stores,
Navy, 1944", to other appropriations of the Navy Depart-
ment for the fiscal year 1944, as follows:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Miscellaneous expenses, \$6,250,000.

Naval Research Laboratory, \$600,000.

BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL

Training, education, and welfare, Navy: Naval War
College, \$29,000.

Naval training stations:

Norfolk, Virginia, \$147,000.

Lake Pend Oreille, Idaho, ~~\$1,530,000~~ \$1,700,000.

Lake Seneca, New York, ~~\$1,530,000~~ \$1,700,000.

Port Deposit, Maryland, ~~\$945,000~~ \$1,050,000.

Libraries, \$353,000.

Welfare and recreation, \$1,991,000.

In all, training, education, and welfare, Navy, ~~\$6,~~
~~525,000~~ \$6,970,000.

1 BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

2 Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts,
3 including packing, unpacking, and local handling, as au-
4 thorized by law, of household goods and effects of civilian
5 and naval personnel of the Naval Establishment, \$158,-
6 000,000.

7 BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

8 Maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks, including the
9 purchase of not to exceed one thousand additional motor-
10 propelled, passenger-carrying vehicles, *including one at*
11 *\$3,500*, \$38,000,000.

12 MARINE CORPS

13 General expenses, Marine Corps, \$51,639,000.

14 CONTINGENT EXPENSES

15 Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, Hydrographic
16 Office, \$1,300,000.

17 REPAIR FACILITIES, NAVY

18 In addition to contract authorizations heretofore granted,
19 the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to enter into
20 contracts for equipment and facilities of all kinds at either
21 private or naval establishments for the repair and conversion
22 of ships, under the appropriation "Repair facilities, Navy",
23 in the amount of not to exceed \$120,000,000, subject to
24 authorization by other law: *Provided*, That the unobligated
25 contract authorization and the unexpended balance, as of

1 the last day of the month in which this Act is approved,
2 of the appropriation "Construction of floating drydocks,
3 Navy", and all outstanding obligations against that appro-
4 priation, for any purpose for which it was available, are
5 hereby transferred to and combined with the contract author-
6 izations and the appropriations, respectively, under this head,
7 and such combined balances shall remain available until
8 used.

9 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

10 (OUT OF THE POSTAL REVENUES)

11 DEPARTMENTAL

12 For additional amounts for appropriations of the Post
13 Office Department for the fiscal year 1944, including the
14 objects specified under the respective heads in the Post
15 Office Department Appropriation Act, 1944, as follows:

16 Salaries, Office of the Postmaster General, \$42,114.

17 Salaries, Office of Budget and Administrative Planning,
18 \$3,100.

19 Salaries, Office of the First Assistant Postmaster Gen-
20 eral, \$113,223.

21 Salaries, Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster Gen-
22 eral, \$87,000.

23 Salaries, Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster Gen-
24 eral, \$160,923.

1 Salaries, Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster
2 General, \$60,000.

3 Salaries, Office of the Solicitor for the Post Office De-
4 partment, \$12,385.

5 Salaries, Office of the Chief Inspector, \$51,250.

6 Salaries, Office of the Purchasing Agent, \$6,651.

7 Salaries, Bureau of Accounts, \$14,745.

8 *Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, \$4,500.*

9 Printing and binding, \$400,000.

10 FIELD SERVICE

11 OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR

12 Post-office inspectors, salaries, \$228,056.

13 Post-office inspectors, clerks, division headquarters,
14 \$159,183.

15 OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

16 Compensation to postmasters, \$9,475,408.

17 Compensation to assistant postmasters, \$1,121,674.

18 Clerks, first- and second-class post offices, \$65,889,297.

19 Separating mails, \$63,000.

20 Unusual conditions at post offices, \$362,968.

21 Clerks, third-class post offices, \$1,727,560.

22 Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices,
23 \$637,171.

24 City-delivery carriers, \$19,435,049.

25 Special-delivery fees, \$1,833,847.

1 Rural Delivery Service, \$12,626,417.

2 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

3 Star-Route Service, \$1,890,000.

4 Railroad Transportation and Mail Messenger Service,
5 \$19,695,000.

6 Railway Mail Service, salaries, \$18,957,525.

7 Railway postal clerks, travel allowance, \$546,000.

8 Domestic air-mail service, \$8,437,262: *Provided*, That
9 the limitation on the amount available for supervisory
10 officials and clerks at air-mail transfer points, under this
11 head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act,
12 1944, is hereby increased from \$55,200 to \$58,800.

13 OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

14 Manufacture and distribution of stamps and stamped
15 paper, \$800,000: *Provided*, That the limitation on the
16 amount available for pay of agent and assistants to examine
17 and distribute stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers,
18 under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation
19 Act, 1944, is hereby increased from \$22,950 to \$25,000.

20 Indemnities, domestic mail, \$700,000.

21 Unpaid money orders more than one year old, \$140,000.

22 OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

23 Post office stationery, equipment, and supplies, \$280,300:
24 *Provided*, That the limitation on the amount available for
25 pay of employees in the District of Columbia, in connection

1 with the shipment of supplies, under this head in the Post
2 Office Department Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby in-
3 creased from \$63,800 to \$73,100.

4 Rent, light, fuel, and water, \$205,000.

5 Pneumatic-tube service, New York, \$35,621.

6 Vehicle service, \$2,776,971.

7 Operating force for public buildings, \$2,282,980.

8 Operating supplies for public buildings, \$638,000.

9 Equipment shops: The limitation on the amount avail-
10 able for personal services in the District of Columbia under
11 this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act,
12 1944, is hereby increased from \$626,000 to \$763,450.

13 GENERAL PROVISIONS

14 Appropriations for the field service of the Post Office
15 Department for the fiscal years 1943 and 1944 are hereby
16 made available for actual and necessary expenses of officials
17 and employees of said Department when traveling on official
18 business.

19 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

20 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

21 Salaries: For an additional amount for salaries, Depart-
22 ment of State, fiscal year 1944, including the objects under
23 this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act,
24 1944, \$350,000.

25 Contingent expenses: For an additional amount for

1 contingent expenses Department of State, fiscal year 1944,
2 including the objects under this head in the Department of
3 State Appropriation Act, 1944, and including the purchase
4 of uniforms, \$100,000.

5 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for
6 printing and binding, Department of State, fiscal year 1944,
7 including the objects under this head in the Department of
8 State Appropriation Act, 1944, \$30,000.

9 Passport agencies: For an additional amount for pass-
10 port agencies, Department of State, fiscal year 1944, includ-
11 ing the objects under this head in the Department of State
12 Appropriation Act, 1944, \$1,500.

13 FOREIGN INTERCOURSE

14 Transportation, Foreign Service: For an additional
15 amount for transportation, Foreign Service, fiscal year 1944,
16 including the objects under this head in the Department of
17 State Appropriation Act, 1944, \$285,000.

18 Foreign Service Auxiliary (emergency): For an addi-
19 tional amount for Foreign Service, auxiliary (emergency),
20 fiscal year 1944, including the objects under this head in
21 the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1944, \$150,000.

22 Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For an addi-
23 tional amount for contingent expenses, Foreign Service, fiscal
24 year 1944, including the objects under this head in the
25 Department of State Appropriation Act, 1944, and includ-

1 ing repairs to property which is not Government owned or
2 leased but which is necessary to assure water supply to the
3 American Legation at Tehran, \$325,000, of which \$10,000
4 shall remain available until June 30, 1945.

5 Emergencies arising in the diplomatic and consular
6 service: For an additional amount for emergencies arising
7 in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, fiscal year 1944,
8 including the objects under this head in the Department of
9 State Appropriation Act, 1944, \$1,000,000, to remain avail-
10 able until June 30, 1945.

11 INTERNATIONAL PACIFIC SALMON FISHERIES COMMISSION

12 Restoration of salmon runs Fraser River system: For the
13 share of the United States of expenses incident to the work
14 of improving facilities for sockeye salmon migration in the
15 Fraser River by the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries
16 Commission, under the convention between the United States
17 and Canada, concluded May 26, 1930, including personal
18 services; traveling expenses; rent; purchase, maintenance,
19 repair, and operation of not to exceed four motor-propelled,
20 passenger-carrying vehicles; purchase of furniture, instru-
21 ments, and equipment; construction of fishways; removal of
22 obstructions and stream improvement; construction of ware-
23 house for storage of equipment; and such other expenses as
24 the Secretary of State may deem proper, to be expended

1 under his direction, \$1,000,000, to remain available until
2 expended.

3 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

4 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

5 *Restoration of capital impairment, Commodity Credit*
6 *Corporation: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury, on*
7 *behalf of the United States, to restore the amount of the*
8 *capital impairment of the Commodity Credit Corporation as*
9 *of March 31, 1943, by a contribution to the Corporation as*
10 *provided by the Act approved March 8, 1938, as amended*
11 *(15 U. S. C. 713a-1), \$39,436,884.93.*

12 BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

13 Division of Disbursement, salaries and expenses: For
14 an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Division of
15 Disbursement, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified
16 under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation
17 Act, 1944, \$600,000.

18 PROCUREMENT DIVISION

19 General supply fund: To increase the general supply
20 fund established by the Act approved February 27, 1929,
21 as amended (41 U. S. C. 7c), \$1,000,000: *Provided, That*
22 *the loan of \$2,000,000 made by the War Department to*
23 *the Procurement Division for financing the typewriter pro-*
24 *curement program need not be repaid by such Division and*

1 shall be retained as a permanent increase in the general
2 supply fund.

3 WAR DEPARTMENT—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

4 QUARTERMASTER CORPS

5 Cemeterial expenses: For an additional amount for
6 cemeterial expenses, including the same objects specified
7 under this head in the War Department Civil Appropria-
8 tion Act, 1944, \$34,000.

9 CORPS OF ENGINEERS

10 Rivers and harbors: The appropriations for rivers and
11 harbors shall be available for the maintenance, in the
12 interest of national defense, subject to the approval of the
13 Chief of Engineers, of the extension of the Cuyahoga River
14 Channel, Cleveland Harbor, Ohio.

15 UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

16 For an additional amount for maintenance and opera-
17 tion of the United States Soldiers' Home, fiscal year 1944,
18 to be paid from the Soldiers' Home permanent fund,
19 \$105,038.

20 GENERAL PROVISION

21 *Damage claims: For the payment of claims for dam-*
22 *age to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury*
23 *or death adjusted and determined by the Secretary of*
24 *War under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to*

1 *provide for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss*
 2 *or destruction of property or personal injury or death*
 3 *caused by military personnel or civilian employees, or other-*
 4 *wise incident to activities, of the War Department or of*
 5 *the Army", approved July 3, 1943 (Public Law 112),*
 6 *as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 167,*
 7 *Seventy-eighth Congress, \$75,286.98.*

8 TITLE II—WAR OVERTIME PAY AND OTHER
 9 COMPENSATION INCREASES

10 SEC. 201. For additional amounts for appropriations for
 11 the fiscal year 1944, for the payment of overtime and addi-
 12 tional compensation authorized by the Act of April 1, 1943
 13 (Public Law 22, Seventy-eighth Congress), and May 7,
 14 1943 (Public Law 49, Seventy-eighth Congress), as follows:

15 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

16 For—

17 "Salaries, officers and employees, Senate, 1944",
 18 \$200,000;

19 "Salaries and expenses of detailed police, Capitol
 20 Police Board, Senate, 1944", \$2,000;

21 "Contingent expenses, Senate, cleaning furniture,
 22 1944", \$300;

23 "Salaries and expenses, Joint Committee on Internal
 24 Revenue Taxation, Senate 1944", \$2,500;

1 “Salaries, officers and employees, House of Repre-
2 sentatives, 1944”, \$180,000;

3 “Clerk hire, Members and Delegates, House of
4 Representatives, 1944”, \$400,000;

5 “Salaries and expenses of detailed police, Capitol
6 Police Board, House of Representatives, 1944”, \$2,000;

7 “Salaries and expenses, Joint Committee on Inter-
8 nal Revenue Taxation, House of Representatives, 1944”,
9 \$2,500;

10 “Contingent expenses, House of Representatives,
11 folding documents, 1944”, \$3,500;

12 “Contingent expenses, House of Representatives,
13 revision of laws, 1944”, \$525.

14 “Contingent expenses, House of Representatives,
15 preparation of new edition of the United States Code,
16 1944”, \$1,400;

17 “Salaries, Office of Architect of the Capitol, 1944”,
18 \$7,178;

19 “Capitol Building and repairs, 1944”, \$43,911;

20 “Improving the Capitol Grounds, 1944”, \$17,338;

21 “Maintenance, legislative garage, 1944”, \$1,969;

22 “Maintenance, Senate Office Building, 1944”,
23 \$25,899;

24 “Maintenance, House Office Buildings, 1944”,
25 \$61,947;

1 "Capitol power plant, 1944", \$39,321;
 2 "Library buildings and grounds, 1944", \$16,974;
 3 "Salaries, Botanic Garden, 1944", \$15,274;
 4 "Salaries, Library proper, Library of Congress,
 5 1944", \$261,356;
 6 "Salaries, Copyright Office, Library of Congress,
 7 1944", \$31,659;
 8 "Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress,
 9 1944", \$28,071;
 10 "Distribution of card indexes, Library of Congress,
 11 1944", \$39,853;
 12 "Index to State legislation, Library of Congress,
 13 1944", \$5,620;
 14 "Union catalogs, Library of Congress, 1944",
 15 \$6,073;
 16 "Salaries, Library buildings, Library of Congress,
 17 1944", \$47,333;
 18 "Salaries, Office of Superintendent of Documents,
 19 1944", \$119,968;
 20 Total, Legislative Branch, \$1,564,469.

21 THE JUDICIARY

22 For—

23 "Salaries, Supreme Court, 1944", \$29,600;
 24 "Care of Supreme Court Building and grounds,
 25 1944", \$8,600;

1 “Salaries, United States Court of Customs and
2 Patent Appeals, 1944”, \$6,000;

3 “Salaries of clerks, United States courts, 1944”,
4 \$373,500;

5 “Probation system, United States courts, 1944”,
6 \$143,000;

7 “Fees of commissioners, United States courts, 1944”,
8 \$49,400;

9 “Miscellaneous salaries, United States courts, 1944”,
10 \$97,000;

11 “Salaries, Administrative Office, United States
12 Courts, 1944”, \$27,500;

13 Total, the Judiciary, \$734,600.

14 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

15 For—

16 “Salaries and expenses, Bureau of the Budget,
17 1944”, \$214,000;

18 “National defense activities, Bureau of the Budget,
19 1944”, \$99,000;

20 Office for Emergency Management:

21 “Salaries and expenses, Division of Central
22 Administrative Services, Office for Emergency
23 Management, 1944”, \$1,300,000;

24 “Administrative expenses, Export-Import Bank
25 of Washington, Foreign Economic Administration,

1 1944": (The amount that may be used for adminis-
2 trative expenses is hereby increased by \$7,000) ;

3 "Salaries and expenses, National War Labor
4 Board, 1944", \$346,000;

5 "Salaries and expenses, Office of Defense Trans-
6 portation, 1944", \$2,000,000;

7 "General administration, War Manpower Com-
8 mission, 1944", \$600,000;

9 "Training Within Industry Service, War Man-
10 power Commission (national defense), 1944",
11 \$60,000;

12 "Employment office facilities and services, War
13 Manpower Commission, 1944", \$4,900,000;

14 "Salaries and expenses, Apprentice-Training
15 Service, War Manpower Commission, 1944",
16 \$62,000;

17 "Salaries and expenses, Apprentice-Training
18 Service, War Manpower Commission (national
19 defense), 1944", \$86,000;

20 "Salaries and expenses, Office of Censorship, 1944",
21 \$1,800,000;

22 "Salaries and expenses, Office of Price Administra-
23 tion, 1944", \$14,500,000;

24 "Salaries and expenses, Petroleum Administration
25 for War, 1944", \$597,000;

1 Total, Executive Office of the President, \$26,564,000.

2 INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

3 For—

4 “Salaries and expenses, Civil Service Commission,
5 1944”, \$670,000;

6 “Prevention of pernicious political activities, Civil
7 Service Commission, 1944”, \$6,000;

8 “Salaries and expenses, Civil Service Commission
9 (national defense), 1944”, \$1,474,000;

10 “Salaries and expenses, United States Employees
11 Compensation Commission, 1944”, \$98,600;

12 “Salaries and expenses, military bases, United States
13 Employees’ Compensation Commission (national de-
14 fense), 1944”, \$18,900;

15 “Salaries and expenses, Federal Communications
16 Commission, 1944”, \$100,000;

17 “Salaries and expenses, Federal Communications
18 Commission (national defense), 1944”, \$175,000;

19 “Federal Power Commission, 1944”, \$153,000;

20 “Flood control surveys, Federal Power Commission,
21 1944”, \$13,000;

22 “National defense activities, Federal Power Com-
23 mission, 1944”, \$20,000;

24 “Federal Trade Commission, 1944”, \$15,000;

1 "Salaries, General Accounting Office, 1944",
2 \$1,820,000;

3 "General administrative expenses, Interstate Com-
4 merce Commission, 1944", \$60,000;

5 "Safety of employees, Interstate Commerce Com-
6 mission, 1944", \$45,000;

7 "Signal safety systems, Interstate Commerce Com-
8 mission, 1944", \$10,900;

9 "Locomotive inspection, Interstate Commerce Com-
10 mission, 1944", \$45,000;

11 "Valuation of property carriers, Interstate Com-
12 merce Commission, 1944", \$50,000;

13 "Motor transport regulation, Interstate Commerce
14 Commission, 1944", \$50,000;

15 "Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, 1944", \$1,-
16 650,000;

17 "Salaries and expenses, National Archives, 1944",
18 \$49,400;

19 "Maintenance and operation of title I properties, Na-
20 tional Capital Housing Authority, 1944", \$1,300;

21 "Salaries, National Labor Relations Board, 1944",
22 \$285,450;

23 "Salaries and expenses, National Labor Relations
24 Board (national defense), 1944", \$81,550;

1 “Salaries and expenses, National Mediation Board,
2 1944”, \$13,300;

3 “Salaries and expenses, National Railroad Adjust-
4 ment Board, National Mediation Board, 1944”, \$23,700;

5 “Securities and Exchange Commission, 1944”,
6 \$554,500;

7 “Salaries and expenses, Selective Service System,
8 1944”, \$7,087,000;

9 “Salaries and expenses, Smithsonian Institution,
10 1944”, \$50,000;

11 “Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art,
12 1944”, \$82,000;

13 “United States Tariff Commission, 1944”, \$97,000;

14 “Salaries and expenses, Veterans’ Administration,
15 1944”, \$16,800,000;

16 Total, independent agencies, \$31,599,600.

17 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

18 For—

19 “Columbia Institution for the Deaf, Federal Security
20 Agency, 1944”, \$26,300;

21 “Salaries and expenses, Food and Drug Administra-
22 tion, Federal Security Agency, 1944”, \$409,700;

23 “Salaries, Freedmen’s Hospital, Federal Security
24 Agency, 1944”, \$89,000;

1 "Salaries, Howard University, Federal Security
2 Agency, 1944", \$140,000;

3 "Library service and research, Office of Education,
4 1944", \$3,200;

5 "Salaries, Office of Education, 1944", \$38,000;

6 "Loans to students, Office of Education (national
7 defense), 1944", \$900;

8 "Salaries and expenses, vocational education, Office
9 of Education, 1944", \$45,100;

10 "Salaries and expenses, Office of Education (national
11 defense), 1944", \$100,000;

12 "Emergency health and sanitation activities, Public
13 Health Service (national defense), 1944", \$400,000;

14 "Pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals,
15 Public Health Service, 1944", \$1,525,000;

16 "Expenses, Division of Mental Hygiene, Public
17 Health Service, 1944", \$93,000;

18 "Foreign Quarantine Service, Public Health Service,
19 1944", \$94,000;

20 "Salaries and expenses, National Institute of Health,
21 Public Health Service, 1944", \$122,000;

22 "Expenses, States Relations Division, Public Health
23 Service, 1944", \$15,300;

1 “Salaries, Office of Surgeon General, Public Health
2 Service, 1944”, \$85,000.

3 “Saint Elizabeths Hospital, Federal Security
4 Agency, 1944”, \$180,000;

5 “Salaries, Bureau of Public Assistance, Social
6 Security Board, 1944”, \$13,000;

7 “Salaries, Bureau of Employment Security, Social
8 Security Board, 1944”, \$12,000;

9 “Salaries, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors’ In-
10 surance, Social Security Board, 1944”, \$385,900;

11 “Salaries, Offices of Social Security Board, 1944”,
12 \$140,000;

13 “Salaries, Chief Clerk’s Division, Federal Security
14 Agency, 1944”, \$16,700;

15 “Salaries, Office of General Counsel, Federal Secu-
16 rity Agency, 1944”, \$40,000;

17 “Administrative expenses, vocational rehabilitation
18 of disabled civilians, Federal Security Agency, 1944”,
19 \$18,900;

20 “Salaries and expenses, Office of Community War
21 Services, Federal Security Agency, 1944”, \$80,000;
22 Total, Federal Security Agency, \$4,073,000.

23 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

24 For—

1 “Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator,
2 Federal Works Agency, 1944”, \$31,000;

3 “Administrative expenses, Public Works Adminis-
4 tration, 1944”: (The amount of prior year unobligated
5 funds which may be used is increased by \$3,600) ;

6 “General administrative expenses, Public Buildings
7 Administration, 1944”, \$75,000:

8 “Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds
9 in the District of Columbia and adjacent area, Public
10 Buildings Administration, 1944”, \$3,375,000;

11 “Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds
12 outside the District of Columbia, Public Buildings Ad-
13 ministration, 1944”, \$640,000;

14 Total, Federal Works Agency, \$4,121,000.

15 NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

16 For—

17 “Salaries and expenses, Federal Home Loan Bank
18 Administration, National Housing Agency, 1944”:
19 (The amount which may be used for administrative
20 expenses is increased by \$104,000) .

21 “Salaries and expenses, Federal Housing Adminis-
22 tration, National Housing Agency, 1944”: (The
23 amount which may be used for administrative expenses
24 is increased by \$960,000) .

1 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

2 For—

3 “Salaries and expenses, Office of Secretary of Agri-
4 culture, 1944”, \$150,000;5 “Salaries and expenses, Office of Solicitor, Depart-
6 ment of Agriculture, 1944”, \$200,000;7 “Salaries and expenses, Office of Information, De-
8 partment of Agriculture, 1944”, \$50,000;9 “Salaries and expenses, library, Department of
10 Agriculture, 1944”, \$74,000;11 “Salaries and expenses, Extension Service, 1944”,
12 \$60,000;13 “Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural
14 Economics, 1944”, \$400,000;15 “Salaries and expenses, Office of Foreign Agricul-
16 tural Relations, 1944”, \$53,000;17 “Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator,
18 Agricultural Research Administration, 1944”, \$6,000;19 “Special research fund, Department of Agriculture,
20 1944”, \$65,000;21 “Salaries and expenses, experiment stations, Agri-
22 cultural Research Administration, 1944”, \$22,000;23 “Salaries and expenses, Animal Industry, Agricul-
24 tural Research Administration, 1944”, \$1,378,000;

25 “Marketing agreements, hog cholera virus, and

1 serum, Agricultural Research Administration, 1944”:

2 (The sum made available from the appropriation
3 made by sec. 12 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment
4 Act, approved May 12, 1933, is increased from \$30,689
5 to \$36,989) ;

6 “Salaries and expenses, Dairy Industry, Agricul-
7 tural Research Administration, 1944”, \$50,000;

8 “Salaries and expenses, Plant Industry, Soils, and
9 Agricultural Engineering, Agricultural Research Ad-
10 ministration, 1944”, \$400,000;

11 “Salaries and expenses, Entomology and Plant Quar-
12 antine, Agricultural Research Administration, 1944”,
13 \$650,000;

14 “Salaries and expenses, regional research labora-
15 tories, Agricultural Research Administration, 1944”,
16 \$65,000;

17 “Salaries and expenses, Human Nutrition and Home
18 Economics, Agricultural Research Administration,
19 1944”, \$65,000;

20 “Beltsville Research Center, Agricultural Research
21 Administration, 1944”, \$14,500;

22 “White pine blister rust control, Department of
23 Agriculture, 1944”, \$200,000;

24 “Salaries and expenses, Forest Service, 1944”,
25 \$2,785,000;

1 “Forest fire cooperation, 1944”, \$30,000;

2 “Farm and other private forestry cooperation,
3 1944”, \$25,000;

4 “Forest roads and trails, 1944”, \$500,000;

5 “Salaries and expenses, War Food Administration,
6 Department of Agriculture, 1944”, \$1,200,000;

7 “Administrative expenses, Commodity Credit Cor-
8 poration, Department of Agriculture, 1944”: (The
9 amount which may be used for administrative expenses
10 is increased by \$655,000) ;

11 “Salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service,
12 1944”, \$3,170,000;

13 “Land utilization and retirement of submarginal
14 land, Department of Agriculture, 1944”, \$150,000;

15 “Salaries and expenses, marketing service, Food
16 Distribution Administration, 1944”, \$818,000;

17 “Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation, Department
18 of Agriculture, 1944”, \$4,000,000;

19 “Salaries and expenses, farm tenancy, Department
20 of Agriculture, 1944”, \$188,000;

21 “Development of water facilities, arid and semiarid
22 areas, Department of Agriculture, 1944”, \$25,000;

23 “Salaries and expenses, Rural Electrification, De-
24 partment of Agriculture, 1944”, \$300,000;

1 “Salaries and expenses, Farm Credit Administra-
2 tion, Department of Agriculture, 1944”: (The funds
3 made available pursuant to the Act of January 29, 1937,
4 are increased from \$3,938,561 to \$4,123,561) ;
5 Total, Department of Agriculture, \$17,093,500.

6 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

7 For—

8 “Salaries, Office of Secretary of Commerce, 1944”,
9 \$61,800;

10 “Administrative expenses, Reconstruction Finance
11 Corporation and The RFC Mortgage Company, 1944”:
12 (The amount that may be used for administrative ex-
13 penses is increased by \$975,000) ;

14 “Customs statistics, Department of Commerce,
15 1944”, \$78,000;

16 “Salaries and expenses, Bureau of the Census,
17 1944”, \$247,000;

18 “General administration, Office of Administrator of
19 Civil Aeronautics, 1944”, \$145,000;

20 “Maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Office of
21 Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, 1944”, \$1,812,700;

22 “Enforcement of safety regulations, Office of Admin-
23 istrator of Civil Aeronautics, 1944”, \$379,200;

24 “Maintenance and operation, Washington National

- 1 Airport, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics,
2 1944", \$53,000;
- 3 "Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Board,
4 1944", \$87,000;
- 5 "Coastal surveys, Coast and Geodetic Survey,
6 1944", \$38,000;
- 7 "Magnetic and seismological work, Coast and
8 Geodetic Survey, 1944", \$12,000;
- 9 "Geodetic control surveys, Coast and Geodetic Sur-
10 vey, 1944", \$46,000;
- 11 "Salaries, Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1944",
12 \$155,000;
- 13 "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Foreign and
14 Domestic Commerce, 1944", \$100,000;
- 15 "Field office service, Bureau of Foreign and Domes-
16 tic Commerce, 1944", \$41,800;
- 17 "Salaries, Patent Office, 1944", \$550,000;
- 18 "Operation and administration, National Bureau of
19 Standards, 1944", \$63,000;
- 20 "Testing, inspection, and information service, Na-
21 tional Bureau of Standards, 1944", \$160,000;
- 22 "Research and development, National Bureau of
23 Standards, 1944", \$120,900;
- 24 "Standards for commerce, National Bureau of
25 Standards, 1944", \$31,700;

1 “Salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, Depart-
2 ment of Commerce, 1944”, \$605,000;
3 Total, Department of Commerce, \$4,787,100.

4 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

5 For—

6 “Salaries, Office of the Secretary of the Interior,
7 1944”, \$160,000;

8 “Salaries, Office of Solicitor, Department of the In-
9 terior, 1944”, \$29,000;

10 “Salaries, Division of Territories and Island Posses-
11 sions, Department of the Interior, 1944”, \$18,800;

12 “Salaries and expenses, Grazing Service, Depart-
13 ment of the Interior, 1944”, \$112,000;

14 “Range improvements within grazing districts (re-
15 ceipt limitation), 1944”, \$8,000;

16 “Soil and moisture conservation operations, Depart-
17 ment of the Interior, 1944”, \$135,000;

18 “Expenses, Commission of Fine Arts, 1944”, \$930;

19 “United States High Commissioner to the Philip-
20 pine Islands, Department of the Interior, 1944”,
21 \$10,850;

22 “Salaries, General Land Office, 1944”, \$65,000;

23 “Surveying the public lands, 1944”, \$74,000;

24 “Salaries and commissions of registers of land offices,
25 1944”, \$12,500;

1 “Salaries and expenses of land offices, 1944”,
2 \$4,000;

3 “Prevention of fires on public domain in Alaska,
4 1944”, \$2,500;

5 “Salaries, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1944”, \$70,000;

6 “Maintaining law and order on Indian reservations,
7 1944”, \$26,000;

8 “Administration of Indian forests, 1944”, \$52,600;

9 “Expenses, sale of timber (reimbursable), 1944”,
10 \$27,600;

11 “Agriculture and stock raising among Indians,
12 1944”, \$100,000;

13 “Development of Indian arts and crafts, 1944”,
14 \$3,700;

15 “Water supply for Indians in Arizona, New Mexico,
16 and Utah, 1944”, \$5,000;

17 “Irrigation, Indian reservations (reimbursable),
18 1944”, \$15,000;

19 “Maintenance, San Carlos irrigation project, Gila
20 River Reservation, Arizona (receipt limitation), 1944”,
21 \$29,700;

22 “Improvement and maintenance, irrigation system,
23 Colorado River Reservation, Arizona (reimbursable),
24 1944”, \$1,500;

25 “Improvement and maintenance, irrigation system,

1 Colorado River Reservation, Arizona (receipt limita-
2 tion), 1944", \$3,000;

3 "Improvement and maintenance, Fort Hall irriga-
4 tion systems, Idaho, 1944"; \$3,950;

5 "Improvement and maintenance, Fort Hall irriga-
6 tion systems, Idaho (receipt limitation), 1944", \$4,050;

7 "Maintenance, irrigation systems, Fort Belknap
8 Reservation, Montana (reimbursable), 1944", \$2,000;

9 "Maintenance, irrigation systems, Fort Belknap
10 Reservation, Montana (receipt limitation), 1944",
11 \$400;

12 "Maintenance, irrigation systems, Fort Peck Reser-
13 vation, Montana (reimbursable), 1944", \$1,400;

14 "Maintenance, irrigation systems, Fort Peck Reser-
15 vation, Montana (receipt limitation), 1944", \$470;

16 "Maintenance, irrigation systems, Flathead Reser-
17 vation, Montana (receipt limitation), 1944", \$26,890;

18 "Improvement and maintenance, irrigation systems,
19 Crow Reservation, Montana (reimbursable), 1944",
20 \$3,190;

21 "Improvement and maintenance, irrigation systems,
22 Crow Reservation, Montana (receipt limitation), 1944",
23 \$3,520;

24 "Improvement and maintenance, irrigation systems,

1 Klamath Reservation, Oregon (reimbursable), 1944",
2 \$110;

3 "Improvement and maintenance, irrigation systems,
4 Klamath Reservation, Oregon (receipt limitation),
5 1944", \$320;

6 "Maintenance, irrigation system, Uintah Reserva-
7 tion, Utah (reimbursable), 1944", \$5,000;

8 "Maintenance, irrigation system, Uintah Reserva-
9 tion, Utah (receipt limitation), 1944", \$4,250;

10 "Maintenance, irrigation system, Wind River Reser-
11 vation and ceded lands, Wyoming (reimbursable),
12 1944", \$3,250;

13 "Maintenance, irrigation system, Wind River Reser-
14 vation and ceded lands, Wyoming (receipt limitation),
15 1944", \$3,750;

16 "Indian school support, 1944", \$260,000;

17 "Education of natives of Alaska, 1944 and 1945",
18 \$125,000;

19 "Medical relief of natives of Alaska, 1944 and
20 1945", \$58,200;

21 "Administration of Indian property, 1944", \$355,-
22 000;

23 "Reindeer Service, Alaska, 1944 and 1945", \$10,-
24 200;

25 "Miscellaneous Indian tribal funds, 1944", to be

derived from the funds held by the United States in trust for the respective tribes, in not to exceed the following sums:

Arizona: Pima (Camp McDowell), \$90; San Carlos, \$750; and Truxton Canon, \$1,800; in all, \$2,640;

Oregon: Klamath, \$18,310;

Washington: Colville, \$885;

Support of Osage Agency and pay of tribal officers, Oklahoma, \$19,240;

“Reclamation fund, special fund,” to be derived from the special fund in the Treasury designated “the reclamation fund”:

Parker Dam project, Arizona-California: (the amount that may be used from power and other revenues is increased by \$4,100) ;

Yuma project, Arizona-California, \$12,700;

Boise project, Idaho, \$8,400;

Minidoka project, Idaho: (the amount that may be used from power revenues is increased by \$15,500) ;

Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas: (the amount that may be used from power revenues is increased by \$10,600) ;

Owyhee project, Oregon, \$6,000;

1 Yakima project, Washington, \$23,800;

2 Kendrick project, Wyoming: (the amount that
3 may be used from power revenues is increased by
4 \$9,100) ;

5 Riverton project, Wyoming, \$7,000;

6 Shoshone project, Wyoming, \$2,300;

7 Operation and maintenance administration,
8 \$11,500;

9 "Colorado River Dam fund, Boulder Canyon proj-
10 ect": (the amount that may be used from power revenues
11 is increased by \$43,100) ;

12 "Geological Survey (national defense), 1944",
13 \$68,000;

14 "Geological Survey, 1944", \$275,000;

15 "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Mines, 1944".
16 \$7,500;

17 "Operating rescue cars and stations and investiga-
18 tion of accidents, Bureau of Mines, 1944", \$55,000;

19 "Coal-mine inspections and investigations, Bureau
20 of Mines, 1944", \$95,000;

21 "Salaries and expenses, enforcement of Federal Ex-
22 plosives Act, Bureau of Mines, 1944", \$35,000;

23 "Testing fuel, Bureau of Mines, 1944", \$25,000;

24 "Oil and gas investigations, Bureau of Mines, 1944",
25 \$35,000;

1 “Care, and so forth, buildings and grounds, Bureau
2 of Mines, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 1944”, \$16,300;

3 “Economics of mineral industries, Bureau of Mines,
4 1944”, \$80,000;

5 “National Park Service, 1944”, \$462,000;

6 “Recreational demonstration areas, National Park
7 Service, 1944”, \$15,000;

8 “Salaries and expenses, National Capital Parks,
9 1944”, \$33,250;

10 “Salaries and expenses, Fish and Wildlife Service,
11 1944”, \$537,100;

12 “Salaries and expenses, Agricultural Experiment
13 Station and Vocational School, Virgin Islands, 1944”,
14 \$4,500;

15 “Puerto Rican hurricane relief, administrative ex-
16 penses, Department of the Interior, 1944”: (The
17 amount which may be used from available unobligated
18 funds is increased by \$2,400) ;

19 Total, Department of the Interior, \$3,652,980.

20 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

21 For—

22 “Salaries, Office of Attorney General, 1944”,
23 \$2,400;

24 “Salaries, Office of Solicitor General, Department of
25 Justice, 1944”, \$11,000;

1 “Salaries, Office of Assistant Solicitor General, De-
2 partment of Justice, 1944”, \$10,000;

3 “Salaries, Administrative Division, Department of
4 Justice, 1944”, \$165,000;

5 “Salaries, Tax Division, Department of Justice,
6 1944”, \$70,000;

7 “Salaries, Criminal Division, Department of Justice,
8 1944”, \$94,300;

9 “Salaries, Claims Division, Department of Justice,
10 1944”, \$71,000;

11 “Salaries, Office of Pardon Attorney, Department of
12 Justice, 1944”, \$4,400;

13 “Salaries, Board of Immigration Appeals, Depart-
14 ment of Justice, 1944”, \$16,100;

15 “Protecting interests of the United States in customs
16 matters, 1944”, \$14,000;

17 “Enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws, 1944”,
18 \$160,000;

19 “Salaries and expenses, Lands Division, Department
20 of Justice, 1944”, \$424,900;

21 “Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field, Depart-
22 ment of Justice, 1944”, \$15,000;

23 “Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so
24 forth, Department of Justice, 1944”, \$425,000;

1 “Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth,
2 Department of Justice, 1944”, \$490,000;

3 “Pay and expenses of bailiffs, Department of Jus-
4 tice, 1944”, \$45,000;

5 “Salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investi-
6 gation, 1944”, \$640,000;

7 “Salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investi-
8 gation (national defense), 1944”, \$3,300,000;

9 “Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturaliza-
10 tion Service, 1944”, \$3,650,000;

11 “Salaries, Bureau of Prisons, 1944”, \$17,000;

12 “Penitentiaries and reformatories, maintenance,
13 1944”, \$610,000;

14 “Medical center for Federal prisoners, maintenance,
15 1944”, \$52,000;

16 “Federal jails and correctional institutions, mainte-
17 nance, 1944”, \$246,000;

18 “Prison camps, maintenance, 1944”, \$50,000;

19 “Support of United States prisoners, 1944”,
20 \$32,400;

21 Total, Department of Justice, \$10,615,500.

22 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

23 For—

24 “Salaries, Office of Secretary of Labor, 1944”,
25 \$68,500;

1 “Salaries and expenses, Office of Solicitor, Depart-
2 ment of Labor, 1944”, \$119,600;

3 “Salaries and expenses, Division of Labor Stand-
4 ards, Department of Labor, 1944”, \$25,300;

5 “Salaries and expenses, Division of Labor Standards,
6 Department of Labor (national defense), 1944”,
7 \$15,000;

8 “Salaries and expenses, safety and health program,
9 Department of Labor (national defense), 1944”,
10 \$19,200;

11 “Salaries and expenses, Commissioners of Concilia-
12 tion, Department of Labor, 1944”, \$58,700;

13 “Commissioners of Conciliation, Department of
14 Labor (national defense), 1944”, \$170,300;

15 “Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor Statistics,
16 1944”, \$212,300;

17 “Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor Statistics
18 (national defense), 1944”, \$203,400;

19 “Salaries and expenses, Children’s Bureau, 1944”,
20 \$52,600;

21 “Salaries and expenses, child labor provisions, Fair
22 Labor Standards Act, Children’s Bureau, 1944”,
23 \$35,000;

24 “Salaries and expenses, maternal and child welfare,
25 Social Security Act, Children’s Bureau, 1944”, \$57,200;

1 “Salaries and expenses, emergency maternity and
2 infant care, Children’s Bureau (national defense),
3 1944”, \$2,300;

4 “Salaries and expenses, Women’s Bureau, 1944”,
5 \$30,000;

6 “Salaries, Wage and Hour Division, Department of
7 Labor, 1944”, \$598,900;

8 Total, Department of Labor, \$1,668,300.

9 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

10 For—

11 “Salaries, Department of State, 1944”, \$1,058,400;

12 “Passport agencies, Department of State, 1944”,
13 \$9,700;

14 “Collecting and editing official papers of Territories
15 of the United States, 1944”, \$1,000;

16 “Salaries, Foreign Service officers, 1944”, \$450,-
17 000;

18 “Salaries, Foreign Service clerks, 1944”, \$619,000;

19 “Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign
20 Service, 1944”, \$128,000;

21 “Foreign Service, auxiliary (national defense),
22 1944”, \$352,000;

23 “International Boundary Commission, United States
24 and Mexico, 1944”, \$55,000;

25 “Salaries and expenses, International Joint Commis-

1 sion, United States and Great Britain, 1944", \$3,000;
2 "Special and technical investigations, International
3 Joint Commission, United States and Great Britain,
4 1944", \$2,500;
5 Total, Department of State, \$2,678,600.

6 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

7 For—

8 "Salaries, Office of Secretary of Treasury, 1944",
9 \$30,000;
10 "Salaries and expenses, foreign-owned property con-
11 trol, 1944", \$375,000;
12 "Salaries, Division of Tax Research, Treasury De-
13 partment, 1944", \$26,000;
14 "Salaries, Office of Tax Legislative Counsel, Treas-
15 ury Department, 1944", \$4,000;
16 "Salaries, Division of Research and Statistics, Treas-
17 ury Department, 1944", \$30,000;
18 "Salaries, Office of General Counsel, Treasury De-
19 partment, 1944", \$20,000;
20 "Salaries, Division of Personnel, Treasury Depart-
21 ment, 1944", \$31,000;
22 "Salaries, Office of Chief Clerk, Treasury Depart-
23 ment, 1944", \$50,000;
24 "Salaries, operating force, Treasury Department
25 buildings, 1944", \$85,000;

1 “Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Accounts, Treas-
2 ury Department, 1944”, \$116,000;

3 “Salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement,
4 1944”, \$500,000;

5 “Salaries, Office of the Treasurer of the United
6 States, 1944”, \$700,000;

7 “Salaries, Office of the Treasurer of the United
8 States (Federal Reserve notes, reimbursable), 1944”,
9 \$13,000;

10 “Collecting the revenue from customs, 1944”,
11 \$3,420,000;

12 “Salaries, Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
13 1944”, \$45,000;

14 “Collecting the internal revenue, 1944”, \$18,-
15 000,000;

16 “Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Narcotics, 1944”,
17 \$177,000;

18 “Salaries, Secret Service Division, 1944”, \$10,000;

19 “Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes,
20 1944”, \$207,000;

21 “Salaries and expenses, guard force, Treasury De-
22 partment buildings, 1944”, \$88,000;

23 “Salaries and expenses, office of Director of the
24 Mint, 1944”, \$7,000;

1 “Salaries and expenses, Procurement Division,
2 1944”, \$32,000;

3 Total, Treasury Department, \$23,966,000.

4 WAR DEPARTMENT

5 For—

6 “Cemeterial expenses, War Department, 1944”,
7 \$106,400;

8 Corps of Engineers: The limitation contained in
9 the Military Appropriation Act, 1944, under the head
10 “Salaries, War Department,” on expenditures from the
11 various appropriations for rivers and harbors and flood
12 control for the payment of services of technical and
13 clerical personnel in the Office of the Chief of Engineers
14 is hereby increased for the fiscal year 1944 from
15 \$604,219 to \$726,849;

16 “Sanitation, Canal Zone, Panama Canal, 1944”,
17 \$268,000;

18 “Civil government, Panama Canal and Canal Zone,
19 1944”, \$66,100;

20 Total, War Department, \$440,500.

21 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

22 For—

23 “Executive office, salaries, District of Columbia,
24 1944”, \$7,600;

1 "Purchasing Division, salaries, District of Columbia,
2 1944", \$7,100;

3 "Department of Inspections, salaries, District of
4 Columbia, 1944", \$29,700;

5 "Poundmaster, salaries, District of Columbia,
6 1944", \$2,700;

7 "District buildings, salaries, District of Columbia,
8 1944", \$41,300;

9 "Assessor, salaries, District of Columbia, 1944",
10 \$26,500;

11 "Collector, salaries, District of Columbia, 1944",
12 \$9,500;

13 "Auditor, salaries, District of Columbia, 1944",
14 \$15,200;

15 "Corporation Counsel, salaries, District of Columbia,
16 1944", ~~\$3,100~~ \$9,100;

17 "Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, District of
18 Columbia, 1944", \$3,000;

19 "Coroner, salaries, District of Columbia, 1944",
20 \$900;

21 "Weights, measures, and markets, salaries, District
22 of Columbia, 1944", \$2,900;

23 "Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, salaries, Dis-
24 trict of Columbia, 1944", \$550;

1 “Municipal architect, salaries, District of Columbia,
2 1944”, \$2,600;

3 “Department of Insurance, salaries, District of
4 Columbia, 1944”, \$600;

5 “Surveyor, salaries, District of Columbia, 1944”,
6 \$5,600;

7 “Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board, sala-
8 ries and expenses, District of Columbia, 1944”, \$2,800;

9 “Zoning Commission, District of Columbia, 1944”,
10 \$650;

11 “Commission on Mental Health, District of Colum-
12 bia, 1944”, \$1,600;

13 “Board of Indeterminate Sentence and Parole, Dis-
14 trict of Columbia, 1944”, \$100;

15 “Office of Administrator of Rent Control, salaries
16 and expenses, District of Columbia, 1944”, \$7,500;

17 “Register of Wills, salaries, District of Columbia,
18 1944”, \$9,000;

19 “Recorder of Deeds, salaries, District of Columbia,
20 1944”, \$21,100;

21 “Motor vehicles, District of Columbia, 1944”, \$900;

22 “Free Public Library, salaries, District of Columbia,
23 1944”, \$63,700;

24 “Collection and disposal of refuse, salaries, District
25 of Columbia, 1944”, \$12,900;

1 “Electrical Department, salaries, District of Colum-
2 bia, 1944”, \$11,200;

3 “Public schools, general administration, salaries and
4 expenses, District of Columbia, 1944”, \$20,800;

5 “Public schools, general supervision and instruction,
6 salaries and expenses, District of Columbia, 1944”,
7 \$723,600;

8 “Public schools, vocational education, George-Deen
9 Program, salaries and expenses, District of Columbia,
10 1944”, \$1,300;

11 “Public schools, operation of buildings and main-
12 tenance of equipment, salaries and expenses, District of
13 Columbia, 1944”, \$171,200;

14 “Recreation Board, salaries and expenses, District
15 of Columbia, 1944”, \$28,300;

16 “Metropolitan Police, salaries, District of Columbia,
17 1944”, \$178,000;

18 “Fire Department, salaries, District of Columbia,
19 1944”, \$86,950;

20 “Health Department, general administration, Dis-
21 trict of Columbia, 1944”, \$7,900;

22 “Health Department, medical services, District of
23 Columbia, 1944”, \$39,700;

24 “Health Department, laboratories, District of Co-
25 lumbia, 1944”, \$6,350;

1 “Health Department, inspections, District of Colum-
2 bia, 1944”, \$6,600;

3 “Tuberculosis sanatoria, salaries, District of Colum-
4 bia, 1944”, \$58,900;

5 “Tuberculosis Hospital, Fourteenth and Upshur
6 Streets Northwest, salaries and expenses, District of
7 Columbia, 1944”, \$17,900;

8 “Gallinger Municipal Hospital, salaries, District of
9 Columbia, 1944”, \$211,800;

10 “Juvenile Court, salaries, District of Columbia,
11 1944”, \$9,100;

12 “Municipal Court, salaries, District of Columbia,
13 1944”, \$20,600;

14 “Municipal Court of Appeals, salaries and expenses,
15 District of Columbia, 1944”, \$1,800;

16 “Board of Public Welfare, salaries, District of Co-
17 lumbia, 1944”, \$9,250;

18 “Division of Child Welfare, detention of children,
19 District of Columbia, 1944”, \$4,000;

20 “Jail, salaries, District of Columbia, 1944”,
21 \$20,500;

22 “Workhouse and Reformatory, salaries, District of
23 Columbia, 1944”, \$44,700;

24 “National Training School for Girls, District of Co-
25 lumbia, 1944”, \$3,400;

1 “Industrial Home School for Colored Children, sal-
2 aries, District of Columbia, 1944”, \$8,100;

3 “Industrial Home School, salaries, District of Co-
4 lumbia, 1944”, \$6,800;

5 “Home for Aged and Infirm, salaries, District of
6 Columbia, 1944”, \$11,000;

7 “Municipal Lodging House, District of Columbia,
8 1944”, \$850;

9 “Temporary Home for Former Soldiers and Sailors,
10 District of Columbia, 1944”, \$750;

11 “Public parks, salaries, District of Columbia, 1944”,
12 \$54,700;

13 “National Capital Park and Planning Commission,
14 salaries and expenses, District of Columbia, 1944”,
15 \$4,750;

16 “National Zoological Park, District of Columbia,
17 1944”, \$7,000;

18 Total, District of Columbia, exclusive of highway and
19 water funds, ~~\$2,056,900~~ \$2,062,900.

20 HIGHWAY FUND, GASOLINE TAX, AND MOTOR-VEHICLE FEES

21 For—

22 “Department of Vehicles and Traffic, salaries, high-
23 way fund, District of Columbia, 1944”, \$19,500;

24 “Highway Department, salaries, highway fund, Dis-
25 trict of Columbia, 1944”, \$13,600;

1 “Trees and parkings, salaries, highway fund, District
2 of Columbia, 1944”, \$1,900;

3 Total, District of Columbia, highway fund, to be paid
4 wholly out of the special fund created by the Act entitled
5 "An Act to provide a tax on motor-vehicle fuels sold within
6 the District of Columbia, and for other purposes", approved
7 April 23, 1924 (43 Stat. 106), and the Act entitled "An
8 Act to provide additional revenue for the District of Colum-
9 bia, and for other purposes", approved August 17, 1937,
10 \$35,000.

WATER FUND

12 For—

13 “Washington Aqueduct, District of Columbia,
14 1944”, to be paid wholly out of revenues of the Water
15 Department of the District of Columbia, \$25,200;

16 Total, District of Columbia, including highway and water
17 funds, ~~\$2,117,100~~ \$2,123,100.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

19 The foregoing sums for the District of Columbia, unless
20 otherwise provided, shall be paid out of the revenues of the
21 District of Columbia and the Treasury of the United States
22 in the manner prescribed by the District of Columbia Approp-
23 riation Act, 1944.

24 Total, section 201, ~~\$135,676,249~~ \$135,682,249.

25 SEC. 202. The restrictions contained in appropriations

1 or affecting appropriations or other funds, available during
2 the fiscal year 1944, limiting the amounts which may be
3 expended for personal services or for other purposes, are
4 hereby waived to the extent necessary to meet the cost of
5 overtime and additional compensation authorized by the Act
6 of April 1, 1943 (Public Law 22), the Act of May 7, 1943
7 (Public Law 49), and by other legislation enacted during
8 or applicable to the fiscal year 1944 authorizing overtime
9 and additional compensation for civilian employees of the
10 Government: *Provided*, That the head of any department,
11 establishment, or agency is hereby authorized to allocate
12 from the sum herein appropriated under any appropriation
13 title administered by him to any subappropriation under
14 such title such amount as may be necessary for the purposes
15 of the section.

16 TITLE III—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED
17 CLAIMS

18 PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

19 SEC. 301. (a) For the payment of claims for damages
20 to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and deter-
21 mined by the following respective departments and independ-
22 ent offices, under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act
23 to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising
24 against the Government of the United States in the sums not
25 exceeding \$1,000 in any one case", approved December 28,

1 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in House Docu-
2 ment Numbered 471, Seventy-eighth Congress, as follows:

3 Executive Office of the President:

4 Office for Emergency Management:

5 Division of Central Administrative Services,
6 \$26.50;

7 Foreign Economic Administration, \$72.11;

8 National War Labor Board, \$11.50;

9 Federal Security Agency, \$379.94;

10 Federal Works Agency, \$1,124.80;

11 National Housing Agency, \$6.15;

12 Selective Service System, \$3;

13 Department of Agriculture, \$1,937;

14 Department of Commerce, \$1,491.12;

15 Department of the Interior, \$1,573.73;

16 War Relocation Authority, \$12.52;

17 Department of Justice, \$11;

18 Navy Department, \$20,438.10;

19 Treasury Department, \$281.39;

20 In all, \$27,368.86.

21 *(b) For the payment of claims for damages to or losses*
22 *of privately owned property adjusted and determined by*
23 *the following respective departments and independent establish-*
24 *ments, under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to*
25 *provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against*

1 the Government of the United States in the sum not
 2 exceeding \$1,000 in any one case", approved December 28,
 3 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in Senate Docu-
 4 ment Numbered 171, Seventy-eighth Congress, as follows:

5 *Executive Office of the President:*

6 *Office for Emergency Management:*

7 *Division of Central Administrative Services,*
 8 *\$303.87;*

9 *Independent establishments:*

10 *National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics,*
 11 *\$65;*

12 *Federal Security Agency, \$1,408.15;*

13 *Department of the Interior, \$271.81;*

14 *Navy Department, \$4,707.17;*

15 *In all, \$6,756.*

16 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

17 SEC. 302. (a) For the payment of the final judg-
 18 ments, including costs of suits, which have been rendered
 19 under the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1887, entitled
 20 "An Act to provide for the bringing of suits against the
 21 Government of the United States", as amended by section
 22 297 of the Act of March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), and
 23 which have been certified to the Seventy-eighth Congress in
 24 Senate Document Numbered 168, House Document Num-
 25 bered 464, under the following agencies:

1 Federal Works Agency (Work Projects Administra-
 2 tion), \$6,421.86;

3 *Federal Works Agency:*

4 *Public Buildings Administration, \$2,350;*

5 *Work Projects Administration, \$6,421.86;*

6 *Navy Department, \$1,275;*

7 *Treasury Department, \$8,000;*

8 *War Department, \$2,933.65;*

9 In all, ~~\$17,355.51~~ \$20,980.51, together with such addi-
 10 tional sum as may be necessary to pay costs and interest as
 11 specified in such judgments or as provided by law.

12 (b) For the payment of the final judgments, including
 13 costs of suits, which have been rendered under the provisions
 14 of the Act of March 3, 1887, entitled "An Act to provide
 15 for the bringing of suits against the Government of the
 16 United States", as amended by section 297 of the Act of
 17 March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), and the Merchant
 18 Marine Act of 1936, as amended (46 U. S. C. 1242), and
 19 which have been certified to the Seventy-eighth Congress in
 20 House Document Numbered 460 under the War Shipping
 21 Administration, \$5,985, together with such additional sum
 22 as may be necessary to pay costs and interest as specified
 23 in such judgments or as provided by law.

24 (c) For the payment of judgments, including cost of
 25 suits, rendered against the Government of the United States

1 by United States district courts under the provisions of an
2 Act entitled "An Act authorizing suits against the United
3 States in admiralty for damages caused by and salvage
4 services rendered to public vessels belonging to the United
5 States, and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1925
6 (46 U. S. C. 781-789), and which was certified to the
7 Seventy-eighth Congress in House Document Numbered 463
8 under the following agencies:

9 Navy Department, \$32,969.12;

10 War Department, \$14,648.12;

11 In all, \$47,617.24, together with such additional sum
12 as may be necessary to pay costs and interest as and where
13 specified in such judgments or as provided by law.

14 (d) For payment of the judgment in favor of the Union
15 Shipping and Trading Company (Limited), including costs,
16 rendered against the United States by the United States
17 District Court for the Southern District of New York under
18 the provisions of the Act approved May 25, 1937 (Private
19 Act 113 of the Seventy-fifth Congress), as certified to the
20 Seventy-eighth Congress in House Document Numbered 469,
21 under the War Department, \$54,282.06.

22 (e) None of the judgments contained under this cap-
23 tion shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired
24 except such as have become final and conclusive against

1 the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or
2 otherwise.

3 (f) Payment of interest wherever provided for judg-
4 ments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue
5 for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this
6 Act.

7 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

8 SEC. 303. (a) For payment of the judgments rendered
9 by the Court of Claims and reported to the Seventy-eighth
10 Congress in *Senate Document Numbered 174*, and House
11 Document Numbered 458, under the following agencies,
12 namely:

13 Architect of the Capitol, \$900;

14 Federal Works Agency:

15 Public Buildings Administration, \$47,122.77;

16 Public Works Administration, \$2,000;

17 Department of Agriculture, \$75;

18 Department of Commerce, \$125;

19 Department of the Interior, \$21,910.13;

20 Department of Justice, \$25;

21 Department of Labor, \$50;

22 Navy Department, \$331,594.29;

23 Post Office Department, \$1,085.36;

24 Treasury Department, \$7,044.97;

25 War Department, ~~\$114,627.54~~ \$124,024.91;

1 In all, ~~\$526,560.06~~ \$535,957.43, together with such
2 additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest or costs
3 as and where specified in such judgments.

4 (b) For the payment of judgment numbered 45275
5 rendered by the Court of Claims in favor of Kingan and
6 Company, Incorporated, covering collection of an amount
7 withheld on the ground of an alleged overpayment, as
8 certified to the Seventy-eighth Congress in House Docu-
9 ment Numbered 461, \$4,439.62, to be paid from the
10 account 12F5829, Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation,
11 Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

12 (c) None of the judgments contained under this caption
13 shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired,
14 except such as have become final and conclusive against the
15 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

16 AUDITED CLAIMS

17 SEC. 304 (a) For the payment of the following claims,
18 certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under
19 appropriations the balances of which have been car-
20 ried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section
21 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under
22 appropriations heretofore treated as permanent, being for
23 the service of the fiscal year 1941 and prior years, unless
24 otherwise stated, and which have been certified to Congress
25 under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266),

1 as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 470,
2 Seventy-eighth Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

3 **Legislative:** For public printing and binding, Govern-
4 ment Printing Office, \$61,095.87.

5 **The Judiciary:** For fees of jurors and witnesses, United
6 States courts, \$12.

7 For fees of commissioners, United States courts, \$31.

8 For contingent expenses, United States Customs Court,
9 \$1.10.

10 For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts, 92
11 cents.

12 **Independent Agencies:** For Advisory Committee for
13 Aeronautics, \$1.01.

14 For salaries and expenses, Civil Service Commission,
15 \$9.07.

16 For flood-control surveys, Federal Power Commission,
17 \$1.30.

18 For safety of employees, Interstate Commerce Commis-
19 sion, \$1.50.

20 For general administrative expenses, Interstate Com-
21 merce Commission, \$86.90.

22 For miscellaneous expenses, Railroad Retirement Board,
23 \$6.20.

24 For Securities and Exchange Commission, \$129.39.

1 For youth work and student aid, National Youth Admin-
2 istration, \$17,600.

3 For salaries and expenses, National Youth Administra-
4 tion, \$110.37.

5 For expenses, Division of Venereal Diseases, Public
6 Health Service, \$24.11.

7 For maintenance, National Cancer Institute, Public
8 Health Service, \$1,158.75.

9 For emergency health and sanitation activities, Public
10 Health Service, 24 cents.

11 For pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals,
12 Public Health Service, \$678.01.

13 For expenses, Division of Mental Hygiene, Public
14 Health Service, \$5.

15 For freight, transportation, and so forth, Public Health
16 Service, \$60.94.

17 For maintenance, National Institute of Health, Public
18 Health Service, \$25.87.

19 For salaries and expenses, vocational education, Office
20 of Education, \$8.87.

21 For general expenses, Office of Education, \$3.50.

22 For salaries and expenses, Social Security Board,
23 \$108.21.

24 For selecting, testing and placement, defense workers,
25 Social Security Board, \$2.65.

- 1 For emergency conservation fund, \$28.
- 2 For printing and binding, Federal Security Agency,
- 3 \$978.02.
- 4 For general administrative expenses, Public Buildings
- 5 Administration, \$16.85.
- 6 For repair, preservation, and equipment, Public Build-
- 7 ings Administration, \$18.48.
- 8 For repair, preservation, and equipment, public build-
- 9 ings outside the District of Columbia, Public Buildings Ad-
- 10 ministration, \$470.63.
- 11 For salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds
- 12 in the District of Columbia, Public Buildings Administration,
- 13 \$4,752.32.
- 14 For salaries and expenses, public buildings outside the
- 15 District of Columbia, Public Buildings Administration,
- 16 \$377.86.
- 17 For furniture and furnishings, customhouse, New York,
- 18 New York, Public Buildings Administration, \$13.58.
- 19 For working fund, Federal Works Agency, Public Build-
- 20 ings Administration, \$196.70.
- 21 For administrative expenses, Public Works Administra-
- 22 tion, \$1.79.
- 23 For National Industrial Recovery, Federal Emergency
- 24 Administration of Public Works, \$1.

1 For administrative expenses, United States Housing
2 Authority, Federal Public Housing Authority, \$330.

3 For administrative expenses, Federal Housing Adminis-
4 tration, \$251.

5 For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration,
6 \$2,084.04.

7 **Department of Agriculture:** For printing and binding,
8 Department of Agriculture, \$6,788.29.

9 For salaries and expenses, library, Department of Agri-
10 culture, \$19.80.

11 For special research fund, Department of Agriculture,
12 \$25.79.

13 For National Industrial Recovery, Resettlement Admin-
14 istration, submarginal lands (transfer to Agriculture), \$13.

15 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry,
16 \$431.78.

17 For acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds of
18 navigable streams, \$1,125.

19 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Plant Industry,
20 \$10.50.

21 For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service,
22 \$3,863.82.

23 For salaries and expenses, Forest Service, \$332.44.

24 For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (trans-
25 fer to Farm Credit Administration), \$15.77.

1 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Chem-
2 istry and Engineering, \$12.78.

3 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Entomology and
4 Plant Quarantine, \$5.28.

5 For control of emergency outbreaks of insect pests and
6 plant diseases, \$448.85.

7 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Eco-
8 nomics, \$1,000.

9 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-
10 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture, \$39,420.33.

11 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-
12 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to
13 Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, Act June 28,
14 1937), \$19.34.

15 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-
16 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to
17 Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation), \$1,475.70.

18 For retirement of cotton pool participation trust certifi-
19 cates, Department of Agriculture, \$83.40.

20 For general expenses, Agricultural Adjustment Adminis-
21 tration, \$96.

22 For administration of Sugar Act of 1937, Department
23 of Agriculture, \$20.92.

24 For conservation and use of agricultural land resources,
25 Department of Agriculture, \$20,547.84.

1 For land utilization and retirement of submarginal land,
2 Department of Agriculture, \$87.09.

3 For salaries and expenses, Agricultural Marketing
4 Service, \$21.30.

5 For salaries and expenses, Farm Credit Administration,
6 Department of Agriculture, \$31.93.

7 For salaries and expenses, Rural Electrification, Depart-
8 ment of Agriculture, \$119.28.

9 **Department of Commerce:** For establishment of air-
10 navigation facilities, Office of Administrator of Civil Aero-
11 nautics, \$124.80.

12 For civilian pilot training, Office of Administrator of
13 Civil Aeronautics, \$3,117.16.

14 For maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Office of
15 Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$249.32.

16 For working fund, Commerce, Civil Aeronautics, \$8.84.

17 For salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, Department
18 of Commerce, \$20.74.

19 For Federal, boundary, and State surveys, Coast and
20 Geodetic Survey, \$1.

21 For salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, \$16.62.

22 For technical development, Office of Administrator of
23 Civil Aeronautics, \$5,175.

24 For coastal surveys, Coast and Geodetic Survey, \$10.63.

1 For enforcement of safety regulation, Office of Admin-
2 istrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$26.50.

3 For general administration, Civil Aeronautics Board,
4 \$17.55.

5 For testing, inspection, and information service, National
6 Bureau of Standards, \$6.08.

7 For maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aero-
8 nautics Authority, \$22.26.

9 For salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Authority,
10 \$18.66.

11 **Department of the Interior:** For mineral mining inves-
12 tigations, Bureau of Mines, \$6.63.

13 For National Park Service, \$95.17.

14 For propagation of food fishes, Fish and Wildlife Serv-
15 ice, \$2.50.

16 For migratory bird conservation fund, Fish and Wild-
17 life Service (receipt limitation), \$26,943.42.

18 For salaries and expenses, agricultural experiment sta-
19 tion and vocational school, Virgin Islands, \$6.38.

20 For Geological Survey, 75 cents.

21 For additional lands, Kennesaw Mountain National
22 Memorial Military Park, \$51.

23 For soil and moisture conservation operations, Depart-
24 ment of the Interior, \$3,000.

1 For salaries and expenses, Government of the Virgin
2 Islands, \$6.39.

3 For inquiry respecting food fishes, Fish and Wildlife
4 Service, \$5.30.

5 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Biological Survey,
6 \$48.81.

7 For surveying the public lands, \$324.80.

8 For contingent expenses, Department of the Interior,
9 80 cents.

10 For fishery industries, Fish and Wildlife Service,
11 \$15.92.

12 For Indian school support, \$849.84.

13 For conservation of health among Indians, \$536.79.

14 For support of Indians and administration of Indian
15 property, \$118.15.

16 For purchase and transportation of Indian supplies,
17 \$65.07.

18 For education of natives of Alaska, \$1,247.38.

19 For Indian boarding schools, \$2.96.

20 For expenses of organizing Indian corporations; and so
21 forth, \$6.80.

22 For maintenance, Wapato irrigation and drainage system,
23 and so forth, Yakima Reservation, Washington (receipt
24 limitation), \$75.99.

1 For maintaining law and order on Indian reservations,
2 \$3.25.

3 For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to Interior,
4 Indians), \$224.07.

5 For emergency conservation work (transfer to Interior,
6 Indians, Act June 22, 1936), \$5.15.

7 For Indian service supply fund, \$2,007.67.

8 **Department of Justice:** For traveling expenses, Depart-
9 ment of Justice, \$12.90.

10 For salaries and expenses, Lands Division, Department
11 of Justice, \$142.58.

12 For fees of witnesses, Department of Justice, \$8.85.

13 For Federal jails and correctional institutions, mainte-
14 nance, \$14.27.

15 For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investiga-
16 tion (National Defense), \$47.88.

17 For general expenses, Immigration and Naturalization
18 Service, \$44.73.

19 For penitentiaries and reformatories, maintenance,
20 \$22.51.

21 For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts (trans-
22 fer to Justice), \$12.31.

23 For salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth,
24 Department of Justice, \$227.74.

1 For printing and binding, Department of Justice.
2 \$194.36.

3 For support of United States prisoners, \$1,182.43.

4 For enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws, \$2.70.

5 For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investiga-
6 tion, \$3.60.

7 For miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field, Depart-
8 ment of Justice, \$2.

9 **Department of Labor:** For traveling expenses, Depart-
10 ment of Labor, \$221.12.

11 **Navy Department:** For miscellaneous expenses, Navy,
12 \$258.59.

13 For Naval Research Laboratory, \$4,750.

14 For Naval Reserve, \$2,471.07.

15 For Naval Reserve officers' training corps, \$3.67.

16 For contingent and miscellaneous expenses, Naval
17 Observatory, \$200.

18 For engineering, Bureau of Engineering, \$62,866.60.

19 For engineering, Navy, \$36,444.71.

20 For maintenance, Bureau of Ships, \$859,200.30.

21 For ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, \$501,028.23.

22 For ordnance and ordnance stores, Bureau of Ordnance,
23 \$235.

24 For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy, \$29,-
25 714.87.

- 1 For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts,
- 2 \$7,219.20.
- 3 For contingent expenses, Coast Guard, 67 cents.
- 4 For Foreign Service pay adjustment, appreciation of
- 5 foreign currencies (Navy), \$57.80.
- 6 For care of the dead, Navy, \$4.18.
- 7 For maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks, \$474.
- 8 For pay and allowances, Coast Guard (Navy), \$296.36.
- 9 For fuel and water, Coast Guard (Navy), \$14.
- 10 For outfits, Coast Guard (Navy), \$31,486.
- 11 For rebuilding and repairing stations, and so forth,
- 12 Coast Guard (Navy) \$21,424.31.
- 13 For civilian employees, Coast Guard (Navy), \$561.04.
- 14 For general expenses, Coast Guard (Navy), \$6,274.82.
- 15 For salaries, lighthouse vessels, Coast Guard (Navy),
- 16 \$1,044.81.
- 17 For retired pay, lighthouse service, Coast Guard
- 18 (Navy), \$178.05.
- 19 For retired pay, former lighthouse service, Coast Guard
- 20 (Navy), \$427.32.
- 21 For aviation, Navy, \$954,421.50.
- 22 For pay, Marine Corps, \$1,005.49.
- 23 For general expenses, Marine Corps, \$1,190.38.
- 24 **Post Office Department—Postal Service (out of the**
- 25 **postal revenues):** For indemnities, domestic mail, \$9.

1 For railroad transportation and mail messenger service,
2 \$14.

3 For rent, light, fuel and water, \$505.

4 For special delivery fees, \$28.15.

5 For transportation of equipment and supplies, \$6.24.

6 For vehicle service, \$105.84.

7 **Department of State:** For United States contributions
8 to international commissions, congresses, and bureaus,
9 \$127.50.

10 For transportation, Foreign Service, \$4,262.15.

11 For contingent expenses, Foreign missions, \$7.12.

12 For contingent expenses, Foreign Service, \$427.40.

13 For cost of living allowance, Foreign Service, \$40.

14 For cost of living allowances, Foreign Service, \$120.

15 For salaries, Foreign Service officers, \$130.67.

16 For foreign service pay adjustment, appreciation of for-
17 eign currencies (State), \$102.04.

18 **Treasury Department:** For printing and binding,
19 Treasury Department, \$50.97.

20 For collecting the revenue from customs, \$699.55.

21 For suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes, 44 cents.

22 For collecting the internal revenue, \$86.17.

23 For contingent expenses, Treasury Department, \$3.12.

24 **War Department:** For increase of compensation, Mili-
25 tary Establishment, \$9.76.

- 1 For travel of the Army, \$28.52.
- 2 For pay of the Army, \$13,278.63.
- 3 For regular supplies of the Army, \$4.95.
- 4 For clothing and equipage, Army, \$33.36.
- 5 For replacing clothing and equipage, \$9.84.
- 6 For National Guard, \$98.25.
- 7 For citizens' military training camps, \$10.03.
- 8 For working fund, War, ordnance, \$1,688.98.
- 9 For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War),
10 \$3,144.13.
- 11 For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War,
12 Act of June 19, 1934), \$19.99.
- 13 For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (trans-
14 fer from emergency conservation work to War, Act of June
15 19, 1934), \$1.78.
- 16 For cemeterial expenses, War Department, \$154.89.
- 17 **District of Columbia:** For sewers and basins, construc-
18 tion, District of Columbia, \$9.25.
- 19 Total, audited claims, section 304 (a), \$2,761,776.10,
20 together with such additional sum due to increases in rates
21 of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the for-
22 eign currency and interest as specified in certain of the
23 settlements of the General Accounting Office.
- 24 *(b) For the payment of the following claims, certified*
25 *to be due by the General Accounting Office under ap-*

1 appropriations the balances of which have been carried to
 2 the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act
 3 of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appro-
 4 priations heretofore treated as permanent, being for the
 5 service of the fiscal year 1941 and prior years, unless other-
 6 wise stated, and which have been certified to Congress under
 7 section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266),
 8 as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 173, Seventy-
 9 eighth Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

10 *The Judiciary: For miscellaneous expenses, United States*
 11 *courts, 65 cents.*

12 *Independent Offices: For youth work and student aid,*
 13 *National Youth Administration, \$380.34.*

14 *For maintenance, National Institute of Health, Public*
 15 *Health Service, \$41.41.*

16 *For maintenance, National Cancer Institute, Public*
 17 *Health Service, \$56.14.*

18 *For general administrative expenses, Public Buildings*
 19 *Administration, \$14.50.*

20 *For salaries and expenses, public buildings outside the*
 21 *District of Columbia, Public Buildings Administration,*
 22 *\$4.95.*

23 *For salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator, Fed-*
 24 *eral Works Agency, 80 cents.*

1 *For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration,*
2 \$2,908.75.

3 *Department of Agriculture: For exportation and domestic*
4 *consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of*
5 *Agriculture, \$4,645.13.*

6 *For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-*
7 *tural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to*
8 *Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation), \$101.19.*

9 *For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-*
10 *tural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to*
11 *Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, Act of June 28,*
12 *1937), \$122.69.*

13 *For conservation and use of agricultural land resources,*
14 *Department of Agriculture, \$120.72.*

15 *For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service,*
16 \$36.96.

17 *For liquidation and management of resettlement proj-*
18 *ects, Department of Agriculture, \$60.20.*

19 *Department of Commerce: For civilian pilot training,*
20 *Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$736.*

21 *Department of the Interior: For Civilian Conservation*
22 *Corps (transfer to Interior, Indians), \$47.50.*

23 *For Indian Service supply fund, \$260.*

24 *For support of Indians and administration of Indian*
25 *property, \$2,176.41.*

1 *For purchase and transportation of Indian supplies,*
 2 \$67.90.

3 *For conservation of health among Indians, \$77.22.*

4 *Department of Justice: For salaries and expenses of dis-*
 5 *trict attorneys, and so forth, Department of Justice, \$1.85.*

6 *For salaries and expenses, Lands Division, Department*
 7 *of Justice, \$50.*

8 *For miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field, Depart-*
 9 *ment of Justice, \$37.50.*

10 *Department of Labor: For miscellaneous expenses, Wage*
 11 *and Hour Division, Department of Labor, \$91.*

12 *Navy Department: For general expenses, Marine Corps,*
 13 \$8,366.25.

14 *For maintenance, Bureau of Ships, \$63,319.62.*

15 *For general expenses, Coast Guard (Navy), \$25.32.*

16 *For aviation, Navy, \$42,862.61.*

17 *For foreign-service pay adjustment, appreciation of for-*
 18 *eign currencies (Navy), \$25.*

19 *For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts,*
 20 \$1,032.24.

21 *For pay and allowances, Coast Guard (Navy),*
 22 \$336.83.

23 *For Naval Reserve, \$2,832.14.*

24 *For engineering, Navy, \$5,711.54.*

1 *For maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks,*
 2 *\$6,831.75.*

3 *For ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, \$215,985.58.*

4 *For ordnance and ordnance stores, Bureau of Ordnance,*
 5 *\$399.93.*

6 *For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy,*
 7 *\$2,203.33.*

8 *Post Office Department—Postal Service (out of the postal*
 9 *revenues): For clerks, first- and second-class post offices,*
 10 *\$67.86.*

11 *For operating supplies for public buildings, Post Office*
 12 *Department, \$123.75.*

13 *For transportation of equipment and supplies, 98 cents.*

14 *Department of State: For emergencies arising in the Dip-*
 15 *lomatic and Consular Service, \$42.*

16 *War Department: For Air Corps, Army, \$8.90.*

17 *For Army transportation, \$4.09.*

18 *For working fund, War, ordnance, \$127.36.*

19 *For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War),*
 20 *\$40.27.*

21 *Total, audited claims, section 304 (b), \$362,387.16,*
 22 *together with such additional sum due to increases in rates*
 23 *of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign*
 24 *currency and interest as specified in certain of the settle-*
 25 *ments of the General Accounting Office.*

1 SEC. 305. For payment of a claim allowed by the Gen-
 2 eral Accounting Office covering a judgment rendered in the
 3 United States Court for the District of Oregon against a
 4 collector of internal revenue, where a certificate of probable
 5 cause has been issued as provided for under section 989 of the
 6 Revised Statutes (28 U. S. C. 842), and certified to the
 7 Seventy-eighth Congress in House Document Numbered 459,
 8 under the Treasury Department, \$840.

9 SEC. 306. For the payment of claims allowed by the
 10 General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled "An
 11 Act for the relief of officers and soldiers of the volunteer
 12 service of the United States mustered into service for the
 13 War with Spain, and who were held in service in the Philip-
 14 pine Islands after the ratification of the treaty of peace, April
 15 11, 1899", approved May 2, 1940 (Public Act Numbered
 16 505, Seventy-sixth Congress), and which have been certified
 17 to the Seventy-eighth Congress under section 2 of the Act
 18 of July 7, 1884 (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 266), under the War
 19 Department in House Document Numbered 468, \$373.92.

20 TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

21 *SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained in*
 22 *this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any*
 23 *person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization*
 24 *that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United*
 25 *States by force or violence: Provided, That for the purposes*

1 *hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence*
2 *that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is*
3 *not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-*
4 *throw of the Government of the United States by force or*
5 *violence: Provided further, That any person who advocates,*
6 *or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the*
7 *overthrow of the Government of the United States by force*
8 *or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for*
9 *which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act*
10 *shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be*
11 *fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than*
12 *one year, or both: Provided further, That the above penal*
13 *clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any*
14 *other provisions of existing law.*

15 SEC. ~~401~~ 402. This Act may be cited as the "First
16 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944".

Passed the House of Representatives March 10, 1944.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

78TH CONGRESS
2^D Session

H. R. 4346

[Report No. 772]

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

MARCH 13 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 7), 1944

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

MARCH 27, 1944

Reported with amendments

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 4346

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 27, 1944

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENTS

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McKELLAR to the bill (H. R. 4346) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, viz:

1 On page 7, after line 14, insert the following new para-
2 graph:

3 “The appropriation ‘Training for nurses, Public Health
4 Service (national defense)’, in the Federal Security
5 Agency Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby made available,
6 for the entire fiscal year, for transfer to and consolidation with
7 appropriations of Saint Elizabeths and Freedmen’s Hos-

1 pitals in such amounts as may be deemed necessary by
2 the Federal Security Administrator to cover the cost of
3 items furnished to student nurses in training under plans
4 approved for such hospitals in accordance with the Act of
5 June 15, 1943 (Public Law 74), as amended."

6 On page 8, line 22, after the words "outplant facilities"
7 and before the period, insert the following proviso: "": *Pro-*
8 *vided further*, That the limitation of \$40,000,000 con-
9 tained in Public Law 150, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved
10 July 15, 1943, on the total amount that may be allocated
11 for contributions to public and private agencies for the
12 maintenance and operation of public works after July 1,
13 1943, is hereby increased to \$65,000,000".

14 On page 69, after line 15, and before the heading "Title
15 III—Judgments and Authorized Claims", insert the fol-
16 lowing new section:

17 "SEC. 203. No part of any appropriation contained in
18 this or any other Act shall be used to pay to regular, full-
19 time civilian officers and employees, whose basic compen-
20 sation is determined on a daily or hourly basis, overtime
21 compensation, pursuant to the joint resolution of December
22 22, 1942 (56 Stat. 1068), and the Act of May 7, 1943
23 (Public, Numbered 49, Seventy-eighth Congress), on
24 any basis other than at the rate of one and one-half times
25 the basic rate of payment for work actually performed

1 by such officers and employees in excess of forty hours per
2 week, without proration or the use of any formula which
3 has been adopted to determine the daily compensation of
4 per annum officers and employees; it being declared to
5 be and to have been the true intent and meaning of the
6 aforesaid enactments to provide for the payment of the
7 overtime compensation of such employees only upon the
8 basis herein described: *Provided*, That any overtime com-
9 pensation in excess of the compensation so authorized under
10 the above joint resolution and Act which has been paid
11 in reliance upon, and in accordance with, any decision or
12 decisions of the Comptroller General is hereby approved
13 and the Comptroller General shall allow credit therefor in
14 the accounts of the officers accountable therefor, and shall
15 make no charges against any certifying officer because of
16 certification of such excess overtime compensation."

H. R. 4346

AMENDMENTS

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McKellar to the bill (H. R. 4346) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

MARCH 27, 1944

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued March 29, 1944, for actions of Monday, March 28, 1944)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HOUSE

1. FORESTRY. Rules Committee reported resolutions for consideration of H.R. 3848, to increase from \$3,000,000 to \$6,500,000 the total appropriation authorization for the forest survey, and S. 45, to increase from \$2,500,000 to an eventual \$9,000,000 the annual appropriation authorization for cooperative forest-fire protection on private and State lands (pp. 3266, 3279).
Public Lands Committee reported with amendment H.R. 2241, to abolish the Jackson Hole National Monument (H.Rept. 1303) (p. 3279).
2. TRANSPORTATION. Passed as reported H.R. 3912, to increase the appropriation authorization in Sec. 6 of the Defense Highway Act from \$260,000,000 to \$285,000,000 (pp. 3251-2).
3. MINERALS; PETROLEUM. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on S. 1243, authorizing the building of experimental plants for producing synthetic fuels (pp. 3226-7, 3247-51). This bill will now be sent to the President.
4. COOPERATIVES. Rep. Voorhis, Calif., commended the work of cooperatives and cited benefits to participating farmers (pp. 3260-4).
5. CATTLE HIDES. Rep. Hall, N.Y., urged slaughter of 4,000,000 cattle to furnish hides for shoe production (pp. 3237-8).
6. RATIONING. Rep. Hartley, N.J., quoting a Canadian advertisement which states, "Rationing suspended," criticized the rationing program in the U.S. "when much of these ^{Canadian} products come from the" U.S. (p. 3237).
Rep. Gross, Pa., inserted an excerpt from a letter from Canada criticizing the American war program (p. 3238).
Rep. Jonkman, Mich., criticized continuation of sugar rationing (pp. 3264-6).

discussed

7. FOOD PRODUCTION. Rep. Stefan, Nebr., over-abundant egg production and the market glut and urged efforts to solve this distribution problem (p. 3266).
 8. FLOOD CONTROL. Received from this Department a flood-control survey report the Santa Ynez River, Calif. (H.D oc. 518). To Flood Control Committee. (p. 3278.)
 9. ECONOMY; HOUSING. Rep. Anderson, N.Mex., criticized efforts to liquidate HOLC and inserted correspondence criticizing the Joint (Byrd) Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Expenditures' report on HOLC which indicates that the report did not have the approval of all the members (pp. 3270-6).
 10. TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY. Rep. Gore, Tenn., criticized the McKellar amendment relating to the method of financing TVA's operations (pp. 3276-8).
 11. POST-WAR PLANNING. Agreed to resolutions authorizing and providing funds for Select Committee on Post-War Military Policy (pp. 3239-47).
- SENATE
12. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, H.R. 4443, referred to Appropriations Committee (p. 3201).
 13. FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, passed with amendments this bill, H.R. 4443 (pp. 3227-35). Agreed to committee amendments relating to this Department (provisions see Digest 56). Agreed to an additional committee amendment by Sen. McKellar, Tenn., as modified by an amendment by Sen. Taft, Ohio, to increase to \$70,000,000 the total amount that may be allocated by FWA to public and private agencies for public works after July 1, 1943 (pp. 3233-4). Agreed to amendments by Sen. Taft, Ohio, providing that community facilities and war-housing funds shall not be available after June 30, 1945 (pp. 3234-5). Agreed to an additional committee amendment by Sen. McKellar to limit the rate of overtime compensation to employees whose basic compensation is figured on a daily or hourly basis (p. 3235).
Comferrees were appointed in both houses, as follows: Sens. McKellar, Glavin, Hayden, Tydings, Russell, Holman, and Brooks (p. 3235); and Reps. Woodrum, Cannon, Ludlow, Snyder, O'Neal, Rabaut, Johnson, Taber, Wigglesworth, Lambert and Powers (p. 3270).
 14. SELECTIVE SERVICE. Received Interior's draft of proposed legislation to extend the provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act to the Virgin Islands To Military Affairs Committee. (p. 3198.)
 15. FLOOD CONTROL. Received this Department's report of a survey of the Santa Ynez River watershed, Calif. To Commerce Committee. (p. 3198.)
Received a Vt. Legislature resolution favoring a new flood-control law, stating that under the present law "States are...being bypassed and their functions usurped by Federal agencies" (pp. 3198-9).
 16. COMMERCE. Received Commerce Department's annual report for the fiscal year 1943. To Commerce Committee. (p. 3198.)
 17. LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Received the Library of Congress' and the Register of Copyrights' annual reports for the fiscal year 1943. To Library Committee. (p. 3198.)

War Department and subsequently was extolled by the Secretary of War as a model for use on interstate streams; and

"Whereas as a part of the compact, the four States provided from their own funds all the moneys required for the acquisition of all lands and rights needed at the dams and reservoirs, and for discharging each and all of their other duties required by the flood-control law; and

"Whereas after the compact had been submitted to Congress for ratification, although the Governors of the four States in interest on numerous occasions pressed for congressional action, Congress was never permitted to vote on ratification, despite the fact that the committee of each House had reported favorably; and

"Whereas while the compact was still pending before the Congress in June 1938, the functions, duties, and rights of States in flood-control matters were taken from them and their natural right to their nonnavigable streams seized by an eleventh hour amendment passed as the Congress was about to adjourn; and

"Whereas this amendment directing the Secretary of War to acquire in the name of the United States, all lands and rights needed for flood-control projects consisting of dams and reservoirs despite any prohibition against such action in any other law, and without obtaining the consent of the State or States affected, was opposed by the Commerce Committee; and

"Whereas although this amendment seriously affects the interest of every State in the Union, and threatens the statehood of each by nationalizing one of its natural resources, and by robbing it of any voice in determining developments within its borders, no notice was given to the Governors or to other State officers that such an action was contemplated by the forces of the administration; and

"Whereas both the manner of introduction of the amendment and its timing precluded States from registering their protests; and

"Whereas until the passage of this amendment to the flood-control law there had never been any question of the authority in the individual States east of the Mississippi to control their intrastate nonnavigable streams and rivers, nor of like authority in the States west of the Mississippi except in areas of Federal ownership; and

"Whereas the flood-control law as now amended, if it be within the letter of the Constitution operates to destroy its spirit by violating the fundamental rights of the States, which, under its protection, joined together to make this Nation; and

"Whereas it was the studied intention of the framers of the Constitution to provide for the continued integrity of the States making up the Union; and

"Whereas it is true now as it was in the days of our fathers, that the continued sovereignty of the States, as a check against overreaching central authority, is as necessary both to preserve the liberties of the people and to guarantee continuation of free government in the Republic, as is the continued separation of powers between the legislative, the executive, and the judicial branches in the National Government itself; And now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives, That the dangers inherent in the flood-control law, as amended, be called to the attention of the Congress in the firm belief that the legislative branch of our Government, jealous to guard the basic principles of the Republic, upon reexamining this matter will replace the present law by an act removing this particular threat of destruction to the States; and in the hope that this will be only the first of a series of actions to quiet the conflicts—noticeably on the increase over all the area of State-Federal relations—because States are now being by-

passed and their functions usurped by Federal agencies; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the President of the Senate, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to each Member of the Congress of the United States, and to the Governor of each State of the Union.

"Approved March 17, 1944

"WM. H. WILLS,
"Governor."

A resolution adopted by Post No. 1 of Disabled American Veterans, of Memphis, Tenn., favoring the enactment of House bill 3356, relating to service-connected disabilities, and House bill 3776, relating to non-service-connected permanent and total disabilities; to the Committee on Finance.

A resolution by the Board of Aldermen (and approved by the mayor) of the City of Chelsea, Mass., favoring the naming of a naval vessel in honor of the late Lieut. Harold Arthur Kepnes, of Chelsea, Mass., who made the supreme sacrifice in the present war; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

RESOLUTION BY THE CIVIC AND COMMERCE ASSOCIATION OF GRAND FORKS, N. DAK.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have appropriately referred and printed in the RECORD a resolution adopted by the Civic and Commerce Association of the city of Grand Forks, N. Dak., giving its full approval of House bill 4184, a bill to repeal land-grant deductions in favor of the Government.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it resolved, That the Civic and Commerce Association of the city of Grand Forks, N. Dak., gives its full approval to H. R. 4184, being a bill introduced in Congress to repeal land-grant-rate reductions in favor of the Government. In support of the approval of the passage of this bill the association respectfully directs attention to the following facts:

The land-grant railroads are largely those of the West and the South and primarily serve agriculture. Under the existing law the Government pays for the transportation of its personnel and property but 50 percent of full tariff fares and rates. The major portion of the freight transported by the railroads of the West and South is for the Government. The Government is just as able to pay reasonable fares and rates as any of its citizens.

If the Government moves its freight at less than a reasonable charge for the service it follows that the shipping public is required to pay higher rates for the transportation of its products. The railroads of the eastern section of the United States are paid full tariff fares and rates for the transportation of Government personnel and property because the eastern railroads are not land-grant railroads. It certainly is unfair to thus penalize the railroads serving the western and southern parts of the country.

We understand full well that the reduced rates paid by the Government are the result of provisions in the land grants made in the aid of the construction of these railroads, and are based upon contracts between the railroads and the Government. These grants of public lands were for the purpose of encouraging the building of railroads into the unsettled portion of the country, and this underlying purpose of settlement has been accomplished. Impartial investigation shows that the Government has been more than repaid by the land-grant railroads for the value of the lands conveyed to them. A cancela-

tion of the land-grant rates will be beneficial to all the shippers in the territory in which such rates prevail. The Government should deal fairly with its citizens and this generation of shippers should not be penalized by the insistence of maintaining a contract that in fact and in good conscience has been fully complied with.

The land-grant contracts which require the railroads receiving such grants to transport Government personnel and property at less than tariff fares and charges were made in the light of the transportation needs and demands of the Government at the time the contracts were made. At that time the Government was transporting a very limited number of soldiers and limited freight to a few scattered Indian defense posts in the West. It is certainly inequitable to apply such a contract, made for the purposes already stated, to the movement of millions of soldiers, sailors, and other Government personnel, and vast quantities of freight much of which is only indirectly connected with the war effort.

It is not a fair argument to contend that the cost of the war to taxpayers may be increased if the Government is required to pay higher rates. If the Government does pay higher rates a large portion of the amount so paid to the railroads will be repaid by the railroads in the form of taxes. Further than this, the receipt of additional revenue from the Government, should the land-grant discount of rates be abolished, would make it possible, indeed probable, to have railroad rates reduced generally, thus relieving the inequitable rate burden now imposed upon the general shipping public by reason of the discrimination now enjoyed by the Government under the land-grant rates; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent by the secretary of the association to Hon. CLARENCE F. LEA, chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.; and to Hon. LYLE H. BOREN, chairman of the subcommittee in charge of said bill, at the same address.

I, W. W. Blain, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of resolution adopted by the Civic and Commerce Association of the City of Grand Forks, N. Dak., on the 9th day of March 1944.

W. W. BLAIN,
Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS OF NORTH DAKOTA FARMERS' UNION

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to present for appropriate reference and printing in the RECORD, five resolutions adopted by the North Dakota Farmers' Union, one dealing with the Baruch plan and proposal for real post-war conversion; another being in the form of a statement on the Wagner-Murray-Dingle bill providing for extension of the social-security program to groups not now covered, including farmers and farm labor, and its broadening to include health services; another resolution by the same Farmers' Union opposing compulsory national service; another dealing with cooperative pooling of machinery and labor, and yet another dealing with manpower on North Dakota farms.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the resolutions will be received, appropriately referred, and printed in the RECORD.

To the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

COOPERATIVE POOLING OF MACHINERY AND LABOR

Since Pearl Harbor the Farmers Union has encouraged the development of cooperative

use of farm machinery and the pooling of available help; the State board of the Farmers Union commends the activities of North Dakota Farmers Union locals in promoting the full use of machinery and manpower in neighborhood pools the past year.

Recognizing the need for superhuman efforts on the part of North Dakota farmers to meet 1944 food goals, despite increasing handicaps of lack of manpower and farm machinery, the North Dakota Farmers Union board of directors, meeting March 17, urges all farmers to secure maximum use of available machinery and manpower by cooperatively sharing implements and machines with their neighbors as well as trading work to a much greater extent in 1944.

We further recommend that Farmers Union locals take the initiative in setting up additional machinery and labor pools where needs and facilities of each farmer in the neighborhood, whether a member or not, may be listed and utilized.

To the Committee on Finance:

STATEMENT ON WAGNER-MURRAY-DINGELL BILL

The North Dakota Farmers Union State convention in 1943, as in previous years, called for the extension of the social security program to groups not now covered, including farmers and farm labor, and its broadening to include health services.

The board of directors of the North Dakota Farmers Union, meeting at Jamestown March 16, 1944, find that S. 1161, known as the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill, fulfills, in general, this part of the farmers' union program and therefore we endorse the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill in principle, reserving the right to advocate such changes and amendments that would, in our opinion, strengthen its provisions designed to give farmers and their families a minimum economic security against the hazards of death, disability, and old age, and to provide more adequate health care.

Farm families have more children, proportionate to the population as a whole, to support, and a larger proportion of aged persons; but they have access to fewer doctors, fewer nurses, fewer clinics, and fewer hospitals. The need for better health care is indicated by the fact that 40 percent of the boys classified as farmers were rejected for physical defects by the Army, as compared with 38 percent for those classified as emergency workers and unemployed, and 20 percent of those classified in the skilled occupations, professional, and semiprofessional services.

Any program of payment of medical and hospital expenses must be implemented by a program to provide adequate hospital and medical facilities and personnel in rural areas. Provision for dental care should also be included.

In levying a tax upon self-employed farmers for social security, lowest income farmers (those with \$200 income or less) should be exempt, since aid to them must be in the form of public assistance and the cost of administering the collection would very likely exceed the revenue derived. We recommend that the payment of social security taxes by farmers be made through the same channels and at the same time as Federal income taxes.

To the Committee on Military Affairs:

RESOLUTION ON BARUCH PLAN AND PROPOSAL FOR REAL POST-WAR CONVERSION

We, the board of directors of the North Dakota Farmers Union, meeting March 16, view with alarm and apprehension the inadequacies and dangers inherent in the Baruch recommendations to President Roosevelt for the reconversion of our war economy to a peacetime economy by turning over to private business, particularly monopolistic big businesses, the lion's share of the \$15,000,000,000 worth of Government-financed war plants and the \$50,000,000,000 worth of war materials

without any restrictions as to their use or nonuse.

Such a program would be an invitation to return to scarcity, because monopolies, judging by their past records, would dismantle or close plants whose increased output of peacetime goods would result in disturbing the price structure, kept artificially high by limiting output. The Farmers Union maintains that to secure the most abundant production possible that the Government sell or lease plants only with the provision that they be operated at full capacity to produce civilian goods at reasonable prices and that the Government use some plants as yardsticks to determine such reasonable costs.

We are deeply resentful that the problems of farmers in post-war reconversion are totally ignored. We advocate, among other things, that farm cooperatives be given the first opportunity to secure surplus materials suitable for farmers and plants for the production of farm equipment.

We regret the hasty appointment of William L. Clayton and Frank W. Hines to administer the Baruch program, because their past records indicate that their primary concern will be the interest of business rather than of the masses of workers, farmers, and consumers.

We advocate that Congress immediately set up an adequate agency to deal with reconversion problems, including the maintenance of full employment and full production, and that such an agency be directed by a board composed of representatives of government, industry, labor, and agriculture.

RESOLUTION OPPOSING COMPULSORY NATIONAL SERVICE

We, the board of directors of the North Dakota Farmers' Union, meeting March 16, express the continued unalterable opposition of the North Dakota Farmers' Union to the enactment of a compulsory National Service Act as unnecessary, unsound, and injurious to the war effort. We base our opposition on the following reasons:

1. Over 1,300,000 farm families still remain underemployed because they have not received the technical assistance and equipment necessary for their full employment; in many instances Public Law 45 freezes employable members of these families to part-time agricultural work by preventing them from moving to other areas where their service is needed in agriculture or industry.

2. Voluntary recruitment and employment of women has not been adequately fostered because of the failure to provide nursery facilities for children or working mothers, proper housing, and other essential facilities to enable women to maintain their homes while working.

3. Employer discrimination still exists against full use of skills of minority groups among the population.

4. Hoarding of manpower, particularly by employers with cost-plus contracts, is still prevalent.

5. Enactment of compulsory national service was made conditional by the President upon heavier taxation, renegotiations of contracts to eliminate excessive war profits, stabilization of prices clear across the board. Since these other conditions have not, and will not be met, a compulsory national-service law would penalize part of the Nation for the benefit of another part.

6. It would be destructive of the morale of our fighting men, as well as of our workers on farms and in the factory to impose forced labor on the people for the pecuniary benefit of private owners.

MANPOWER ON NORTH DAKOTA FARMS

Nineteen hundred and forty-four food goals must be met if sufficient food essential to armed and civilian needs is to be supplied. While recognizing the needs of the armed

services to secure more men, the board of directors of the North Dakota Farmers' Union, meeting March 17, urges local selective-service boards, the State appeal board and selective-service officials, the National Selective Service and War Manpower Commission, the President, and the Congress to exercise extreme caution in reclassifying men now deferred for agricultural employment.

If North Dakota farms are to produce what is expected of them, few, if any, farmers or experienced farm workers can be taken from the farms of this State, because already the farms have been so depleted of able-bodied manpower, that under normal weather conditions it will be practically impossible to maintain production. We point out that the amazing production of 1943 was made possible only because providence granted an unusually dry and open fall that extended the normal harvest and threshing season many weeks longer than usual and because farmers and their families pooled their work and machinery, as proposed by the Farmers' Union.

Many farmers have indicated that if their last son or hired man is taken they will be forced to immediately sell out and quit farming. We urge that proper authorities at once give definite assurance that a policy of keeping essential and productive farmers on the farm will be maintained, so that no farmers will quit before spring work begins on the strength of rumors or newspaper accounts that may lead them to believe that occupational deferments will not continue to be granted.

REPORT OF THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE DURING RECESS

Under authority of the order of the 24th instant,

Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 4346) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, reported it on March 27, 1944, with amendments, and submitted a report (No. 772) thereon.

NOTICE OF MOTION TO SUSPEND THE RULE FILED DURING RECESS—AMENDMENTS

Under authority of the order of the 24th instant,

Mr. McKELLAR, on March 27, 1944, submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of the rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 4346) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, the following amendments, namely: Page 7, after line 14, insert the following new paragraph:

"The appropriation 'Training for nurses, Public Health Service (national defense),' in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby made available, for the entire fiscal year, for transfer to and consolidation with appropriations of St. Elizabeths and Freedmen's Hospitals in such amounts as may be deemed necessary by the Federal Security Administrator to cover the cost of items furnished to student nurses in training under plans approved for such hospitals in accordance

"SEC. 4. All moneys received under this Act for products of the plants and royalties shall be paid into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. The Secretary of the Interior shall render to Congress on or before the first day of January of each year a report of all operations under this Act.

"SEC. 5. The Secretary of the Interior may issue rules and regulations to effectuate the purposes of this Act. The authority and duties of the Secretary of the Interior under this Act shall be exercised through the Bureau of Mines of the Department of the Interior.

"SEC. 6. There is authorized to be appropriated not to exceed the sum of \$30,000,000 to carry out the provisions of this Act."

And the House agree to the same.

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the title of the bill, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Amend the title to read as follows: "An Act authorizing the construction and operation of demonstration plants to produce synthetic liquid fuels from coal, oil shales, agricultural and forestry products, and other substances, in order to aid the prosecution of the war, to conserve and increase the oil resources of the Nation, and for other purposes."

And the House agree to the same.

JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,

CHAM GURNEY,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

JENNINGS RANDOLPH,

JOHN M. ROESION,

Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, as I understand the bill, it deals with the development of the coal and other fuel resources of the West.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The bill is the synthetic-fuels bill.

Mr. LANGER. I believe it is the bill the passage of which we have been endeavoring to secure for some time.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. It has been under consideration in the last Congress and in the present Congress, and the Senator from North Dakota has been very much interested in securing its passage.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the report.

The report was agreed to.

INCREASED POSTAL AND OTHER RATES UNDER NEW TAX LAW

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I rise to bring to the attention of the Senate the manner in which a part of the new tax bill which went into effect yesterday will penalize the people who patronize the post offices, which are owned by the people themselves, and will favor the banks, the express companies, and the monopolies. In the West we have a saying, "You don't have to eat a whole beef to find out whether it is tainted." Therefore, Mr. President, without mentioning the major defects of the tax bill which has just gone into effect, I quote an advertisement published in a North Dakota newspaper. It was published in the March 22, 1944, issue of the Bismarck Tribune, on page 8. The advertisement was inserted by the Dakota National Bank & Trust Co., and is entitled "Bank

Money Orders Cost Less." It reads as follows:

Bank money orders cost less; and as of March 26, 1944, the saving will be even greater. Here's the new schedule of postal money orders as compared to the cost of our bank money orders.

Amount	Postal money order	Our bank money order
\$0.01 to \$2.50.....	\$0.10	\$0.05
\$2.51 to \$5.....	.14	.05
\$5.01 to \$10.....	.19	.10
\$10.01 to \$20.....	.22	.10
\$20.01 to \$30.....	.25	.10
\$30.01 to \$50.....	.30	.10
\$50.01 to \$60.....	.30	.15
\$60.01 to \$80.....	.34	.15
\$80.01 to \$100.....	.37	.15

(1)

1 \$0.10 per hundred or fraction.

Bank money orders cost less, they are available in whatever amount is required, a receipt is issued for your record, and the canceled money order is retained in our files for future reference. When you need money orders come to the Dakota National Bank, "the friendly bank." Affiliated with Northwest Bancorporation; member, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

From the schedule which appears in the advertisement we find that a money order for an amount between 1 cent and \$2.50 will cost, if purchased at a post office, 10 cents; but if it is purchased at a bank in the same town, the cost will be 5 cents.

Likewise, under the new tax measure, if one buys at a post office a money order for an amount anywhere between \$2.51 and \$5, the cost will be 14 cents, whereas one can go to any bank in that town and buy a money order in the same amount for 5 cents. If a money order is bought at a post office, which is owned by the people, for an amount between \$5.01 and \$10, it will cost 19 cents, but one can go to any bank and buy it for 10 cents. If the money order is for an amount between \$10.01 and \$20, if one buys it at a post office, the cost is 22 cents, but one can go to any bank and buy it for less than half, or for 10 cents. Under the new tax bill, of which some people are so proud, if one buys a money order for an amount anywhere between \$20 and \$40 at a post office, it will cost 25 cents, but the same money order at any local bank will cost 10 cents. If a person buys a money order for an amount anywhere between \$40.01 and \$50 at a post office, it will cost 30 cents, but it can be bought at a bank for 10 cents. A money order for an amount between \$60 and \$80 will cost at a post office 34 cents, but at a bank the cost will be 15 cents. A money order for an amount anywhere between \$80 and \$100 will cost 37 cents at a post office, but will cost only 15 cents at a bank.

So, Mr. President, we see that the law passed by the Congress is putting our own Post Office Department out of business insofar as the issuing of money orders is concerned. The rates charged are so high that, as I said before, a money order for an amount anywhere between \$80 and \$100 will cost 37 cents at a post office, but will cost only 15 cents at a bank. So there will be a saving of 22 cents to the patron of the bank. I say

that the increased postal rates will result in having the business diverted from the post offices to the banks insofar as money orders are concerned.

Mr. President, under the new tax rates, registration fees are increased approximately one-third, and insurance and c. o. d. fees are doubled. The local letter rate has been increased from 2 to 3 cents an ounce. The domestic air-mail rate has increased from 6 to 8 cents an ounce.

All of us are familiar with the terrific fight put up a few years ago against the parcel post by the express companies; yet we find that every parcel post package will require at least 1 cent more in postage, under the new tax bill, which requires an increase of 1 cent or 3 percent, whichever is the greater, and this at a time when the express companies are making more money than ever before in their history, and when we have the situation described a few moments ago by the distinguished junior Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN].

This Congress, which refused to tax future issues of tax exempt securities and was so eager to pass the \$9,000,000,000 Ruml income tax forgiveness, and which also refused to limit salaries to \$25,000, increased the tax on electric light bulbs 15 percent, so light bulbs, which formerly cost the laboring man or the farmer \$1, will now cost him \$1.15. Charges for telephone services will increase to another 5 percent on local service, and 15 percent more on toll calls.

Mr. President, I rise to congratulate myself for having voted against this tax bill, and to express the hope that when the people of this country really understand what a miserable tax bill was passed by this body, they will more closely watch future tax legislation.

When this tax bill was under consideration I said that more millionaires would be created in World War No. 2 than were created in World War No. 1. I said then that the large corporations were making more money after taxes were paid than ever before in the history of America, and I repeat that assertion today. The poor people, and not the rich, are the ones who are paying for this war.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4346) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will proceed to state the amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriations.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Title I—General appropriations—legislative," on page 2, after line 2, to insert:

SENATE

For the payment to Elysabeth C. Barbour and Sharon Barbour, daughters, and Warren Barbour, son, of W. Warren Barbour, late a Senator from the State of New Jersey, \$10,000, as follows: One-third thereof to Elysabeth C.

Barbour, and two-thirds to Frederick K. Barbour and Charles S. McVeigh, legal guardians of Sharon Barbour and Warren Barbour, minors.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, after line 10, to insert:

For payment to Cornelia Morton McNary, widow of Charles L. McNary, late a Senator from the State of Oregon, \$10,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, after line 13, to insert:

For payment to Marie K. Van Nuys, widow of Frederick Van Nuys, late a Senator from the State of Indiana, \$10,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "House of Representatives," on page 3, line 14, after the numeral "3", to insert "and McEvoy versus Peterson as audited and recommended by the Committee on Elections Numbered 2."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, after line 20, to insert "Hugh Peterson, \$581.50."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, line 22, after the words "In all", to strike out "\$8,000" and insert "\$8,581.50."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Government Printing Office", on page 5, line 11, after the words "ceiling price", to insert "orders and"; in line 13, after the word "such", to insert "orders and"; and in line 16, before the word "schedules", to insert "orders and."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Executive Office of the President—Office for Emergency Management", on page 6, after line 18, to insert:

Office of Defense Transportation: The funds appropriated to the Office of Defense Transportation for the fiscal year 1944 shall be available for the employment of a Director at \$12,000 per annum.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Independent executive agencies", on page 7, after line 7, to insert:

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Education and training, defense workers (national defense): For an additional amount for payments to States, and so forth, fiscal year 1944, for the cost of vocational courses in food production and conservation, mechanics, farm-machinery repair, and farm-labor training of less than college grade, as provided in paragraph 3, under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1944, \$4,000,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Federal Works Agency", on page 8, line 12, after "and 1541", to strike out "\$127,500,000" and insert "\$112,500,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, line 2, after the word "in", to insert "Senate Document Numbered 172, and"; and in line 4, after the name "Congress", to strike out "\$3,589.30" and insert "\$7,682.92."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mrs. CARAWAY. Mr. President, I should like to take a few minutes to speak on this bill as the representative of American women. The appropriation for the Federal Works Agency which is included in the deficiency appropriation bill is of deep concern to them because those funds will make possible the continuance and expansion of Federal aid to our nursery schools and child-care centers for the children of working mothers.

Today there are more than 5,500,000 women with children under 14 employed in America. Those women cannot do their best work, and many of them cannot even stay on the job, unless they have some assurance that their children are being adequately cared for.

The funds allocated to date to the Federal Works Agency for the War Public Works and War Public Services Program have made possible the establishment by local communities of 2,243 projects caring for 65,772 children. It is clear that this program needs to be expanded considerably to meet the needs of working mothers. Applications for 302 new projects have been held up for weeks because the funds of the Federal Works Agency were all allocated.

As Senators know, the President requested Congress to grant an additional appropriation of \$150,000,000 to the Federal Works Agency. It is a great disappointment to me that these funds have been so seriously cut. The House reduced the appropriation to \$127,500,000. The bill which is now before us further reduces the amount to \$112,500,000.

There is another and even more serious weakness in the bill before us to which I should like to call attention. There is at present a limitation of \$40,000,000 on the funds which can be spent by the Federal Works Agency for maintenance and operation of facilities. That limitation applies to the funds which were authorized by Congress for the Federal Works program after July 1, 1943. If that limitation remains in the law the child-care centers will have to close, regardless of how much money we appropriate.

General Fleming testified before the House Appropriations Committee that they have already made allocations of approximately \$30,000,000 for maintenance and operation of projects since July. He said "if the limitation remains in the law, we would be unable to continue essential service projects or to approve any in new locations."

If that limitation is not removed, therefore, the Federal Works Agency will not be able to use the funds we appropriated for it to keep the present child-care centers open for another year. It will not be able to open the 300 new centers which have already been certified as essential to our war effort.

I wonder if Senators realize what that would mean. It would mean thousands of women leaving their war jobs at a time when our War Production Board has just announced that our war output is behind schedule. It would mean thousands of more door-key children on our streets.

I should like to see inserted in this bill a provision to remove the \$40,000,000 lim-

itation so that the child-care program which is so urgently needed in all our war areas can go ahead without further loss of time.

In conclusion, I should like to read a letter which six women Members of the House submitted to the House Appropriations Committee when this matter was before that body.

FEBRUARY 24, 1944.

HON. CLARENCE CANNON, Chairman.

MR. CHAIRMAN: As of course you know, under the wartime child-care program funds are allotted for assistance in the operation of facilities for the care of children whose mothers are employed in jobs essential to the war effort. Local communities participate in the cost of the service to the extent that funds are available, and the parents pay a fee which must cover, at least, the cost of food. As of January 31, 1944, a total of \$20,204,565 of Lanham Act funds had been allotted for wartime child-care services. As of February 9, the last date for which a report is available, there were in operation 1,431 nursery schools with an enrollment of 37,439 preschool children and 812 centers with an enrollment of 28,333 school-age children. This makes a total of 2,243 centers with an enrollment of 65,772.

You have under consideration before your committee a request from the Director of the Budget for an appropriation of \$150,000,000 to the Federal Works Agency for War public works. An important part of this fund is for the continuation and expansion of the child-care program.

We want to call to your attention the urgency of this program because of the vast number of women now in industry and the need for more than 1,000,000 additional women workers by July 1.

At the present time, only 65,772 children are being taken care of in 2,243 projects. This does not begin to meet the existing need, as evidenced by the fact that four out of five women hired today leave their jobs because of home problems. One of the most common of these is lack of adequate care for these children. The War Manpower Commission estimates that one out of every seven women workers has a child needing care. This means that at least 142,000 more children than at the present will need care by July 1 if the recruitment program is to be successful. As you know, an increasing number of women with small children are being forced to seek employment as fathers are drafted into the armed forces.

The health and safety of our children, as well as the achievement of our war production goals, depend on speedy provision of the necessary funds.

The program at present is at a standstill. No new projects can be opened even though applications for 302 child-care projects from local communities, certified as essential to the war effort, are pending. Facilities cannot be provided for the children in these areas and the existing projects will be forced to close as their grants expire unless this appropriation is granted at once.

A further step is necessary to the fulfillment of this program. The limitation of \$40,000,000 imposed by act of Congress of July 15, 1943, on the amount of funds permitted to be used for maintenance and operation of these war services should be lifted. Allocation of funds to the child-care projects already approved and pending would bring the total allocation up to the limit imposed. Therefore, the failure to remove this limitation would mean a total collapse of the child-care program.

Therefore, we women members of Congress, assume the responsibility of speaking for the millions of working mothers of our country and of impressing upon you the need for action. Women cannot do their best work

in their war jobs, or are prevented from making a contribution altogether, if they are constantly worried and insecure about the care of their children. We owe it to our fighting fathers to safeguard the health and future of American youth. We sincerely hope that this committee in its wisdom will join with us in making it possible to secure the services of the thousands of women who are anxious to do their part in providing the means to achieve victory. We know of no better way to secure their services than in making adequate provisions for safeguarding the health and happiness of their children.

MARY T. NORTON.
EDITH NOURSE ROGERS.
FRANCES P. BOLTON.
MARGARET C. SMITH.
WINIFRED C. STANLEY.
CLARE BOOTHE LUCE.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, supplementing the excellent remarks of the distinguished Senator from Arkansas, I may say that today some of the officials discussed the matter with several of us. The Senator from Georgia and myself have discussed the matter with the acting chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I suggest to the Senator from South Carolina that at this time not all the committee amendments have been offered.

Mr. MAYBANK. I understand that.

Mr. McKELLAR. After all committee amendments have been acted upon, the subject to which the Senator refers may be presented.

Mr. MAYBANK. Yes; I had understood that.

Mr. McKELLAR. I did not know whether the Senator so understood.

Mr. MAYBANK. I merely wished to mention the fact that we have held discussions relative to the matter, and at the proper time we will submit an amendment to increase the appropriation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next amendment of the committee will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Veterans' Administration," on page 11, line 5, after the word "expended", to strike out "\$30,000,000" and insert "\$31,650,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of Agriculture", on page 17, after line 8, to insert:

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND
AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING
Salaries and expenses

Agricultural engineering investigations: For an additional amount for agricultural engineering investigations, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944, and including not to exceed \$10,000 for the construction of a building at the Houma (La.) station, \$74,000, to remain available until June 30, 1945.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Commodity Credit Corporation," on page 18, line 10, after the numerals "1944", to strike out "\$100,000" and insert "\$312,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of the Interior—Bureau of Reclamation," on page 19, line 12, before the word "weir", to insert "temporary."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Navy Department—Office of the Secretary," on page 22, line 13, after the word "in", to insert "Senate Document No. 169, and"; and in line 15, after the name "Congress", to strike out "\$9,934.70" and insert "\$15,928.73."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Coast Guard," on page 22, line 24, after the word "in", to insert "Senate Document No. 170, and"; and on page 23, line 2, after the name "Congress", to strike out "\$4,110.85" and insert "\$4,610.85."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Transfers of appropriations," on page 23, line 5, after the word "of", to strike out "\$262,314,000" and insert "\$262,759,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Naval Personnel," on page 23, line 17, after "Lake Pend Oreille, Idaho", to strike out "\$1,530,000" and insert "\$1,700,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 23, line 18, after "Lake Seneca, N. Y.", to strike out "\$1,530,000" and insert "\$1,700,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 23, line 19, after "Port Deposit, Md.", to strike out "\$945,000" and insert "\$1,050,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 23, line 22, after the name "Navy", to strike out "\$6,525,000" and insert "\$6,970,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Yards and Docks," on page 24, line 10, after the word "vehicles", to insert a comma and "including one at \$3,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Post Office Department (out of the postal revenues)—Departmental," on page 26, after line 7, to insert:

Contingent and miscellaneous expenses,
\$4,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Treasury Department," on page 31, after line 3, to insert:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Restoration of capital impairment, Commodity Credit Corporation: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury, on behalf of the United States, to restore the amount of the capital impairment of the Commodity Credit Corporation as of March 31, 1943, by a contribution to the Corporation as provided by the act approved March 8, 1938, as amended (15 U. S. C. 713a-1), \$39,436,884.93.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "War Department—Civil functions," on page 32, after line 19, to insert:

GENERAL PROVISION

Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death adjusted and determined by the Secretary of War under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death caused by military personnel or civilian employees, or otherwise incident to activities, of the War Department or of the Army," approved July 3, 1943 (Public Law 112), as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 167, Seventy-eighth Congress, \$75,286.98.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title II—War overtime pay and other compensation increases—District of Columbia," on page 63, line 16, after the numerals "1944", to strike out "\$3,100" and insert "\$9,100."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 67, line 19, after the word "funds", to strike out "\$2,056,900" and insert "\$2,062,900."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to return to the amendment on page 31 of the bill. The amendment was stated so rapidly I did not understand its purpose. I refer to the amount stated in line 11.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the clerk will restate the amendment on page 31, beginning in line 4.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 31, after line 3, it is proposed to insert:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Restoration of capital impairment, Commodity Credit Corporation: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury, on behalf of the United States, to restore the amount of the capital impairment of the Commodity Credit Corporation as of March 31, 1943, by a contribution to the Corporation as provided by the act approved March 8, 1938, as amended (15 U. S. C. 713a-1), \$39,436,884.93.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. I should like to have an explanation by the Senator in charge of the bill as to why it is necessary to appropriate nearly \$40,000,000 for the Commodity Credit Corporation. If the management of that Corporation is not efficient enough to conduct its business profitably, or at least keep it out of the red, we should change management.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I believe the Senator should understand that the fault lies in an act which Congress itself passed directing that wheat be bought from places in countries outside the United States, and that it should be sold at a lower price than wheat was bringing at the time. The losses were charged to the C. C. C. The Commodity Credit Corporation merely carried out the directions of the Congress. I regretted very much to see Congress take the view which it took. I doubt very much the wisdom of the act Congress passed, but Congress directed this authority to perform the task at a loss. The figure contained in the amendment of \$39,436,884.93 represents the loss, and we must restore it.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Did I correctly understand the Senator to say that this

appropriation is for wheat purchased outside of this country?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. It was my understanding that the wheat was Government wheat, wheat held by the Government, which was sold at a loss.

Mr. McKELLAR. There was some of that wheat also. By direction of the Congress it was handled in the same way. Some of our own wheat, of lower quality, was sold at a loss and charged to the capital of the Commodity Credit Corporation. I read from the report:

Pursuant to the provisions of the act approved March 8, 1938, as amended (15 U. S. C. 713a-1), an act to maintain unimpaired the capital of the Commodity Credit Corporation at \$100,000,000, and for other purposes, an appraisal has been made of all assets and liabilities of the said Corporation as of March 31, 1943. As a result of such appraisal and on the basis of the cost, including not more than 1 year of carrying charges of such assets to the Corporation, or the average market prices of such assets for the 12 months' period ended March 31, 1943, whichever was less, it has been determined that the liabilities of the Corporation, including capital stock of \$100,000,000, exceed the assets by an amount of \$39,436,884.93.

The act cited above provides that in the event the net worth of the Corporation, as shown by the appraisal by the Secretary of the Treasury, is less than \$100,000,000, the Secretary of the Treasury, on behalf of the United States, shall restore the amount of such impairment. To enable the Secretary to make such payment there is authorized to be appropriated annually, commencing with the fiscal year 1938, an amount equal to any capital impairment found to exist by virtue of any appraisal.

The amount recommended by the committee is necessary to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to discharge the duty imposed upon him by the above-mentioned act.

What Congress did was to have the wheat sold at less than the market price, and thereby create a subsidy. The purpose of this appropriation is to supply money for the purpose of paying the subsidy.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. May I ask the Senator a question?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. The situation is that the Government took a couple of hundred million bushels of wheat—whatever the amount was—sold it for less than was paid for it, and it is now proposed to take money out of the Treasury in order to restore what was lost by poor business management.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is exactly the situation, and Congress is responsible for it. I am not a subsidy man and, for that reason, I am not blaming myself particularly for what occurred, but Congress passed the law, and it is our duty of course, to pay the amount which is needed.

Mr. HAYDEN. As the matter has been explained, I think it does not cover the whole story. This amendment restores the capital stock of the Commodity Credit Corporation for the losses it has suffered up to April 1, 1943. The law requires that on April 1 of each year there shall be an inventory taken of the assets and liabilities of the Commodity Credit Corporation. An inventory was taken and a finding made. Another in-

ventory will be taken in a few days which will show an even greater loss, due to the wheat bought at parity in the United States and bought a little cheaper from Canada—there were some purchases from Canada and then sold for feed for dairy stock and for poultry and for cattle feed generally. That loss will be even greater in another year; we will find the capital stock again impaired, and to carry out the provisions of the law the Congress will be required again to restore the capital stock.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator from Tennessee permit me further?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. It appears to me that this means it is a continuous operation of digging into the Treasury to buy cattle feed and other livestock feed for one certain particular group or portion of our population.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Congress of the United States, after long debate in both Houses, directed that that be done. After action taken by the Committees on Agriculture of the House and the Senate, Congress by legislation directed that wheat should be bought and then should be sold at not less than the parity price of corn. The loss must be made up in this way. Everybody knew when we passed the act that it was a transaction for the benefit of the dairy industry, for the benefit of cattle feeding, for the benefit of the poultry industry in order to cut down the price of beef, the price of butter, the price of eggs, and the price of poultry. It was in the nature of a subsidy, and we are paying the subsidy or a part of it now.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Tennessee yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. While it is true, as the Senator from Tennessee and the Senator from Arizona have said, that this loss is largely due to the sale of feed grain, yet this whole amount probably cannot be charged up against the farmers or the farmers' feed bill, because, as Senators will recall, the Commodity Credit Corporation was furnishing quite large amounts of grain for the manufacture of alcohol so that the synthetic-rubber program could be inaugurated. If my memory serves me correctly, the Commodity Credit Corporation sold a considerable amount of corn, on which they realized only about 5 cents a bushel, the loss on which would probably be included in this amount.

Mr. HAYDEN. I am sure the Senator is correct. There was a loss on that as well as on the grain sold for alcohol.

Mr. McKELLAR. But nothing like the loss that was incurred in connection with the other program.

Mr. AIKEN. What I should like to ask the Senator from Tennessee is whether the Commodity Credit Corporation has ever submitted to the Appropriations Committee an accounting of their transactions or balance sheets when they come before the committee and ask for new appropriations?

Mr. McKELLAR. No; they submit them to the House and I think they are in the House hearings.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. The Commodity Credit Corporation submits balance sheets to the Banking and Currency Committee whenever they come before us requesting an increase in their borrowing power or in subsidy payments. There will be found in the hearings the balance sheets of the Commodity Credit Corporation in each case.

Mr. AIKEN. Is it broken down?

Mr. TAFT. Yes; it is broken down showing what they have lost on each commodity.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, is it very long?

Mr. TAFT. No; it only covers 2 or 3 pages.

Mr. McKELLAR. If the Senator has it I wish he would put it in the RECORD.

Mr. TAFT. I will send for it and will place in the RECORD the most recent one, if I can obtain it.

Mr. TAFT subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the RECORD, at the point at which the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] and I had a discussion regarding the Commodity Credit Corporation, the balance sheet of the Corporation as of October 31, 1943, with some explanatory matter.

There being no objection, the matter referred to was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Commodity Credit Corporation—Balance sheet, Oct. 31, 1943

ASSETS	
Cash.....	\$109,459,814.16
Loans receivable.....	228,161,871.89
Accounts receivable.....	383,351,837.15
Inventories:	
Agricultural supplies..	199,864,398.82
Barley (304,486 bushels).....	163,198.38
Cotton (2,597,289 bales).....	162,506,866.46
Dairy products.....	1,055,901.40
Foreign commodities..	184,196,376.96
Other commodities.....	7,145,908.05
Rye (315,682 bushels).....	198,035.65
Tobacco (214,541,136 pounds).....	128,150,161.17
Wheat (142,668,348 bushels).....	181,884,647.77
Total.....	865,075,494.66
Accrued charges on commodities owned.....	5,781,006.23
Total.....	870,856,500.89
Fixed assets.....	27,898,061.85
Deferred charges and prepaid expenses.....	2,008,008.30
Total assets.....	1,626,736,094.24
LIABILITIES	
Guaranteed obligations of United States:	
Notes payable:	
Series G.....	\$411,596,000.00
U. S. Treasury....	700,000,000.00
	1,111,596,000.00
Bank loans payable:	
Demand loans.....	57,915,000.00
Cuban sugar.....	44,303,327.83

LIABILITIES—Continued	
Guaranteed obligations of United States—Continued	
Bank loans payable—Continued	
Wool purchases—	\$64,745,522.44
Peanuts—	5,409,302.14
Letters of credit—	22,351,685.97
	194,724,838.38
	1,306,320,838.38
Accounts payable—	253,777,302.06
Contingent liabilities	
(\$290,440,237.37) ¹	
Total liabilities—	1,560,098,140.44

NET WORTH	
Capital stock—	\$100,000,000.00
Deficit—	33,362,046.20
	66,637,953.80
Total liabilities and net worth—	1,626,736,094.24
¹ See the following table:	
Loans held by private banks—	\$272,675,922.95
Applications for letters of credit—	17,764,314.42
Total—	290,440,237.37

Commodity Credit Corporation investments and obligations, Oct. 31, 1943

	Commodities owned by Commodity Credit Corporation	Loans held by Commodity Credit Corporation	Loans held by banks	Outstanding commitments	Total
Corn—	\$7,146,000	\$800,000	\$1,873,000	\$25,000,000	\$34,819,000
Cotton—	162,507,000	192,342,000	61,097,000	285,203,000	701,149,000
Tobacco—	128,150,000	601,000	1,993,000	70,150,000	200,894,000
Wheat—	181,885,000	26,273,000	196,390,000	92,857,000	497,405,000
Flaxseed—		18,000	1,387,000	5,827,000	7,232,000
Barley—	163,000	161,000	2,143,000	6,928,000	9,395,000
Rye—	198,000	99,000	1,079,000	3,669,000	5,045,000
Grain sorghums—			2,000	5,000,000	5,002,000
Dry beans and peas—		71,000	556,000	49,142,000	49,769,000
Hay and pasture seed—			19,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Hemp—	954,000			35,520,000	36,474,000
Naval stores—	12,097,000	2,125,000		11,328,000	25,550,000
Potatoes—		6,000	91,000	99,903,000	100,000,000
Prunes—				44,000,000	44,000,000
Raisins—				65,975,000	65,975,000
Canning vegetables—				24,965,000	24,965,000
Oilseeds and products—	48,631,000		61,000	194,584,000	243,276,000
Sugar—	105,308,000			27,940,000	133,248,000
Butter and cheese—	65,414,000			26,234,000	91,648,000
Coru price adjustment—				1,469,000	1,469,000
Cheddar cheese—				940,000	940,000
Fluid milk—				7,000,000	7,000,000
General commodities purchase program—				150,000,000	150,000,000
Dairy feed stabilization—				60,000,000	60,000,000
Wool and mahair—	65,227,000			85,009,000	150,236,000
Loans to Agricultural Adjustment Agency—				50,000,000	50,000,000
Foreign commodities—	78,798,000	2,864,000		153,293,000	234,955,000
Miscellaneous agricultural supplies—	8,597,000	2,801,000		37,167,000	48,565,000
Carrying charges—				72,587,000	72,587,000
Total—	865,075,000	228,161,000	266,691,000	1,701,671,000	3,061,598,000

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I do not want anything I have said to be considered as a criticism of the Commodity Credit Corporation, for I consider of all the agencies that have not been required to be audited the Commodity Credit Corporation has been about the most useful and it has tried very hard to do good work and has done good work.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. I wish to say that the statement made by the Senator from Arizona is exactly correct as to the general law with regard to replacing losses of the Commodity Credit Corporation. It may be inevitable that on the loans that have been made and many other transactions there will be losses. I want to make only one reservation, however, about next year. When next year this bill comes before the Senate it will have to provide not \$39,000,000 but probably in the neighborhood of a billion dollars to make up losses if the Corporation proceeds as it is now doing.

I want to state my view that the milk-feed subsidy which is now being paid at the rate of \$400,000,000 a year is, in my opinion, contrary to law. In my view, the Commodity Credit Corporation has no power to pay subsidies in that way. The Commodity Credit Corporation may

buy property and may sell it at a loss and it may legally pay some kinds of subsidies; but the milk-feed subsidy is paid by simply asking a man how much milk and butter he sold and figuring so many cents and then giving him a Government check through the A. A. A. for that amount. I raised that legal objection when the Commodity Credit Corporation matter was before our committee. There is a long opinion from the Solicitor maintaining their right to do so, which is found in the record, and with which I wholly disagree. The Commodity Credit Corporation officials ought to know when they come before Congress next year and ask for replacement capital that I think there is a very sound objection to replacing the capital stock because of the payment of that particular subsidy and perhaps one or two others, which cannot be paid in a legal way.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The committee amendment on page 31, beginning in line 3, has been agreed to.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I should like to ask the distinguished Senator from Tennessee a question. As I understand, the appropriation of \$39,436,884.93 is to pay the amount of loss which has been sustained and which has impaired the capital stock of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; up to April 1, or March 31, 1943.

Mr. WHERRY. In listening to the explanation of the Senator as to what brought about this loss, he referred to loss sustained in the purchase and sale of wheat.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is correct.

Mr. WHERRY. But the entire loss on the sale of wheat was about \$183,000,000 was it not?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. WHERRY. So that in reality this is a deficit which has been sustained by the loss on all the activities as against the assets and whatever has been earned by the Commodity Credit Corporation during that period of time.

Mr. McKELLAR. I think it was largely, in fact almost entirely, due to the loss which we have been discussing.

Mr. WHERRY. In the hearings held before the House committee on this same bill, on page 552, the chairman in reply to a statement by Mr. Bartelt as to the cumulative losses said:

In other words, you have a continuous and consistent loss on every activity.

He was referring to the losses which have accrued through the different organizations to which the Commodity Credit Corporation loans money. One I take it is the R. A. C. C., another the Federal Security Administration, and 50 or 60 others. Am I right in that?

Mr. McKELLAR. I am sure the Senator is right.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I think the Senator is correct in that the sum of money is the net amount of loss up to April 1, 1943, from all sources. I asked Mr. Hutson—

Mr. WHERRY. So it is not chargeable exclusively to wheat; it is chargeable to the loss, as the chairman of the House committee said, on all their activities?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

Mr. WHERRY. I do not think that is so. As a matter of fact, the loss on wheat alone has been \$183,000,000, if I remember correctly, and the profits have reduced that to about a \$39,000,000 net loss.

Mr. HAYDEN. I think the Senator is mistaken about that. If I may read from the record on page 33 of the Senate committee hearings, I asked this question of Mr. Hutson:

Senator HAYDEN. Where have you had your principal losses? Take the wheat, for example; has that been handled at a loss?

Mr. HUTSON. The biggest item of loss in connection with the operations of the Commodity Credit Corporation is the sale of feed wheat.

Senator McKELLAR. How much did you lose in that?

Mr. HUTSON. The total losses on the sale of wheat during the past 2 years, through January 31, 1944, are approximately \$183,000,000.

That covered a 2-year period. We are only taking care of the combined losses up to a year ago.

Mr. WHERRY. If the Senator from Tennessee will further yield, that answers the question I asked, and this is the net loss. Over a period of time, it is true, we lost \$183,000,000 on wheat, but if we had not lost money on other activities and operations we might not have this deficit today. Is not that correct?

Mr. McKELLAR. I think the losses on wheat have been greater than on anything else. This is the large item. Other losses might have been made up out of profits, but this capped the climax so far as losses were concerned.

Mr. WHERRY. I think there is no defense, and I think Congress should appropriate whatever money is necessary to make up losses sustained on wheat, because we approved the action in the Congress, and, of course, we should pay the loss.

Mr. McKELLAR. We have to do it.

Mr. WHERRY. The point I wish to raise is that this net loss comes from other activities, in addition to that regarding wheat, and some of those activities, I think, should be brought up for consideration, if not at this time then during the consideration of deficiency bills which will come before us later, because it is a question whether those activities should be continued. One of them is the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation. I should like to know how we are to make up the losses sustained in that respect.

Mr. McKELLAR. I think there is a great deal in what the Senator says.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment of the committee.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Water fund," on page 68, line 17, after the word "funds", to strike out "\$2,117,100" and insert "\$2,123,100."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Division of expenses," on page 68, line 24, after the numerals "201", to strike out "\$135,676,249" and insert "\$135,682,249."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title III—Judgments and authorized claims—Property damage claims," on page 70, after line 20—

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the amendments covering auditing claims be agreed to en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The amendments agreed to en bloc are as follows:

On page 70, after line 20, to insert:

(b) For the payment of claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the following respective departments and independent establishments, under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in the sum not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case," approved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in Senate Document No. 171, Seventy-eighth Congress, as follows:

Executive Office of the President:
Office for Emergency Management:
Division of Central Administrative Services, \$303.87;

Independent establishments:
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, \$65;

Federal Security Agency, \$1,408.15;

Department of the Interior, \$271.81;

Navy Department, \$4,707.17;

In all, \$6,756.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Judgments, United States courts," on page 71, line 24, after the word "in," to insert "Senate Document No. 168."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 72, to strike out:

Federal Works Agency (Work Projects Administration), \$6,421.86.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 72, after line 2, to insert:

Federal Works Agency:
Public Buildings Administration, \$2,350;
Work Projects Administration, \$6,421.86.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 72, after line 5, to insert:

Navy Department, \$1,275.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 72, line 9, after the words "In all," to strike out "\$17,355.51," and insert "\$20,980.51."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Judgments, United States Court of Claims," on page 74, line 10, after the word "in," to insert "Senate Document No. 174, and."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 74, line 25, after "War Department," to strike out "\$114,627.54" and insert "\$124,024.91."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 75, line 1, after the words "In all," to strike out "\$526,560.06" and insert "\$535,957.43." 43."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Audited claims," on page 88, after line 23, to insert:

(b) For the payment of the following claims, certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations the balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal year 1941 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set forth in Senate Document No. 173, Seventy-eighth Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

The Judiciary: For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts, 65 cents.

Independent Offices: For youth work and student aid, National Youth Administration, \$380.34.

For maintenance, National Institute of Health, Public Health Service, \$41.41.

For maintenance, National Cancer Institute, Public Health Service, \$56.14.

For general administrative expenses, Public Buildings Administration, \$14.50.

For salaries and expenses, public buildings outside the District of Columbia, Public Buildings Administration, \$4.95.

For salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator, Federal Works Agency, 80 cents.

For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration, \$2,908.75.

Department of Agriculture: For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-

tural commodities, Department of Agriculture, \$4,645.13.

For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation), \$101.19.

For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, act of June 28, 1937), \$122.69.

For conservation and use of agricultural land resources, Department of Agriculture, \$120.72.

For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service, \$36.96.

For liquidation and management of resettlement projects, Department of Agriculture, \$60.20.

Department of Commerce: For civilian pilot training, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$736.

Department of the Interior: For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to Interior, Indians), \$47.50.

For Indian Service supply fund, \$260.

For support of Indians and administration of Indian property, \$2,176.41.

For purchase and transportation of Indian supplies, \$67.90.

For conservation of health among Indians, \$77.22.

Department of Justice: For salaries and expenses of district attorneys, etc. Department of Justice, \$1.85.

For salaries and expenses, Lands Division, Department of Justice, \$50.

For miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field, Department of Justice, \$37.50.

Department of Labor: For miscellaneous expenses, Wage and Hour Division, Department of Labor, \$91.

Navy Department: For general expenses, Marine Corps, \$8,366.25.

For maintenance, Bureau of Ships, \$63,319.62.

For general expenses, Coast Guard (Navy), \$25.32.

For aviation, Navy, \$42,862.61.

For foreign-service pay adjustment, appreciation of foreign currencies (Navy), \$25.

For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, \$1,032.24.

For pay and allowances, Coast Guard (Navy), \$336.83.

For Naval Reserve, \$2,832.14.

For engineering, Navy, \$5,711.54.

For maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks, \$6,831.75.

For ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, \$215,985.58.

For ordnance and ordnance stores, Bureau of Ordnance, \$399.93.

For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy, \$2,203.33.

Post Office Department—Postal Service (out of the postal revenues): For clerks, first- and second-class post offices, \$67.86.

For operating supplies for public buildings, Post Office Department, \$123.75.

For transportation of equipment and supplies, 98 cents.

Department of State: For emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, \$42.

War Department: For Air Corps, Army, \$8.90.

For Army transportation, \$4.09.

For working fund, War, ordnance, \$127.36.

For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War), \$40.27.

Total, audited claims, section 304 (b), \$362,387.16, together with such additional sum due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title IV—General provisions," on page 93, after line 20, to insert:

Sec. 401. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 94, line 15, to change the section number from 401 to 402.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR obtained the floor.

Mr. WHERRY. Will the Senator from Tennessee yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. I ask that the Senate return to page 9, the item covering the National Housing Agency, and I should like to have the Senator from Tennessee give me an explanation of what that appropriation is for. I am sorry I was not in the Senate at the time the appropriation of \$7,500,000 was under consideration.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the item is to make up the deficit for the present year, up to June 30. The Budget estimate of \$25,000,000 was reduced to \$7,500,000, or a reduction of \$17,500,000.

The war-housing program has been proceeding under a total authorization by the Congress of a billion, five hundred million dollars, of which one billion three hundred and fifty million has been appropriated, leaving an unappropriated authorization of \$150,000,000.

The Agency sent in an estimate of \$25,000,000, which was cut down to \$7,500,000 for the remainder of the year, and I think the committee acted wisely.

Mr. WHERRY. Is this for temporary housing, or permanent housing?

Mr. McKELLAR. It is for defense housing.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The committee amendments have been concluded. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I send to the desk certain amendments which the committee has directed me to offer.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the first amendment for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 7, after line 14, it is proposed to insert the following:

The appropriation "Training for nurses, Public Health Service (national defense),"

in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby made available, for the entire fiscal year, for transfer to and consolidation with appropriations of St. Elizabeths and Freedmen's Hospitals in such amounts as may be deemed necessary by the Federal Security Administrator to cover the cost of items furnished to student nurses in training under plans approved for such hospitals in accordance with the act of June 15, 1933 (Public Law 74), as amended.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the amendment is designed to put the housing for the two hospitals mentioned on a parity with other housing.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I offer another amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 8, line 22, after the words "outplant facilities", it is proposed to insert "*Provided further*, That the limitation of \$40,000,000 contained in Public Law 150, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved July 15, 1943, on the total amount that may be allocated for contributions to public and private agencies for the maintenance and operation of public works after July 1, 1943, is hereby increased to \$65,000,000."

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I have no objection to the proposal to increase the limitation from \$40,000,000 to \$65,000,000, but I understand there is some question about raising it higher. I should be willing to go as high as \$70,000,000, if that is agreeable to the authors of the proposed amendment.

Mr. McKELLAR. So far as this item is concerned, \$65,000,000 was substituted for \$40,000,000, which increased the appropriation by \$25,000,000, and it was reported in that form by the committee. Since that time the Department has reported that it has allotted already some \$23,000,000 out of the \$65,000,000, and it would like to have as much as \$80,000,000.

The Senator from South Carolina and the Senator from Georgia asked me if I would be willing to raise the \$65,000,000 to \$75,000,000, and take it to conference, so that we could see exactly what has been allotted and what has been spent, and settle the matter in that way. I have no objection to the larger amount being taken to conference.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, members of the House committee, which has already approved an unlimited grant presumably, will be on the conference committee, so that I do not think there is much of a compromise in taking the matter to conference. Whatever would go to conference went out on a point of order in the House, but the House committee agreed to an unlimited range. I should like to speak on the subject before we finally reach a conclusion.

The purpose in the enactment of the Lanham Act originally was not that contemplated in the pending amendment, but the act was intended primarily for the construction of war public works. I was very much interested in securing the enactment of the law, and played an active part in getting it through the Senate. But let me list the activities

that were supposed to be undertaken under that act. Probably any activity is justified because the language is very broad in the first instance.

The act provides:

The term "public work" means any facility necessary for carrying on community life substantially expanded by the national defense program, but the activities authorized under this title shall be devoted primarily to schools, waterworks, sewers, sewage, garbage and refuse-disposal facilities, public sanitary facilities, works for the treatment and purification of water; hospitals and other places for the care of the sick, recreational facilities, and streets and access roads.

A good deal of the money proposed to be spent in this appropriation deals, in the first place, with the establishment of child-care centers, which are not in any way mentioned in the Lanham Act, except that they come under perhaps the general statement of facilities necessary to carrying on community life—rather a thin reed on which to rest this very large appropriation.

Further on in the act it is said that the Administration may make loans or grants and may make contributions "to public or private agencies for the maintenance and operation of public works, upon such terms and in such amounts as the Administrator may consider to be in the public interest."

It was felt that there might be districts where a school might be established, and where it might be necessary for a short time, until the locality was able to take it up and make its arrangements, for the Federal Government to help support that school district. It was purely incidental, and it was not considered an important part of the program.

Last spring, when we authorized \$250,000,000 more for this general purpose, this very general purpose, of spending Federal money throughout the country on everything and anything, we imposed a limitation of \$40,000,000 on operations, not because we did not feel these works should be operated, but because we felt that the localities should be able to take them over gradually and do the work themselves.

It is now proposed that the limitation be raised, and the estimate submitted by the Federal Works Agency proposed that, whereas they wanted to spend \$72,000,000 for public works, they wanted to spend \$70,000,000 for the operation of public works. That was the original program submitted to the House of Representatives. The House cut the total amount, and the Senate committee has also cut it.

Mr. President, there seems to be no reason to expand further the business of providing Federal funds for operating all kinds of local public works. Something has been said about 5,000,000 mothers being taken care of. The truth is there are only 50,000 mothers, as I understand from the testimony, who are really taken care of by this Federal job. The purpose of the appropriation, however, is not simply to continue this job, but it is to expand it and to provide more Federal grants for different public works. I do not see how a Federal grant can, strictly speaking, be made for a child-care center, for instance, which has not been built. The

original purpose of the agency was to maintain public works which the Federal Government has provided. But there appears to be a constant expansion of grants for child care, for something local people are willing to do. Child care provides one of the greatest appeals to charitable organizations. It is something the local organization can well do.

Originally 10 percent of the agency funds were spent for operations. Last year we authorized 20 percent for operations as against construction, whereas now request is made for a 50-percent grant for operations. There has been a gradual extension of grants for schools, for child care, and so forth. The actual amount proposed for schools out of this total appropriation is \$25,000,000, for child care \$22,000,000, for hospital operation \$8,000,000, for recreation \$11,000,000, for other types of activity \$1,800,000. The agency has already spent about \$23,000,000 of the \$40,000,000 provided. If we now say, "All right, continue the projects which you are operating until June 1945 at a cost which you estimate to be \$42,800,000, and add the \$23,000,000 to make a total of \$65,000,000"—if we thus increase the \$40,000,000 to \$65,000,000, it will enable the continuation of every project which, through this agency, is now being supported by the Federal Government, and it seems to me that is enough. I see no reason why we should go on expanding this Federal activity at a time when the localities are themselves quite willing to handle the problem, and when there are no great new centers in operation. Because of the fact that some Senators felt that the amount provided should be increased, I did not greatly object to adding \$5,000,000 to take care of extraordinary contingencies, but it seems to me that \$70,000,000 for operations is the very limit that we ought to provide. That will give, as I have said, \$5,000,000 for expansion in case there is some new center where the Government moves in, or some new plant. There are very few now being created, but there are one or two.

I hope very much that we may reach a compromise agreement of, let us say, \$70,000,000. The committee approved of only \$65,000,000. That is entirely satisfactory to me if it shall be the limit. But if we suspend the rule and enter the domain of legislation, and then the amount is to be raised to \$75,000,000 or \$80,000,000 or \$100,000,000, I would object to undertaking legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TAFT. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. The reason I suggest increasing the amount provided in line 13 of the amendment from \$65,000,000 to \$75,000,000, is because the Senator from Georgia and I were told—and I dare say other Senators were also told—that the agency had already allocated \$23,000,000 as the distinguished Senator from Ohio has stated. That would leave \$42,000,000 unallocated in case \$65,000,000 were provided.

Mr. TAFT. It would be \$47,000,000 in case \$70,000,000 were provided.

Mr. MAYBANK. Last year the program cost about \$50,000,000 on the same basis as that on which the agency is now operating.

Mr. TAFT. Oh, no; the Senator is wrong about that.

Mr. MAYBANK. I am not familiar with what was spent last year, but I may say that the general counsel advised me only a few hours ago that the amount was \$50,000,000 and that it was now proposed to provide a sufficient amount to wind up the work. I am simply saying what was told to me.

Mr. TAFT. I understand. The figures set out on page 680 of the House hearings are very clear, and I make the statement without qualification that the agency could continue operation of every existing project until June 30, 1945, if the limit were raised to \$65,000,000. If we add to that \$5,000,000 more to take care of possible emergencies I would be quite willing to agree.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield again?

Mr. TAFT. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. Of course, as the Senator said, it is the desire of some individuals to take off the limit entirely, but the committee refused to permit that. Naturally I would not be willing to do so.

In view of the fact that I have been advised that \$50,000,000 would be needed to do the work on the same basis as last year, I wonder if the Senator would not be willing to split the difference between \$70,000,000 and \$75,000,000 and permit the agency to have what we have been told is necessary to operate approximately the projects in existence today. Will the Senator agree to that?

Mr. TAFT. Seventy million dollars will give them more than they now have. On their own figures it will give them \$5,000,000 more than it would take to operate all their projects in the way of schools, child care, hospitals, and recreation until June 30, 1945.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield again?

Mr. TAFT. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. We were advised that the total cost would be \$80,000,000. We were then distinctly told that \$23,000,000 of the money had already been allocated, and that they will have no chance to get any of it back. I wish the Senator would agree to split the difference between seventy and seventy-five million dollars, and let us take the matter to conference.

Mr. TAFT. I will be willing to split the difference and agree to \$70,000,000 instead of \$75,000,000.

Mr. MAYBANK. Why not let us agree to provide \$72,000,000, and then after the conferees have looked into the program, if they consider it proper, let them readjust it to \$70,000,000.

Mr. TAFT. No; I think \$70,000,000 is the limit we should provide. This is one of the Government agencies which is making numerous miscellaneous grants in all directions. The agency bypasses the States. No one outside the agency passes on who shall receive the money. The program in question is a wholly inadequate one. If an individual who applies makes a hit with the Federal Works

Agency he receives the grant. If someone applies whom the Agency does not like, he does not receive a grant. There is no systematic program for doing this job. The organization was originally the W. P. A., which would like to have some excuse to continue through the war and possibly revive itself during the post-war period. That is what, in my opinion, is behind this constant expansion of Federal grants which were not intended in the original Lanham Act.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TAFT. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. In the interest of peace and harmony I shall ask my friend the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] to agree to the suggestion made by the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] and let us insert the sum of \$70,000,000 in the amendment. Will the Senator agree to that?

Mr. MAYBANK. Yes.

Mr. McKELLAR. Is that satisfactory to the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. TAFT. Yes, Mr. President, that is satisfactory.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment now pending carries in line 13 the figure "\$65,000,000."

Mr. McKELLAR. I ask unanimous consent to modify the amendment offered on behalf of the committee, so as to insert "\$70,000,000" in place of "\$65,000,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, the amendment is modified accordingly.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment on page 8, in line 22, as modified.

The amendment, as modified, was agreed to.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I wonder if while we are on this paragraph the Senator would permit the offering of one or two other amendments?

Mr. McKELLAR. Surely. Does the Senator propose amendments to the same paragraph?

Mr. TAFT. Yes.

Mr. McKELLAR. Very well.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, in lines 13 and 14, on page 8, and also in lines 16 and 17, on page 9, it is stated that the Lanham Act money is "to remain available during the continuance of the unlimited national emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941." It is a long time since we referred to that declaration of national emergency, and I see no particular reason why we should recur to it or why an appropriation should have an unlimited scope of that sort. It ought to come to a definite end.

Therefore, Mr. President, I move that, on page 8, in lines 13 and 14, the words "during the continuance of the unlimited national emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941," be stricken out and that the words "until June 30, 1945" be inserted, so that the provision will be effective for the remainder of this year and for the next fiscal year. I may say that the estimates submitted covered that period of time.

Mr. McKELLAR. I see no objection to making that change.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Ohio. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, on page 9, lines 15, 16, and 17, I move that the words "during the continuance of the unlimited national emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941" be stricken out and that the words "until June 30, 1945" be inserted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Ohio.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next amendment offered by the Senator from Tennessee on behalf of the committee will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 69, after line 15, and before the heading "Title III—Judgments and authorized claims," it is proposed to insert the following new section:

SEC. 203. No part of any appropriation contained in this or any other act shall be used to pay to regular, full-time civilian officers and employees, whose basic compensation is determined on a daily or hourly basis, overtime compensation, pursuant to the joint resolution of December 22, 1942 (56 Stat. 1068), and the act of May 7, 1943 (Public, No. 49, 78th Cong.), on any basis other than at the rate of 1½ times the basic rate of payment for work actually performed by such officers and employees in excess of 40 hours per week, without proration or the use of any formula which has been adopted to determine the daily compensation of per annum officers and employees; it being declared to be and to have been the true intent and meaning of the aforesaid enactments to provide for the payment of the overtime compensation of such employees only upon the basis herein described: *Provided*, That any overtime compensation in excess of the compensation so authorized under the above joint resolution and act which has been paid in reliance upon, and in accordance with, any decision or decisions of the Comptroller General is hereby approved and the Comptroller General shall allow credit therefor in the accounts of the officers accountable therefor, and shall make no charges against any certifying officer because of certification of such excess overtime compensation.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is still open to amendment.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, there is one other matter I should like to mention with reference to the Federal Lanham Act funds. At the bottom of page 8 there is the proviso that "not more than \$7,500,000 of the funds for war public works shall be used for construction of outplant facilities." I myself doubt whether the Lanham Act authorizes the use of any money for outplant facilities. As I understand the matter, outplant facilities are intended to be store buildings for commercial use in areas around war plants where there do not happen to be any other stores.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is correct.

Mr. TAFT. As I understand the matter, the outplant facilities may sometimes be store buildings in which there may even be theaters. In fact, I have had certain persons write to me that they understood theaters were to be constructed as a part of the outplant facilities, near plants which perhaps are not very close to any town.

I think the policy is very doubtful. I move, as an amendment, that on page 8, in line 20, the figure "\$7,500,000," be stricken out, and that the figure "\$5,000,000" be inserted, so that the Senator from Tennessee can take the item to conference, in order that the matter may be open to discussion with the House conferees.

Mr. McKELLAR. I have no objection to taking it to the conference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, I should like to ask the senior Senator from Tennessee a question about title IV.

Mr. McKELLAR. Certainly. To what page does the Senator from Colorado refer?

Mr. MILLIKIN. To page 93, title IV. That provision constitutes a prohibition against the employment in the Federal service of disloyal persons.

Mr. McKELLAR. Such a provision has been carried in similar bills for a number of years, let me say to the Senator.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Yes. Information has come to me, and I hope it is correct, that the Civil Service Commission has been making quite a study of men charged with disloyal activities who are on the Government pay roll. Information has also come to me, and I hope it is incorrect, that the Civil Service Commission in making that study does not confront such persons with the evidence against them, but that it assembles affidavits and certain statements, listens to verbal statements and, although it withholds those matters from the accused, reaches a judgment on him, and in certain cases makes a recommendation that he is unsuitable for Government employment, without giving him a chance to confront the witnesses against him or to examine the testimony against him or to present evidence in his own behalf. As I stated, I hope that information is incorrect. Let me ask the senior Senator from Tennessee whether anything of that kind is contemplated as a permissible procedure under the title we are discussing.

Mr. McKELLAR. I take pleasure in saying that no one had it in contemplation; and it is not contemplated by any Member of this body or by any Member of the other body, in my judgment, that any such course shall be taken. I had not heard that it had been taken; but if it has been taken, it should be corrected. Of course, such persons should have the right to confront the witnesses against them before any action is taken.

Mr. MILLIKIN. I cannot vouch for the accuracy of the information which I have received, but I have questioned the Civil Service Commission with reference to a specific case. I am delighted to have the clarifying statement of the senior Senator from Tennessee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read three times, the question is, Shall it pass?

The bill (H. R. 4346) was passed.

Mr. McKELLAR. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference with the House thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Chair appointed Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. GLASS, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. HOLMAN, and Mr. BROOKS conferees on the part of the Senate.

ADDITIONAL COPIES OF MONOGRAPH 31, TEMPORARY NATIONAL ECONOMIC COMMITTEE: PATENTS AND FREE ENTERPRISE

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, by direction of the Committee on Printing, I report favorably, without amendment, Senate Resolution 274, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be read for the information of the Senate.

The resolution (S. Res. 274) was read, as follows:

Resolved, That in accordance with paragraph 3 of section 2 of the Printing Act approved March 1, 1907, the Committee on Patents of the Senate is hereby empowered to have printed for its use 700 additional copies of Monograph 31 of the Temporary National Economic Committee relative to patents and free enterprise.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the resolution was considered and agreed to.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session,

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LA FOLLETTE in the chair) laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, if there is nothing further—

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. I should like to ask the Senator from Tennessee what the program for tomorrow is.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senate will meet tomorrow, and I understand there are several small matters to come up. I myself do not know exactly what they are.

Mr. WHITE. Are any appropriation bills to come up?

Mr. McKELLAR. No appropriation bills are to come up tomorrow. It may be that we shall have a conference report. I hope we shall.

Mr. WHITE. On what bill will the conference report be made?

Mr. McKELLAR. On the first deficiency appropriation bill, which the Senate has passed today.

Mr. WHITE. Very well.

RECESS

Mr. McKELLAR. I move that the Senate take a recess until tomorrow at 12 o'clock noon.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 3 o'clock and 38 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Wednesday, March 29, 1944, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate March 28 (legislative day of February 7), 1944:

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Walter C. Dowling, of Georgia, now a Foreign Service officer of class 7 and a secretary in the Diplomatic Service, to be also a consul of the United States of America.

APPOINTMENTS, BY TRANSFER, IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES TO SIGNAL CORPS

Lt. Col. George Francis Wooley, Jr., Field Artillery (temporary colonel), with rank from December 11, 1942.

TO FIELD ARTILLERY

First Lt. Bidwell Moore, Infantry (temporary captain), with rank from June 11, 1943.

TO INFANTRY

Second Lt. Thomas Wilson Sharkey, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary major), with rank from June 11, 1941.

TO AIR CORPS

Second Lt. John Metcalf Broderick, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from June 1, 1943.

Second Lt. Lyle Marvin Lappin, Infantry (temporary first lieutenant), with rank from January 19, 1943.

dead. Mr. Willkie stated in Wisconsin two or three times that the New Deal had become cynical and old and was sick and was dying.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Willkie said that same thing about some Republicans in the House quite recently. He paid you some very nice compliments.

Mr. KEEFE. What sort of a party is the gentleman advocating now, the New Deal of 1932 or the new sort of a new deal, the new New Deal that the President is suggesting for 1944?

Mr. McCORMACK. Does the gentleman want an answer?

Mr. KEEFE. In view of the fact that the gentleman has injected himself into the discussion, I have asked him a question.

Mr. McCORMACK. I have not injected myself in a hostile sense. The gentleman from Wisconsin has produced this hostility.

Mr. KEEFE. I do not think there is any hostility. I thought the gentleman arose to compliment me on my fine presentation of a subject that the gentleman believes in as well as anybody else.

Mr. McCORMACK. By "hostility" I mean pleasant hostility. I had just inquired of the gentleman what the law of his State was, to show that that could not happen in Massachusetts.

Mr. KEEFE. It could not happen in Massachusetts, because I assume the distinguished gentleman was a member of the legislature in Massachusetts and saw to it that there was put on the statute books legislation to remedy the situation which he admits is wrong in Wisconsin under our law. I assume that as a matter of course.

Mr. McCORMACK. I will not put myself in the position of criticizing the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, which my good friend from Wisconsin himself just did. I assume the legislature in its wisdom passed the law which permits that, and it was a historical development, so the gentleman from Massachusetts is not going to be placed by the gentleman from Wisconsin in a position of attacking the Legislature of Wisconsin, which he has not, and which the gentleman from Wisconsin has.

Mr. KEEFE. The gentleman from Massachusetts is very adroit and very suave and very adept or he would not be the majority leader. I sometimes marvel at his ability to twist and turn and torture his own mental processes in order to try to establish a point. I often wonder when he is in the midst of his tortured twisting of his mental processes, which sometimes flow out of his mouth, why it is, so frequently when we pick up the RECORD the next day those things do not appear in the printed RECORD. The gentleman has a great facility for saying things here on the floor which would not look too well in print, when it appears in the cold print of argument in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the next day.

Mr. McCORMACK. I challenge the gentleman to give any illustration of when I said anything on the floor that did not appear the next day, unless it was with the consent of the person to whom I might have made reference. The

gentleman from Wisconsin is himself aware of that situation just as well as I am. If there is one thing I want, it is to be honorable. Any time I did not put anything in the RECORD, it was with the complete knowledge of the gentleman with whom I had had an exchange of remarks in an extemporaneous debate on the floor of the House.

Mr. KEEFE. Does the gentleman think this is extemporaneous debate?

Mr. McCORMACK. What else is it? The gentleman has a prepared statement.

Mr. KEEFE. Oh, no; I do not have a statement in this debate. This is purely extemporaneous.

Mr. McCORMACK. This colloquy is purely extemporaneous.

Mr. KEEFE. Yes. Does the gentleman want this to stay in the RECORD?

Mr. McCORMACK. If the gentleman wants it to, there is no objection.

Mr. KEEFE. That is exactly the point.

Mr. McCORMACK. But when the gentleman makes the statement that I have made statements on the floor that have not appeared in the RECORD, the gentleman makes a statement that, standing by itself, is without foundation.

Mr. KEEFE. I think everybody understands and knows that the gentleman frequently makes statements on the floor of the House and then suggests to the party with whom he had the colloquy that he would like to remove those statements, and in a spirit of generosity to the gentleman, people usually accede to his request so that his remarks do not appear in the RECORD. That is understood, and I have had that experience with the gentleman myself. But anything that I personally state on this floor in a prepared debate or extemporaneous colloquy with the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts is said with the express purpose that what I say shall go into the RECORD, and I have no apologies for anything. In the many debates which I have had with the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts, he cannot recall a single instance when I ever asked him for permission or privilege to remove anything from the RECORD. I think it is a bad practice, as far as I am concerned.

Mr. McCORMACK. When the gentleman makes that statement he convicts himself all the more on his original statement. I have never taken anything out of the RECORD but what could have gone into the RECORD, and the only reason I took it out was because in extemporaneous debate some remarks were made that, with the agreement of some other Member of the House, were not put in the RECORD. The gentleman from Wisconsin knows that.

Mr. KEEFE. I think the gentleman has made himself perfectly clear. It resolves itself down to this: In the heat of debate sometimes the gentleman from Massachusetts says some things that perhaps would not look well in the RECORD, and with the consent of the party on the other side he has asked permission to take them out, and usually by agreement such remarks do not appear in the RECORD.

Mr. McCORMACK. That statement is not correct.

Mr. KEEFE. Let it stand. The RECORD will speak for itself, because the RECORD will be printed tomorrow exactly as it appeared here with my consent.

Mr. McCORMACK. When we talked about the black market, the gentleman did not like my rejoinder when he butted in where he did not belong.

Mr. KEEFE. Well, history is history. The record will speak for itself. I feel very meek and humble here in the well of the House when I have thrust upon me the great mental processes of the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts. I admit it is pretty difficult to keep up with him. I have many times not been able to follow him, and I suppose there will be similar situations arising again. But I am just wondering what prompted the gentleman to engage in this outburst. Does he not agree with me that it would be unwise for people who are well known followers of the New Deal to step into a Republican primary in Wisconsin or anywhere else in an effort to nominate a Republican candidate for office? Regardless of the law, as a matter of sound common decent principles of politics, does not the gentleman agree with me that such a course of action ought not to be indulged in and that people ought to vote in their own party primaries?

Mr. McCORMACK. Is the gentleman asking me a question?

Mr. KEEFE. Yes.

Mr. McCORMACK. I started out originally to answer that by calling attention to the fact that Massachusetts protects the political parties. I was trying to make a pleasant contribution. Then the gentleman asked me some very pointed questions. I assume that Wisconsin has a justification for its present law, but I frankly say that I think that as a general practice it would not be right for either party to enter the primary of the other party.

Mr. KEEFE. That is right.

Mr. McCORMACK. However, I can see that on rare occasions a situation might arise where there would be some justification, not to nominate a man for political purposes, but where some public question arose where a Democrat, for example, or a Republican, might advocate something that the people generally did not like, and of necessity those who opposed him might enter into the other primary for the purpose of nominating one who did not stand in support of some particular public question. But as a general rule, one way or the other, I agree with the gentleman.

Mr. KEEFE. I thank the gentleman very, very much for that fine commendation of what I had said in my main address.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KEEFE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.

(Mr. REECE of Tennessee asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert at this point in the RECORD a bill I

introduced today that would provide prosthetic appliances to disabled veterans of World War No. 2, and provide for their training in the use of such appliances. I hope it will go in the so-called G. I. bill as an amendment, but I want it to pass as a separate bill if it does not.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. McCormack in the chair). Is there objection to the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The bill referred to is as follows:

A bill to insure the furnishing of necessary artificial limbs and other appliances to disabled World War No. 2 veterans, to provide for appropriate instruction and training in the use thereof, and for other purposes

Be it enacted, etc., That no person requiring a dental appliance, wheel chair, artificial limb, or similar appliance for disability incurred in line of duty shall be discharged or released from active duty in the armed forces until such person is fitted with a satisfactory appliance or other prosthesis, and has received adequate instruction and training in the use thereof, including institutional training where necessary: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall not preclude immediate transfer to a Veterans' Administration facility for hospital care, or treatment on an outpatient basis, and in such event the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized and directed to carry out the purposes of this paragraph.

MINORITY VIEWS ON H. R. 3693

Mr. DEWEY. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. McLEAN] and I concur in the reasons expressed in the minority report in opposition to the enactment of legislation known as H. R. 3693, and I ask unanimous consent that we may be permitted to file separate views on this legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. PLUMLEY] be permitted to extend his remarks in the RECORD, and include therein an editorial; and also that the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOODRUFF] be permitted to extend his own remarks and include therein an article from a newspaper.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein two addresses I have made, one on the subject of Franco, Otto, and Carol, and the other on the subject of some pertinent questions on Palestine.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 4346) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, with amendments of the Senate thereto, disagree to the amendments of the Senate, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore appointed the following conferees: Messrs. CANNON of Missouri, WOODRUM of Virginia, LUDLOW, SNYDER, O'NEAL, RABAUT, JOHNSON of Oklahoma, TABER, WIGGLESWORTH, LAMBERTSON, and POWERS.

HOME OWNERS' LOAN CORPORATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I as unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include therein certain editorials and letters.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Mexico?

There was no objection.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, for many, many months I have been deeply concerned with the affairs of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation. There have been, and there undoubtedly will continue to be, constant efforts made to liquidate the Home Owners' Loan Corporation in a period of time much shorter than that originally contemplated by the Congress of the United States in the enabling legislation. That move, I may say, is not entirely spontaneous but seems actuated and motivated by certain interests which would like to obtain a portfolio of securities now belonging to the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

In order to make very clear the direction which this campaign is taking, I desire to exhibit to the Members of the House a publication of the United States Savings and Loan League dated February 15, 1944, numbered M-145. This is an official publication sent to all members of the United States Savings and Loan League, dealing with the legislative program of that league.

In one of the paragraphs we find the statement that Senator BYRD had introduced a measure referred to in the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures report on the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, rendered May 20 of last year. Then appears this statement, which I desire to read to you:

The men who signed this report and the work they have done, as the Byrd committee, on many problems of economy in Government have earned the respect and confidence of businessmen, Government departments,

and the thinking public. Besides Senator Byrd, junior Senator from Virginia, who is chairman, they are: Representative Robert L. Doughton, North Carolina, who is vice chairman of the committee; Senators Walter F. George, Georgia; Robert M. La Follette, Wisconsin; Carter Glass, Virginia; Kenneth McKellar, Tennessee; and Gerald P. Nye, North Dakota; Representatives Thomas H. Cullen, New York; Allen T. Treadway, Massachusetts; Clarence Cannon, Missouri; Clifton A. Woodrum, Virginia; John Taber, New York; Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr.; and Director of the Bureau of the Budget Harold D. Smith.

Now, it is interesting to have this document stating that the men whose names are printed there had signed that report and approved the recommendation of the Byrd committee for the immediate and very prompt liquidation of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation. In fact, it was so interesting that I took it upon myself to write to the Honorable HARRY F. BYRD, chairman of that committee, a letter which I will here put into the RECORD in full:

MARCH 24, 1944.

Hon. HARRY F. BYRD,
Chairman, Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: Your committee released last May a report on the H. O. L. C.

The members of the United States Savings and Loan League have recently received from the headquarters of that association in Chicago a release dated February 15, 1944, M-145, which deals with six subjects, the second one being the liquidation of the H. O. L. C. That release comments on the fact that on February 4 you introduced S. 1696, a bill to facilitate the liquidation of the H. O. L. C. Your bill is reproduced in full as an appendix to the publication of the United States Savings and Loan League.

This release quotes from your committee's report on the H. O. L. C. and quotes this conclusion:

"Therefore, a bill is proposed to be introduced which will facilitate the liquidation of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation through the transfer and cash sale of its assets to individuals and to local banks, mutual savings banks, savings and loan associations, cooperative banks, trust companies, insurance companies, and other mortgage institutions."

That quotation is followed by this very interesting paragraph:

"The men who signed this report and the work they have done, as the Byrd committee, on many problems of economy in Government have earned the respect and confidence of businessmen, Government departments, and the thinking public. Besides Senator Byrd, junior Senator from Virginia, who is chairman, they are: Representative Robert L. Doughton, North Carolina, who is vice chairman of the committee; Senators Walter F. George, Georgia; Robert M. La Follette, Wisconsin; Carter Glass, Virginia; Kenneth McKellar, Tennessee, and Gerald P. Nye, North Dakota; Representatives Thomas H. Cullen, New York; Allen T. Treadway, Massachusetts; Clarence Cannon, Missouri; Clifton A. Woodrum, Virginia; John Taber, New York; Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and Director of the Bureau of the Budget Harold D. Smith."

Knowing that some of the people whose names were signed to the report did not share these views with reference to H. O. L. C., I have taken the trouble to check a little bit on it. I find that your colleague, Senator

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 4346

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 28, 1944

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply defi-
5 ciencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending
6 June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide sup-
7 plemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30,
8 1944, and for other purposes:

TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

LEGISLATIVE

(1) SENATE

(2) *For the payment to Elysabeth C. Barbour and Sharon Barbour, daughters, and Warren Barbour, son, of W. Warren Barbour, late a Senator from the State of New Jersey, \$10,000, as follows: One-third thereof to Elysabeth C. Barbour, and two-thirds to Frederick K. Barbour and Charles S. McVeigh, legal guardians of Sharon Barbour and Warren Barbour, minors.*

(3) *For payment to Cornelia Morton McNary, widow of Charles L. McNary, late a Senator from the State of Oregon, \$10,000.*

(4) *For payment to Marie K. Van Nuys, widow of Frederick Van Nuys, late a Senator from the State of Indiana, \$10,000.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

To pay the widow of Thomas H. Cullen, late a Representative from the State of New York, \$10,000.

To pay the widow of J. William Ditter, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania, \$10,000.

To pay the widow of Leonard W. Schuetz, late a Representative from the State of Illinois, \$10,000.

To pay the daughters of Henry B. Steagall, late a Rep-

1 representative from the State of Alabama, in equal parts to
2 each, \$10,000.

3 To pay the widow of William H. Wheat, late a Rep-
4 resentative from the State of Illinois, \$10,000.

5 The foregoing sums to be disbursed by the Sergeant
6 at Arms of the House of Representatives.

7 Special and select committees: For an additional amount
8 for expenses of special and select committees authorized
9 by the House, fiscal year 1944, \$175,000.

10 Contested-election expenses: For payment to the fol-
11 lowing contestants and contestees for expenses incurred in
12 the contested-election cases of Thill versus McMurray and
13 Clark versus Nichols, as audited and recommended by the
14 Committee on Elections Numbered 3, ~~(5)~~ and *McEvoy versus*
15 *Peterson as audited and recommended by the Committee*
16 *on Elections Numbered 2*, namely:

17 Lewis D. Thill, contestant, \$2,000;

18 Howard J. McMurray, contestee, \$2,000;

19 E. O. Clark, contestant, \$2,000;

20 Jack Nichols, contestee, \$2,000;

21 ~~(6)~~ *Hugh Peterson, \$581.50;*

22 In all, ~~(7)~~ ~~\$8,000~~ \$8,581.50; to be disbursed by the
23 Clerk of the House of Representatives.

24 Folding documents: The maximum rate of \$4 per
25 day, specified in the appropriation "Contingent expenses,

1 House of Representatives, folding documents, 1944", is
2 hereby increased to \$5.20 per day.

3 ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

4 Capitol Power Plant: For an additional amount for
5 lighting, heating, and power for the Capitol, Senate and
6 House Office Buildings, Supreme Court Building, Congress-
7 sional Library Buildings, and so forth, fiscal year 1944, in-
8 cluding the objects specified under this head in the Legisla-
9 tive Branch Appropriation Act, 1944, \$72,900, of which
10 \$40,500 shall remain available until June 30, 1945.

11 Depositories for valued documents of Congress: The
12 appropriation of \$25,000, contained under the caption
13 "Architect of the Capitol" in title III, Third Supplemental
14 National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942 (Public Law
15 353), approved December 17, 1941, as amended by the
16 Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1943, approved
17 June 8, 1942, for preparation of depositories in the Capitol
18 Building and Annex Building, Library of Congress, for
19 the valued documents of the two Houses of Congress, shall
20 be available until June 30, 1944, and not to exceed \$1,000
21 may be used by the Architect of the Capitol for labor and
22 any incidental items necessary to transfer documents from
23 their present locations in the main and Annex buildings of
24 the Library of Congress and the Old House Office Building
25 to the depository in the Annex Building, Library of Congress.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

In the appropriation entitled "Working capital and Congressional printing and binding", Government Printing Office, Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1944, following the words, "the printing, binding, and distribution of the Federal Register in accordance with the Act approved July 26, 1935 (44 U. S. C. 301-317) (not exceeding \$400,000) ;" insert the following: "notwithstanding the provisions of the Federal Register Act (44 U. S. C. 305), during the fiscal year 1944 and thereafter, 'community ceiling price (8)orders and schedules' of the Office of Price Administration shall not be required to be printed in the Federal Register, except that after filing such (9)orders and schedules with the Federal Register, there shall be printed in such Register a notice of issuance and filing of such price (10)orders and schedules, which notice shall indicate where copies thereof may be obtained."

THE JUDICIARY

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Preparation of Rules for Criminal Proceedings: For an additional amount for Preparation of Rules for Criminal Proceedings, Supreme Court, fiscal year 1944, \$21,000, which amount together with the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1944 shall be available until June 30, 1945.

1 Preparation of Rules for Civil Procedure: For an addi-
 2 tional amount for preparation of Rules for Civil Procedure,
 3 Supreme Court, fiscal year 1944, \$4,414, which amount to-
 4 gether with the unexpended balance of the appropriation for
 5 this purpose for the fiscal year 1944 shall be available until
 6 June 30, 1945.

7 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

8 OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

9 Foreign Economic Administration: The appropriation
 10 "Salaries and expenses, Board of Economic Warfare", con-
 11 tained in the National War Agencies' Appropriation Act,
 12 1944, is hereby made available for the entire fiscal year 1944
 13 for the expenses of the transportation of dependents and house-
 14 hold effects from foreign countries to their homes in the
 15 United States of employees of the Foreign Economic Admin-
 16 istration and the State Department for whom such expenses
 17 to a foreign country were authorized and paid from funds
 18 allocated to the Board of Economic Warfare.

19 (11) *Office of Defense Transportation: The funds appro-*
 20 *priated to the Office of Defense Transportation for the fiscal*
 21 *year 1944 shall be available for the employment of a*
 22 *Director at \$12,000 per annum.*

23 PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR

24 The limitations in the appropriation for salaries and ex-
 25 penses, Petroleum Administration for War, contained in the

1 National War Agencies Appropriation Act, 1944, upon the
 2 amounts that may be expended for travel expenses and for
 3 printing and binding are hereby increased from \$320,000 to
 4 \$360,000 and from \$15,000 to \$25,000, respectively.

5 INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

6 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

7 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

8 Pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals: For an
 9 additional amount for "Pay of personnel and maintenance
 10 of hospitals", fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified
 11 under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropria-
 12 tion Act, 1944, \$500,000.

13 Training for nurses (national defense): For an addi-
 14 tional amount for "Training for nurses (national defense)",
 15 fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this
 16 head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act,
 17 1944, and including \$70,000 additional for administrative
 18 expenses, \$2,700,000.

19 (12) *The appropriation "Training for nurses, Public Health*
 20 *Service (national defense)", in the Federal Security Agency*
 21 *Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby made available, for the*
 22 *entire fiscal year, for transfer to and consolidation with ap-*
 23 *propriations of Saint Elizabeths and Freedmen's Hospitals*
 24 *in such amounts as may be deemed necessary by the Federal*
 25 *Security Administrator to cover the cost of items furnished*

1 to student nurses in training under plans approved for such
2 hospitals in accordance with the Act of June 15, 1943 (Pub-
3 lic Law 74), as amended.

4 (13)OFFICE OF EDUCATION

5 Education and training, defense workers (national
6 defense): For an additional amount for payments to States,
7 and so forth, fiscal year 1944, for the cost of vocational
8 courses in food production and conservation, mechanics,
9 farm-machinery repair, and farm-labor training of less
10 than college grade, as provided in paragraph 3 under this
11 head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act,
12 1944, \$4,000,000.

13 SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

14 Grants to States for old-age assistance: For an addi-
15 tional amount for grants to States for old-age assistance,
16 subject to the conditions specified under this heading in
17 the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1944,
18 \$11,350,000.

19 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

20 War public works (community facilities): For an addi-
21 tional amount to enable the Federal Works Administrator
22 to carry out the functions vested in him by titles II and III
23 of the Act of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C.
24 1531-1534 and 1541), (14)\$127,500,000 \$112,500,000, to
25 remain available (15)during the continuance of the unlimited

1 national emergency declared by the President on May 27,
 2 1941, until June 30, 1945, of which amount not to exceed
 3 \$5,100,000 shall be available for administrative expenses, in-
 4 cluding the objects specified under the head "Defense public
 5 works (community facilities)" in the Second Deficiency Ap-
 6 propriation Act, 1941, and the joint resolution approved
 7 December 23, 1941 (Public Law 371) : *Provided*, That not
 8 more than (16)~~\$7,500,000~~ \$5,000,000 of the funds for war
 9 public works shall be used for construction of outplant
 10 facilities (17): *Provided further*, That the limitation of
 11 \$40,000,000 contained in Public Law 150, Seventy-eighth
 12 Congress, approved July 15, 1943, on the total amount that
 13 may be allocated for contributions to public and private
 14 agencies for the maintenance and operation of public works
 15 after July 1, 1943, is hereby increased to \$70,000,000.

16 Public Roads Administration: For the payment of claims
 17 for damage to roads and highways under section 10 of the
 18 Defense Highway Act of 1941 (23 U. S. C. 3), as amended
 19 by the Act of July 13, 1943 (Public Law Numbered 146),
 20 as fully set forth in (18)*Senate Document Numbered 172*, and
 21 *House Document Numbered 466*, Seventy-eighth Congress,
 22 (19)~~\$3,589.30~~ \$7,682.92.

23 NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

24 For an additional amount for the maintenance and oper-

1 ation of properties under title I of the District of Columbia
2 Alley Dwelling Authority Act, fiscal year 1944, \$14,000,
3 to remain available until June 30, 1945.

4 NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

5 War housing: For an additional amount to carry out
6 the purposes of title I of the Act of October 14, 1940, as
7 amended (42 U. S. C. ch. 9), and subject to the applicable
8 provisions of the joint resolution approved October 14, 1940
9 (54) Stat. 1115), \$7,500,000, to remain available ~~(20) dur-~~
10 ing the continuance of the unlimited national emergency
11 declared by the President on ~~May 27, 1941~~ until June 30,
12 1945.

13 SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

14 There may be transferred to the appropriation, "Salaries
15 and expenses, Selective Service System", from appropriations
16 available to the War and Navy Departments such amounts
17 as may be necessary for expenses incurred by the Selective
18 Service System during the fiscal year 1944, incident to the
19 physical examination or induction of registrants.

20 The appropriation, "Salaries and expenses, Selective
21 Service System", fiscal year 1944, is hereby made available
22 under such rules or regulations as may be prescribed by the
23 Director of Selective Service, for expenses of emergency
24 medical care, including hospitalization, of registrants who
25 suffer illness or injury, and the transportation, and burial, of

1 the remains of registrants who suffer death, while acting
 2 under orders issued under the selective service law: *Provided*,
 3 That such burial expenses shall not exceed \$150 in any one
 4 case.

5 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

6 Widener gift tax, National Gallery of Art: For the
 7 payment, by the National Gallery of Art to the Common-
 8 wealth of Pennsylvania, of taxes which have been levied by
 9 that Commonwealth as a result of the gift effected Septem-
 10 ber 9, 1942, to the National Gallery of Art of a collection
 11 of works of art, which gift was made by the late Joseph
 12 E. Widener, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as authorized
 13 by the will of his father, the late Peter A. B. Widener, and
 14 accepted by the Board of Trustees of the National Gallery
 15 of Art in reliance upon the authorization contained in Public
 16 Law 707, approved September 3, 1942, \$307,630.50, to
 17 remain available until expended.

18 VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

19 Hospital and domiciliary facilities: For an additional
 20 amount for hospital and domiciliary facilities, Veterans'
 21 Administration, fiscal year 1944, including the objects
 22 specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appro-
 23 priation Act, 1944, to remain available until expended,
 24 (21) ~~\$30,000,000~~ \$31,650,000, 3 per centum of which shall
 25 be available for the employment in the District of Columbia

1 and in the field of necessary technical and clerical assistants
2 to aid in the preparation of plans and specifications for
3 the projects as approved hereunder and in the supervision
4 of the execution thereof, and for traveling expenses, field
5 office equipment, and supplies in connection therewith.

6 The limitation upon the amount which may be expended
7 to repair, alter, improve, or provide facilities in the several
8 hospitals and homes under the jurisdiction of the Veterans'
9 Administration, appearing in the appropriation for adminis-
10 tration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services, Veterans'
11 Administration, for the fiscal year 1944, is hereby increased
12 from \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000.

13 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

14 GENERAL EXPENSES

15 Public-convenience stations: For an additional amount
16 for maintenance of public-convenience stations, including
17 compensation of necessary employees, fiscal year 1944,
18 \$3,078.

19 Care of the District buildings, salaries: For an addi-
20 tional amount for personal services, fiscal year 1943, includ-
21 ing the objects specified in the appropriation for this pur-
22 pose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1943,
23 \$2,418.

24 Expenses: For an additional amount for fuel, light and

1 power, repairs, laundry, and miscellaneous supplies, fiscal
2 year 1944, \$4,400.

3 CONTINGENT AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

4 Contingent expenses: For an additional amount for gen-
5 eral necessary expenses of District offices, fiscal year 1944,
6 including the objects specified in the appropriation for this
7 purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1944,
8 \$10,000.

9 Postage: For an additional amount for postage for
10 strictly official mail matter, including the rental of postage-
11 meter equipment, fiscal year 1944, \$1,500.

12 Judicial expenses: For an additional amount for judicial
13 expenses, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified in
14 the appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia
15 Appropriation Act, 1944, \$1,500.

16 Advertising delinquent taxes: For an additional amount
17 for advertising notice of taxes in arrears, fiscal year 1944,
18 including the objects specified in the appropriation for this
19 purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1944,
20 \$1,527.86.

21 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for
22 printing and binding, fiscal year 1944, \$7,055.

23 Streetcar and bus fares: The limitation of \$20,150,
24 under the heading "Contingent and miscellaneous expenses"
25 in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1944, upon

1 the amount which the Commissioners are authorized to
2 expend for the purchase of streetcar and bus fares, is hereby
3 increased to \$23,150.

4

SEWERS

5 Cleaning and repairing sewers: For an additional amount
6 for cleaning and repairing sewers and basins, fiscal year
7 1944, including the objects specified in the appropriation
8 for this purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation
9 Act, 1944, \$33,900.

10

POLICEMEN AND FIREMEN'S RELIEF

11 For an additional amount to pay the policemen and
12 firemen's relief and other allowances as authorized by law,
13 fiscal year 1944, \$90,000.

14 THE MUNICIPAL COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE DISTRICT

15

OF COLUMBIA

16 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
17 personal services and all necessary expenses, other than
18 printing and binding, and so forth, fiscal year 1943, \$37.93.

19

NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

20 General expenses, public parks: For an additional
21 amount for general expenses, public parks, fiscal year 1944,
22 including the objects specified under this head in the Dis-
23 trict of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1944, \$60,000.

24

JUDGMENTS

25 For the payment of final judgments, including costs,

1 rendered against the District of Columbia, as set forth in
2 House Document Numbered 412 of the present Congress,
3 together with such further sum as may be necessary to pay
4 the interest at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum on
5 such judgments, as provided by law, from the date the same
6 became due until the date of payment, \$5,315.07.

7 AUDITED CLAIMS

8 For the payment of claims, certified to be due by the
9 accounting officers of the District of Columbia, under the
10 appropriations listed below, the balances of which have been
11 exhausted or carried to the surplus fund under the provisions
12 of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713),
13 being for the service of the fiscal year 1941 and prior fiscal
14 years, as follows:

15 Free Public Library, binding, District of Columbia,
16 1941, \$114.04;

17 General advertising, District of Columbia, 1941,
18 \$131.70;

19 District offices, expenses, District of Columbia, 1941,
20 26 cents;

21 Sewage treatment plant, maintenance, District of
22 Columbia, 1941, \$760.89;

23 Public schools, expenses, District of Columbia, 1941,
24 \$177.62;

1 Public schools, repairs and improvements, buildings and
2 grounds, District of Columbia, 1941, \$86.44;

3 Health Department, medical services, District of Co-
4 lumbia, 1941, \$2.20;

5 Department of Vehicles and Traffic, expenses, highway
6 fund, District of Columbia, 1941, \$40.61;

7 Public schools, expenses, District of Columbia, 1940,
8 \$90.74;

9 Gallinger Municipal Hospital, expenses, District of
10 Columbia, 92 cents;

11 Division of Child Welfare, board and care of children,
12 District of Columbia, 1940, \$1.38;

13 Department of Vehicles and Traffic, expenses, highway
14 fund, District of Columbia, 1940, \$57.15;

15 In all, \$1,463.95.

16 WATER SERVICE

17 Washington Aqueduct: For an additional amount for
18 operation, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified
19 under this head in the District of Columbia Appropriation
20 Act, 1944, payable wholly from the revenues of the Water
21 Department, \$125,000.

22 Water Department: For an additional amount for the
23 maintenance of the Water Department distribution system,
24 fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified in the ap-
25 propriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia

1 Appropriation Act, 1944, payable wholly from the revenues
2 of the Water Department, \$52,700.

3 Refunding water rents: For an additional amount for
4 the refunding of water rents and other water charges errone-
5 ously paid in the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1943,
6 including the objects specified in the appropriation for this
7 purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act,
8 1943, payable wholly from the revenues of the Water De-
9 partment, \$10.69.

10 Water fund securities: The appropriation "For invest-
11 ment by the Secretary of the Treasury in United States
12 securities for the account of the water fund of the District
13 of Columbia, \$300,000", under the head "Water Depart-
14 ment" in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1944,
15 is hereby rescinded, and the Secretary of the Treasury is
16 authorized to sell, at such time as shall be determined by
17 the District Commissioners, any United States securities held
18 for the account of the water fund of the District of Columbia,
19 the total proceeds of such sales not to exceed \$190,000 and
20 to be deposited to the credit of the water fund of the District
21 of Columbia.

22 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

23 The foregoing sums for the District of Columbia, unless
24 otherwise therein specifically provided, shall be paid out

1 of the revenues of the District of Columbia and the Treasury
 2 of the United States in the manner prescribed by the Dis-
 3 trict of Columbia Appropriation Acts for the respective
 4 fiscal years for which such sums are provided.

5 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

6 (22) AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINIS-
 7 TRATION

8 BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, SOILS, AND

9 AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 *Agricultural engineering investigations: For an addi-*
 12 *tional amount for agricultural engineering investigations,*
 13 *fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this*
 14 *head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act,*
 15 *1944, and including not to exceed \$10,000 for the construc-*
 16 *tion of a building at the Houma (Louisiana) station,*
 17 *\$74,000, to remain available until June 30, 1945.*

18 FOREST SERVICE

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 National forest protection and management: For an
 21 additional amount for national forest protection and man-
 22 agement, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified
 23 under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appro-
 24 priation Act, 1944, \$145,000.

1 Fighting forest fires: For an additional amount for fight-
2 ing forest fires, fiscal year 1944, \$1,535,000.

3 COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

4 Salaries and administration expenses: For an additional
5 amount for salaries and administrative expenses of the Com-
6 modity Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1944, including the
7 objects specified under this head in the Department of Agri-
8 culture Appropriation Act, 1944, ~~(23)~~ ~~\$100,000~~ \$312,000,
9 payable from the funds of said Corporation.

10 WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

11 Notwithstanding the percentage limitation in section
12 3 (c) of the Farm Labor Supply Appropriation Act, 1944,
13 a total amount not exceeding \$972,000 shall be available
14 for administrative expenses pursuant to such section under
15 the combined sum of the direct appropriation in section 1 of
16 such Act and the appropriation in Public Law 45 of the
17 Seventy-eighth Congress.

18 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

19 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

20 Payment of interest on Indian trust funds: For an addi-
21 tional amount for payment of interest on moneys held in
22 trust for the several Indian tribes, as authorized by various
23 Acts of Congress, fiscal year 1943, \$65,720.

24 Compensation and expenses of an attorney, Ute Tribe,
25 Utah (tribal funds): For compensation and expenses of an

1 attorney employed by the Ute Tribe of Indians of the Uintah
 2 and Ouray Reservation, Utah, under a contract approved
 3 by the Secretary of the Interior on November 18, 1943,
 4 \$4,500, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of the
 5 tribe.

6 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

7 Colorado River front work and levee system: For an
 8 additional amount for the Colorado River front work and
 9 levee system, \$250,000, to be available for the construction,
 10 operation, and maintenance of a (24) *temporary* weir in the
 11 Colorado River below the heading of the diversion canal for
 12 the Palo Verde Irrigation District, California: *Provided*, That
 13 the construction, operation, or maintenance of said weir shall
 14 not be deemed a recognition of any obligation or liability
 15 whatsoever on the part of the United States; and no part of
 16 said sum or other funds of the United States shall be ex-
 17 pended for the construction, operation, or maintenance of said
 18 weir after six months from the date of the termination of the
 19 present war, as determined by proclamation of the President
 20 or concurrent resolution of the Congress.

21 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

22 Cooperative advance: To enable the Geological Survey
 23 to meet obligations incurred by it arising from cooperative
 24 work pending reimbursement from cooperating agencies in
 25 accordance with the provisions of the Acts of February 27,

1 1925 (43 U. S. C. 39, 40) ; May 10, 1926, as amended
2 (43 U. S. C. 48) ; June 17, 1935 (43 U. S. C. 49) ; March
3 4, 1915, as amended (31 U. S. C. 686) ; and July 12,
4 1943 (Public Law 133) , fiscal year 1944, \$400,000, which
5 amount shall be placed to the credit of the 1944 appropria-
6 tion account of the Geological Survey: *Provided*, That there
7 shall be returned to the Treasury not later than six months
8 after the close of the fiscal year 1944 out of reimbursements
9 received from cooperating agencies an amount equal to the
10 sum herein appropriated.

11 BUREAU OF MINES

12 Buildings and grounds, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: For
13 an additional amount for care and maintenance of buildings
14 and grounds at Pittsburgh and Bruceton, Pennsylvania,
15 fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this
16 head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1944,
17 \$12,500.

18 Protection of experimental coal-mine property from mine
19 fire: For the construction of a fireproof barrier and for such
20 other measures as may be necessary to protect the property
21 of the United States known as the experimental coal mine
22 and explosives testing station of the Bureau of Mines, at
23 Bruceton, Pennsylvania, from the encroachment of fire in the
24 coal measures underlying the property, \$45,000, which

1 may be expended without regard to section 3709, Revised
2 Statutes, to remain available until June 30, 1945.

3 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

4 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

5 Medical and hospital services: For an additional amount
6 for medical and hospital service, fiscal year 1944, including
7 the objects specified under this head in the Department of
8 Justice Appropriation Act, 1944, \$49,700.

9 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

10 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
11 salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Serv-
12 ice, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under
13 this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act,
14 1944, \$985,000, which amount, together with the appropria-
15 tion to which added, shall be available for the advance of
16 cash to aliens for meals and lodging while en route from place
17 of detention to place of bona fide residence or to such other
18 place as may be authorized by the Attorney General.

19 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

20 Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damages
21 to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and deter-
22 mined by the Attorney General of the United States under
23 the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for
24 the adjustment and settlement of certain claims arising out
25 of the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation",

1 approved March 20, 1936 (5 U. S. C. 600b), as fully
 2 set forth in House Document Numbered 465, Seventy-eighth
 3 Congress, \$716.78.

4 NAVY DEPARTMENT

5 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

6 Claims for damages by collision with naval vessels: To
 7 pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the
 8 Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act
 9 entitled "An Act to amend the Act authorizing the Secretary
 10 of the Navy to settle claims for damages to private property
 11 arising from collisions with naval vessels", approved Decem-
 12 ber 28, 1922, as fully set forth in (25)*Senate Document*
 13 *Numbered 169, and House Document Numbered 462, Sev-*
 14 *enty-eighth Congress, (26)\$9,934.70 \$15,928.73.*

15 COAST GUARD

16 Claims for damages, operation of vessels, Coast Guard:
 17 To pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the
 18 Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act
 19 entitled "An Act to provide for the adjustment and settle-
 20 ment of certain claims for damages resulting from the oper-
 21 ation of vessels of the Coast Guard and the Public Health
 22 Service, in sums not exceeding \$3,000 in any one case",
 23 approved June 15, 1936, as fully set forth in (27)*Senate Doc-*
 24 *ument Numbered 170, and House Document Numbered*
 25 *467, Seventy-eighth Congress, (28)\$4,110.85 \$4,610.85.*

1 TRANSFERS OF APPROPRIATIONS

2 The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and
 3 directed to transfer the sum of ~~(29)\$262,314,000~~ \$262,759,-
 4 000 from the appropriation "Ordnance and ordnance stores,
 5 Navy, 1944", to other appropriations of the Navy Depart-
 6 ment for the fiscal year 1944, as follows:

7 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

8 Miscellaneous expenses, \$6,250,000.

9 Naval Research Laboratory, \$600,000.

10 BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL

11 Training, education, and welfare, Navy: Naval War
 12 College, \$29,000.

13 Naval training stations:

14 Norfolk, Virginia, \$147,000.

15 Lake Pend Oreille, Idaho, ~~(30)\$1,530,000~~ \$1,-
 16 700,000.

17 Lake Seneca, New York, ~~(31)\$1,530,000~~ \$1,-
 18 700,000.

19 Port Deposit, Maryland, ~~(32)\$945,000~~ \$1,050,000.

20 Libraries, \$353,000.

21 Welfare and recreation, \$1,991,000.

22 In all, training, education, and welfare, Navy, ~~(33)\$6,-~~
 23 ~~525,000~~ \$6,970,000.

24 BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

25 Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.

1 including packing, unpacking, and local handling, as au-
2 thorized by law, of household goods and effects of civilian
3 and naval personnel of the Naval Establishment, \$158,-
4 000,000.

5 BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

6 Maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks, including the
7 purchase of not to exceed one thousand additional motor-
8 propelled, passenger-carrying vehicles, (34) *including one at*
9 *\$3,500*, \$38,000,000.

10 MARINE CORPS

11 General expenses, Marine Corps, \$51,639,000.

12 CONTINGENT EXPENSES

13 Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, Hydrographic
14 Office, \$1,300,000.

15 REPAIR FACILITIES, NAVY

16 In addition to contract authorizations heretofore granted,
17 the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to enter into
18 contracts for equipment and facilities of all kinds at either
19 private or naval establishments for the repair and conversion
20 of ships, under the appropriation "Repair facilities, Navy",
21 in the amount of not to exceed \$120,000,000, subject to
22 authorization by other law: *Provided*, That the unobligated
23 contract authorization and the unexpended balance, as of
24 the last day of the month in which this Act is approved,

1 of the appropriation "Construction of floating drydocks,
2 Navy", and all outstanding obligations against that appro-
3 priation, for any purpose for which it was available, are
4 hereby transferred to and combined with the contract author-
5 izations and the appropriations, respectively, under this head,
6 and such combined balances shall remain available until
7 used.

8 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

9 (OUT OF THE POSTAL REVENUES)

10 DEPARTMENTAL

11 For additional amounts for appropriations of the Post
12 Office Department for the fiscal year 1944, including the
13 objects specified under the respective heads in the Post
14 Office Department Appropriation Act, 1944, as follows:

15 Salaries, Office of the Postmaster General, \$42,114.

16 Salaries, Office of Budget and Administrative Planning,
17 \$3,100.

18 Salaries, Office of the First Assistant Postmaster Gen-
19 eral, \$113,223.

20 Salaries, Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster Gen-
21 eral, \$87,000.

22 Salaries, Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster Gen-
23 eral, \$160,923.

24 Salaries, Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster
25 General, \$60,000.

1 Salaries, Office of the Solicitor for the Post Office De-
2 partment, \$12,385.

3 Salaries, Office of the Chief Inspector, \$51,250.

4 Salaries, Office of the Purchasing Agent, \$6,651.

5 Salaries, Bureau of Accounts, \$14,745.

6 (35) *Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, \$4,500.*

7 Printing and binding, \$400,000.

8 FIELD SERVICE

9 OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR

10 Post-office inspectors, salaries, \$228,056.

11 Post-office inspectors, clerks, division headquarters,
12 \$159,183.

13 OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

14 Compensation to postmasters, \$9,475,408.

15 Compensation to assistant postmasters, \$1,121,674.

16 Clerks, first- and second-class post offices, \$65,889,297.

17 Separating mails, \$63,000.

18 Unusual conditions at post offices, \$362,968.

19 Clerks, third-class post offices, \$1,727,560.

20 Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices,
21 \$637,171.

22 City-delivery carriers, \$19,435,049.

23 Special-delivery fees, \$1,833,847.

24 Rural Delivery Service, \$12,626,417.

1 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

2 Star-Route Service, \$1,890,000.

3 Railroad Transportation and Mail Messenger Service,
4 \$19,695,000.

5 Railway Mail Service, salaries, \$18,957,525.

6 Railway postal clerks, travel allowance, \$546,000.

7 Domestic air-mail service, \$8,437,262: *Provided*, That
8 the limitation on the amount available for supervisory
9 officials and clerks at air-mail transfer points, under this
10 head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act,
11 1944, is hereby increased from \$55,200 to \$58,800.

12 OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

13 Manufacture and distribution of stamps and stamped
14 paper, \$800,000: *Provided*, That the limitation on the
15 amount available for pay of agent and assistants to examine
16 and distribute stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers,
17 under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation
18 Act, 1944, is hereby increased from \$22,950 to \$25,000.

19 Indemnities, domestic mail, \$700,000.

20 Unpaid money orders more than one year old, \$140,000.

21 OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

22 Post office stationery, equipment, and supplies, \$280,300:
23 *Provided*, That the limitation on the amount available for
24 pay of employees in the District of Columbia, in connection
25 with the shipment of supplies, under this head in the Post

1 Office Department Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby in-
2 creased from \$63,800 to \$73,100.

3 Rent, light, fuel, and water, \$205,000.

4 Pneumatic-tube service, New York, \$35,621.

5 Vehicle service, \$2,776,971.

6 Operating force for public buildings, \$2,282,980.

7 Operating supplies for public buildings, \$638,000.

8 Equipment shops: The limitation on the amount avail-
9 able for personal services in the District of Columbia under
10 this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act,
11 1944, is hereby increased from \$626,000 to \$763,450.

12 GENERAL PROVISIONS

13 Appropriations for the field service of the Post Office
14 Department for the fiscal years 1943 and 1944 are hereby
15 made available for actual and necessary expenses of officials
16 and employees of said Department when traveling on official
17 business.

18 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

19 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

20 Salaries: For an additional amount for salaries, Depart-
21 ment of State, fiscal year 1944, including the objects under
22 this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act,
23 1944, \$350,000.

24 Contingent expenses: For an additional amount for
25 contingent expenses Department of State, fiscal year 1944,

1 including the objects under this head in the Department of
2 State Appropriation Act, 1944, and including the purchase
3 of uniforms, \$100,000.

4 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for
5 printing and binding, Department of State, fiscal year 1944,
6 including the objects under this head in the Department of
7 State Appropriation Act, 1944, \$30,000.

8 Passport agencies: For an additional amount for pass-
9 port agencies, Department of State, fiscal year 1944, includ-
10 ing the objects under this head in the Department of State
11 Appropriation Act, 1944, \$1,500.

12 FOREIGN INTERCOURSE

13 Transportation, Foreign Service: For an additional
14 amount for transportation, Foreign Service, fiscal year 1944,
15 including the objects under this head in the Department of
16 State Appropriation Act, 1944, \$285,000.

17 Foreign Service Auxiliary (emergency) : For an addi-
18 tional amount for Foreign Service, auxiliary (emergency),
19 fiscal year 1944, including the objects under this head in
20 the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1944, \$150,000.

21 Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For an addi-
22 tional amount for contingent expenses, Foreign Service, fiscal
23 year 1944, including the objects under this head in the
24 Department of State Appropriation Act, 1944, and includ-
25 ing repairs to property which is not Government owned or

1 leased but which is necessary to assure water supply to the
2 American Legation at Tehran, \$325,000, of which \$10,000
3 shall remain available until June 30, 1945.

4 Emergencies arising in the diplomatic and consular
5 service: For an additional amount for emergencies arising
6 in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, fiscal year 1944,
7 including the objects under this head in the Department of
8 State Appropriation Act, 1944, \$1,000,000, to remain avail-
9 able until June 30, 1945.

10 INTERNATIONAL PACIFIC SALMON FISHERIES COMMISSION

11 Restoration of salmon runs Fraser River system: For the
12 share of the United States of expenses incident to the work
13 of improving facilities for sockeye salmon migration in the
14 Fraser River by the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries
15 Commission, under the convention between the United States
16 and Canada, concluded May 26, 1930, including personal
17 services; traveling expenses; rent; purchase, maintenance,
18 repair, and operation of not to exceed four motor-propelled,
19 passenger-carrying vehicles; purchase of furniture, instru-
20 ments, and equipment; construction of fishways; removal of
21 obstructions and stream improvement; construction of ware-
22 house for storage of equipment; and such other expenses as
23 the Secretary of State may deem proper, to be expended
24 under his direction, \$1,000,000, to remain available until
25 expended.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

(36)OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Restoration of capital impairment, Commodity Credit Corporation: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury, on behalf of the United States, to restore the amount of the capital impairment of the Commodity Credit Corporation as of March 31, 1943, by a contribution to the Corporation as provided by the Act approved March 8, 1938, as amended (15 U. S. C. 713a-1), \$39,436,884.93.

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

Division of Disbursement, salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1944, \$600,000.

PROCUREMENT DIVISION

General supply fund: To increase the general supply fund established by the Act approved February 27, 1929, as amended (41 U. S. C. 7c), \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That the loan of \$2,000,000 made by the War Department to the Procurement Division for financing the typewriter procurement program need not be repaid by such Division and shall be retained as a permanent increase in the general supply fund.

1 WAR DEPARTMENT—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

2 QUARTERMASTER CORPS

3 Cemeterial expenses: For an additional amount for
4 cemeterial expenses, including the same objects specified
5 under this head in the War Department Civil Appropria-
6 tion Act, 1944, \$34,000.

7 CORPS OF ENGINEERS

8 Rivers and harbors: The appropriations for rivers and
9 harbors shall be available for the maintenance, in the
10 interest of national defense, subject to the approval of the
11 Chief of Engineers, of the extension of the Cuyahoga River
12 Channel, Cleveland Harbor, Ohio.

13 UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

14 For an additional amount for maintenance and opera-
15 tion of the United States Soldiers' Home, fiscal year 1944,
16 to be paid from the Soldiers' Home permanent fund,
17 \$105,038.

18 (37)GENERAL PROVISION

19 *Damage claims: For the payment of claims for dam-*
20 *age to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury*
21 *or death adjusted and determined by the Secretary of*
22 *War under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to*
23 *provide for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss*
24 *or destruction of property or personal injury or death*

1 *caused by military personnel or civilian employees, or other-*
 2 *wise incident to activities, of the War Department or of*
 3 *the Army", approved July 3, 1943 (Public Law 112),*
 4 *as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 167,*
 5 *Seventy-eighth Congress, \$75,286.98.*

6 TITLE II—WAR OVERTIME PAY AND OTHER
 7 COMPENSATION INCREASES

8 SEC. 201. For additional amounts for appropriations for
 9 the fiscal year 1944, for the payment of overtime and addi-
 10 tional compensation authorized by the Act of April 1, 1943
 11 (Public Law 22, Seventy-eighth Congress), and May 7,
 12 1943 (Public Law 49, Seventy-eighth Congress), as follows:

13 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

14 For—

15 "Salaries, officers and employees, Senate, 1944",
 16 \$200,000;

17 "Salaries and expenses of detailed police, Capitol
 18 Police Board, Senate, 1944", \$2,000;

19 "Contingent expenses, Senate, cleaning furniture,
 20 1944", \$300;

21 "Salaries and expenses, Joint Committee on Internal
 22 Revenue Taxation, Senate 1944", \$2,500;

23 "Salaries, officers and employees, House of Repre-
 24 sentatives, 1944", \$180,000;

1 “Clerk hire, Members and Delegates, House of
2 Representatives, 1944”, \$400,000;

3 “Salaries and expenses of detailed police, Capitol
4 Police Board, House of Representatives, 1944”, \$2,000;

5 “Salaries and expenses, Joint Committee on Inter-
6 nal Revenue Taxation, House of Representatives, 1944”,
7 \$2,500;

8 “Contingent expenses, House of Representatives,
9 folding documents, 1944”, \$3,500;

10 “Contingent expenses, House of Representatives,
11 revision of laws, 1944”, \$525.

12 “Contingent expenses, House of Representatives,
13 preparation of new edition of the United States Code,
14 1944”, \$1,400;

15 “Salaries, Office of Architect of the Capitol, 1944”,
16 \$7,178;

17 “Capitol Building and repairs, 1944”, \$43,911;

18 “Improving the Capitol Grounds, 1944”, \$17,338;

19 “Maintenance, legislative garage, 1944”, \$1,969;

20 “Maintenance, Senate Office Building, 1944”,
21 \$25,899;

22 “Maintenance, House Office Buildings, 1944”,
23 \$61,947;

24 “Capitol power plant, 1944”, \$39,321;

25 “Library buildings and grounds, 1944”, \$16,974;

1 "Salaries, Botanic Garden, 1944", \$15,274;

2 "Salaries, Library proper, Library of Congress,
3 1944", \$261,356;

4 "Salaries, Copyright Office, Library of Congress,
5 1944", \$31,659;

6 "Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress,
7 1944", \$28,071;

8 "Distribution of card indexes, Library of Congress,
9 1944", \$39,853;

10 "Index to State legislation, Library of Congress,
11 1944", \$5,620;

12 "Union catalogs, Library of Congress, 1944",
13 \$6,073;

14 "Salaries, Library buildings, Library of Congress,
15 1944", \$47,333;

16 "Salaries, Office of Superintendent of Documents,
17 1944", \$119,968;

18 Total, Legislative Branch, \$1,564,469.

19 THE JUDICIARY

20 For—

21 "Salaries, Supreme Court, 1944", \$29,600;

22 "Care of Supreme Court Building and grounds,
23 1944", \$8,600;

24 "Salaries, United States Court of Customs and
25 Patent Appeals, 1944", \$6,000;

1 "Salaries of clerks, United States courts, 1944",
2 \$373,500;

3 "Probation system, United States courts, 1944",
4 \$143,000;

5 "Fees of commissioners, United States courts, 1944",
6 \$49,400;

7 "Miscellaneous salaries, United States courts, 1944",
8 \$97,000;

9 "Salaries, Administrative Office, United States
10 Courts, 1944", \$27,500;

11 Total, the Judiciary, \$734,600.

12 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

13 For—

14 "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of the Budget,
15 1944", \$214,000;

16 "National defense activities, Bureau of the Budget,
17 1944", \$99,000;

18 Office for Emergency Management:

19 "Salaries and expenses, Division of Central
20 Administrative Services, Office for Emergency
21 Management, 1944", \$1,300,000;

22 "Administrative expenses, Export-Import Bank
23 of Washington, Foreign Economic Administration,
24 1944": (The amount that may be used for adminis-
25 trative expenses is hereby increased by \$7,000) ;

- 1 “Salaries and expenses, National War Labor
2 Board, 1944”, \$346,000;
- 3 “Salaries and expenses, Office of Defense Trans-
4 portation, 1944”, \$2,000,000;
- 5 “General administration, War Manpower Com-
6 mission, 1944”, \$600,000;
- 7 “Training Within Industry Service, War Man-
8 power Commission (national defense), 1944”,
9 \$60,000;
- 10 “Employment office facilities and services, War
11 Manpower Commission, 1944”, \$4,900,000;
- 12 “Salaries and expenses, Apprentice-Training
13 Service, War Manpower Commission, 1944”,
14 \$62,000;
- 15 “Salaries and expenses, Apprentice-Training
16 Service, War Manpower Commission (national
17 defense), 1944”, \$86,000;
- 18 “Salaries and expenses, Office of Censorship, 1944”,
19 \$1,800,000;
- 20 “Salaries and expenses, Office of Price Administra-
21 tion, 1944”, \$14,500,000;
- 22 “Salaries and expenses, Petroleum Administration
23 for War, 1944”, \$597,000;
- 24 Total, Executive Office of the President, \$26,564,000.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

For—

“Salaries and expenses, Civil Service Commission, 1944”, \$670,000;

“Prevention of pernicious political activities, Civil Service Commission, 1944”, \$6,000;

“Salaries and expenses, Civil Service Commission (national defense), 1944”, \$1,474,000;

“Salaries and expenses, United States Employees Compensation Commission, 1944”, \$98,600;

“Salaries and expenses, military bases, United States Employees’ Compensation Commission (national defense), 1944”, \$18,900;

“Salaries and expenses, Federal Communications Commission, 1944”, \$100,000;

“Salaries and expenses, Federal Communications Commission (national defense), 1944”, \$175,000;

“Federal Power Commission, 1944”, \$153,000;

“Flood control surveys, Federal Power Commission, 1944”, \$13,000;

“National defense activities, Federal Power Commission, 1944”, \$20,000;

“Federal Trade Commission, 1944”, \$15,000;

“Salaries, General Accounting Office, 1944”, \$1,820,000;

1 “General administrative expenses, Interstate Com-
2 merce Commission, 1944”, \$60,000;

3 “Safety of employees, Interstate Commerce Com-
4 mission, 1944”, \$45,000;

5 “Signal safety systems, Interstate Commerce Com-
6 mission, 1944”, \$10,900;

7 “Locomotive inspection, Interstate Commerce Com-
8 mission, 1944”, \$45,000;

9 “Valuation of property carriers, Interstate Com-
10 merce Commission, 1944”, \$50,000;

11 “Motor transport regulation, Interstate Commerce
12 Commission, 1944”, \$50,000;

13 “Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, 1944”, \$1,-
14 650,000;

15 “Salaries and expenses, National Archives, 1944”,
16 \$49,400;

17 “Maintenance and operation of title I properties, Na-
18 tional Capital Housing Authority, 1944”, \$1,300;

19 “Salaries, National Labor Relations Board, 1944”,
20 \$285,450;

21 “Salaries and expenses, National Labor Relations
22 Board (national defense), 1944”, \$81,550;

23 “Salaries and expenses, National Mediation Board,
24 1944”, \$13,300;

1 “Salaries and expenses, National Railroad Adjust-
2 ment Board, National Mediation Board, 1944”, \$23,700;

3 “Securities and Exchange Commission, 1944”,
4 \$554,500;

5 “Salaries and expenses, Selective Service System,
6 1944”, \$7,087,000;

7 “Salaries and expenses, Smithsonian Institution,
8 1944”, \$50,000;

9 “Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art,
10 1944”, \$82,000;

11 “United States Tariff Commission, 1944”, \$97,000;

12 “Salaries and expenses, Veterans’ Administration,
13 1944”, \$16,800,000;

14 Total, independent agencies, \$31,599,600.

15 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

16 For—

17 “Columbia Institution for the Deaf, Federal Security
18 Agency, 1944”, \$26,300;

19 “Salaries and expenses, Food and Drug Administra-
20 tion, Federal Security Agency, 1944”, \$409,700;

21 “Salaries, Freedmen’s Hospital, Federal Security
22 Agency, 1944”, \$89,000;

23 “Salaries, Howard University, Federal Security
24 Agency, 1944”, \$140,000;

1 “Library service and research, Office of Education,
2 1944”, \$3,200;

3 “Salaries, Office of Education, 1944”, \$38,000;

4 “Loans to students, Office of Education (national
5 defense), 1944”, \$900;

6 “Salaries and expenses, vocational education, Office
7 of Education, 1944”, \$45,100;

8 “Salaries and expenses, Office of Education (national
9 defense), 1944”, \$100,000;

10 “Emergency health and sanitation activities, Public
11 Health Service (national defense), 1944”, \$400,000;

12 “Pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals,
13 Public Health Service, 1944”, \$1,525,000;

14 “Expenses, Division of Mental Hygiene, Public
15 Health Service, 1944”, \$93,000;

16 “Foreign Quarantine Service, Public Health Service,
17 1944”, \$94,000;

18 “Salaries and expenses, National Institute of Health,
19 Public Health Service, 1944”, \$122,000;

20 “Expenses, States Relations Division, Public Health
21 Service, 1944”, \$15,300;

22 “Salaries, Office of Surgeon General, Public Health
23 Service, 1944”, \$85,000.

24 “Saint Elizabeths Hospital, Federal Security
25 Agency, 1944”, \$180,000;

1 “Salaries, Bureau of Public Assistance, Social
2 Security Board, 1944”, \$13,000;

3 “Salaries, Bureau of Employment Security, Social
4 Security Board, 1944”, \$12,000;

5 “Salaries, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors’ In-
6 surance, Social Security Board, 1944”, \$385,900;

7 “Salaries, Offices of Social Security Board, 1944”,
8 \$140,000;

9 “Salaries, Chief Clerk’s Division, Federal Security
10 Agency, 1944”, \$16,700;

11 “Salaries, Office of General Counsel, Federal Secu-
12 rity Agency, 1944”, \$40,000;

13 “Administrative expenses, vocational rehabilitation
14 of disabled civilians, Federal Security Agency, 1944”,
15 \$18,900;

16 “Salaries and expenses, Office of Community War
17 Services, Federal Security Agency, 1944”, \$80,000;
18 Total, Federal Security Agency, \$4,073,000.

19 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

20 For—

21 “Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator,
22 Federal Works Agency, 1944”, \$31,000;

23 “Administrative expenses, Public Works Adminis-
24 tration, 1944”: (The amount of prior year unobligated
25 funds which may be used is increased by \$3,600) ;

1 “General administrative expenses, Public Buildings
2 Administration, 1944”, \$75,000;

3 “Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds
4 in the District of Columbia and adjacent area, Public
5 Buildings Administration, 1944”, \$3,375,000;

6 “Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds
7 outside the District of Columbia, Public Buildings Ad-
8 ministration, 1944”, \$640,000;

9 Total, Federal Works Agency, \$4,121,000.

10 NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

11 For—

12 “Salaries and expenses, Federal Home Loan Bank
13 Administration, National Housing Agency, 1944”:
14 (The amount which may be used for administrative
15 expenses is increased by \$104,000).

16 “Salaries and expenses, Federal Housing Adminis-
17 tration, National Housing Agency, 1944”: (The
18 amount which may be used for administrative expenses
19 is increased by \$960,000).

20 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

21 For—

22 “Salaries and expenses, Office of Secretary of Agri-
23 culture, 1944”, \$150,000;

24 “Salaries and expenses, Office of Solicitor, Depart-
25 ment of Agriculture, 1944”, \$200,000;

1 “Salaries and expenses, Office of Information, De-
2 partment of Agriculture, 1944”, \$50,000;

3 “Salaries and expenses, library, Department of
4 Agriculture, 1944”, \$74,000;

5 “Salaries and expenses, Extension Service, 1944”,
6 \$60,000;

7 “Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural
8 Economics, 1944”, \$400,000;

9 “Salaries and expenses, Office of Foreign Agricul-
10 tural Relations, 1944”, \$53,000;

11 “Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator,
12 Agricultural Research Administration, 1944”, \$6,000;

13 “Special research fund, Department of Agriculture,
14 1944”, \$65,000;

15 “Salaries and expenses, experiment stations, Agri-
16 cultural Research Administration, 1944”, \$22,000;

17 “Salaries and expenses, Animal Industry, Agricul-
18 tural Research Administration, 1944”, \$1,378,000;

19 “Marketing agreements, hog cholera virus, and
20 serum, Agricultural Research Administration, 1944”:

21 (The sum made available from the appropriation
22 made by sec. 12 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment
23 Act, approved May 12, 1933, is increased from \$30,689
24 to \$36,989) ;

1 “Salaries and expenses, Dairy Industry, Agricul-
2 tural Research Administration, 1944”, \$50,000;

3 “Salaries and expenses, Plant Industry, Soils, and
4 Agricultural Engineering, Agricultural Research Ad-
5 ministration, 1944”, \$400,000;

6 “Salaries and expenses, Entomology and Plant Quar-
7 antine, Agricultural Research Administration, 1944”,
8 \$650,000;

9 “Salaries and expenses, regional research labora-
10 tories, Agricultural Research Administration, 1944”,
11 \$65,000;

12 “Salaries and expenses, Human Nutrition and Home
13 Economics, Agricultural Research Administration,
14 1944”, \$65,000;

15 “Beltsville Research Center, Agricultural Research
16 Administration, 1944”, \$14,500;

17 “White pine blister rust control, Department of
18 Agriculture, 1944”, \$200,000;

19 “Salaries and expenses, Forest Service, 1944”,
20 \$2,785,000;

21 “Forest fire cooperation, 1944”, \$30,000;

22 “Farm and other private forestry cooperation,
23 1944”, \$25,000;

24 “Forest roads and trails, 1944”, \$500,000;

1 “Salaries and expenses, War Food Administration,
2 Department of Agriculture, 1944”, \$1,200,000;

3 “Administrative expenses, Commodity Credit Cor-
4 poration, Department of Agriculture, 1944”: (The
5 amount which may be used for administrative expenses
6 is increased by \$655,000) ;

7 “Salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service,
8 1944”, \$3,170,000;

9 “Land utilization and retirement of submarginal
10 land, Department of Agriculture, 1944”, \$150,000;

11 “Salaries and expenses, marketing service, Food
12 Distribution Administration, 1944”, \$818,000;

13 “Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation, Department
14 of Agriculture, 1944”, \$4,000,000;

15 “Salaries and expenses, farm tenancy, Department
16 of Agriculture, 1944”, \$188,000;

17 “Development of water facilities, arid and semiarid
18 areas, Department of Agriculture, 1944”, \$25,000;

19 “Salaries and expenses, Rural Electrification, De-
20 partment of Agriculture, 1944”, \$300,000;

21 “Salaries and expenses, Farm Credit Administra-
22 tion, Department of Agriculture, 1944”: (The funds
23 made available pursuant to the Act of January 29, 1937,
24 are increased from \$3,938,561 to \$4,123,561) ;

25 Total, Department of Agriculture, \$17,093,500.

1 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

2 For—

3 “Salaries, Office of Secretary of Commerce, 1944”,
4 \$61,800;

5 “Administrative expenses, Reconstruction Finance
6 Corporation and The RFC Mortgage Company, 1944”:
7 (The amount that may be used for administrative ex-
8 penses is increased by \$975,000) ;

9 “Customs statistics, Department of Commerce,
10 1944”, \$78,000;

11 “Salaries and expenses, Bureau of the Census,
12 1944”, \$247,000;

13 “General administration, Office of Administrator of
14 Civil Aeronautics, 1944”, \$145,000;

15 “Maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Office of
16 Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, 1944”, \$1,812,700;

17 “Enforcement of safety regulations, Office of Admin-
18 istrator of Civil Aeronautics, 1944”, \$379,200;

19 “Maintenance and operation, Washington National
20 Airport, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics,
21 1944”, \$53,000;

22 “Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Board,
23 1944”, \$87,000;

1 “Coastal surveys, Coast and Geodetic Survey,
2 1944”, \$38,000;

3 “Magnetic and seismological work, Coast and
4 Geodetic Survey, 1944”, \$12,000;

5 “Geodetic control surveys, Coast and Geodetic Sur-
6 vey, 1944”, \$46,000;

7 “Salaries, Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1944”,
8 \$155,000;

9 “Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Foreign and
10 Domestic Commerce, 1944”, \$100,000;

11 “Field office service, Bureau of Foreign and Domes-
12 tic Commerce, 1944”, \$41,800;

13 “Salaries, Patent Office, 1944”, \$550,000;

14 “Operation and administration, National Bureau of
15 Standards, 1944”, \$63,000;

16 “Testing, inspection, and information service, Na-
17 tional Bureau of Standards, 1944”, \$160,000;

18 “Research and development, National Bureau of
19 Standards, 1944”, \$120,900;

20 “Standards for commerce, National Bureau of
21 Standards, 1944”, \$31,700;

22 “Salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, Depart-
23 ment of Commerce, 1944”, \$605,000;

24 Total, Department of Commerce, \$4,787,100.

1 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

2 For—

3 “Salaries, Office of the Secretary of the Interior,
4 1944”, \$160,000;5 “Salaries, Office of Solicitor, Department of the In-
6 terior, 1944”, \$29,000;7 “Salaries, Division of Territories and Island Posses-
8 sions, Department of the Interior, 1944”, \$18,800;9 “Salaries and expenses, Grazing Service, Depart-
10 ment of the Interior, 1944”, \$112,000;11 “Range improvements within grazing districts (re-
12 ceipt limitation), 1944”, \$8,000;13 “Soil and moisture conservation operations, Depart-
14 ment of the Interior, 1944”, \$135,000;

15 “Expenses, Commission of Fine Arts, 1944”, \$930;

16 “United States High Commissioner to the Philip-
17 pine Islands, Department of the Interior, 1944”,
18 \$10,850;

19 “Salaries, General Land Office, 1944”, \$65,000;

20 “Surveying the public lands, 1944”, \$74,000;

21 “Salaries and commissions of registers of land offices,
22 1944”, \$12,500;23 “Salaries and expenses of land offices, 1944”,
24 \$4,000;

1 "Prevention of fires on public domain in Alaska,
2 1944", \$2,500;

3 "Salaries, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1944", \$70,000;

4 "Maintaining law and order on Indian reservations,
5 1944", \$26,000;

6 "Administration of Indian forests, 1944", \$52,600;

7 "Expenses, sale of timber (reimbursable), 1944",
8 \$27,600;

9 "Agriculture and stock raising among Indians,
10 1944", \$100,000;

11 "Development of Indian arts and crafts, 1944",
12 \$3,700;

13 "Water supply for Indians in Arizona, New Mexico,
14 and Utah, 1944", \$5,000;

15 "Irrigation, Indian reservations (reimbursable),
16 1944", \$15,000;

17 "Maintenance, San Carlos irrigation project, Gila
18 River Reservation, Arizona (receipt limitation), 1944",
19 \$29,700;

20 "Improvement and maintenance, irrigation system,
21 Colorado River Reservation, Arizona (reimbursable),
22 1944", \$1,500;

23 "Improvement and maintenance, irrigation system,
24 Colorado River Reservation, Arizona (receipt limita-
25 tion), 1944", \$3,000;

1 “Improvement and maintenance, Fort Hall irriga-
2 tion systems, Idaho, 1944”, \$3,950;

3 “Improvement and maintenance, Fort Hall irriga-
4 tion systems, Idaho (receipt limitation), 1944”, \$4,050;

5 “Maintenance, irrigation systems, Fort Belknap
6 Reservation, Montana (reimbursable), 1944”, \$2,000;

7 “Maintenance, irrigation systems, Fort Belknap
8 Reservation, Montana (receipt limitation), 1944”,
9 \$400;

10 “Maintenance, irrigation systems, Fort Peck Reser-
11 vation, Montana (reimbursable), 1944”, \$1,400;

12 “Maintenance, irrigation systems, Fort Peck Reser-
13 vation, Montana (receipt limitation), 1944”, \$470;

14 “Maintenance, irrigation systems, Flathead Reser-
15 vation, Montana (receipt limitation), 1944”, \$26,890;

16 “Improvement and maintenance, irrigation systems,
17 Crow Reservation, Montana (reimbursable), 1944”,
18 \$3,190;

19 “Improvement and maintenance, irrigation systems,
20 Crow Reservation, Montana (receipt limitation), 1944”,
21 \$3,520;

22 “Improvement and maintenance, irrigation systems,
23 Klamath Reservation, Oregon (reimbursable), 1944”,
24 \$110;

25 “Improvement and maintenance, irrigation systems,

1 Klamath Reservation, Oregon (receipt limitation),
2 1944", \$320;

3 "Maintenance, irrigation system, Uintah Reserva-
4 tion, Utah (reimbursable), 1944", \$5,000;

5 "Maintenance, irrigation system, Uintah Reserva-
6 tion, Utah (receipt limitation), 1944", \$4,250;

7 "Maintenance, irrigation system, Wind River Reser-
8 vation and ceded lands, Wyoming (reimbursable),
9 1944", \$3,250;

10 "Maintenance, irrigation system, Wind River Reser-
11 vation and ceded lands, Wyoming (receipt limitation),
12 1944", \$3,750;

13 "Indian school support, 1944", \$260,000;

14 "Education of natives of Alaska, 1944 and 1945",
15 \$125,000;

16 "Medical relief of natives of Alaska, 1944 and
17 1945", \$58,200;

18 "Administration of Indian property, 1944", \$355,-
19 000;

20 "Reindeer Service, Alaska, 1944 and 1945", \$10,-
21 200;

22 "Miscellaneous Indian tribal funds, 1944", to be
23 derived from the funds held by the United States in trust
24 for the respective tribes, in not to exceed the following
25 sums:

1 Arizona: Pima (Camp McDowell), \$90; San
 2 Carlos, \$750; and Truxton Canon, \$1,800; in all,
 3 \$2,640;

4 Oregon: Klamath, \$18,310;

5 Washington: Colville, \$885;

6 Support of Osage Agency and pay of tribal
 7 officers, Oklahoma, \$19,240;

8 "Reclamation fund, special fund," to be derived from
 9 the special fund in the Treasury designated "the reclama-
 10 tion fund":

11 Parker Dam project, . Arizona-California:
 12 (the amount that may be used from power and
 13 other revenues is increased by \$4,100) ;

14 Yuma project, Arizona-California, \$12,700;

15 Boise project, Idaho, \$8,400;

16 Minidoka project, Idaho: (the amount that may
 17 be used from power revenues is increased by
 18 \$15,500) ;

19 Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas:
 20 (the amount that may be used from power revenues
 21 is increased by \$10,600) ;

22 Owyhee project, Oregon, \$6,000;

23 Yakima project, Washington, \$23,800,

24 Kendrick project, Wyoming: (the amount that

may be used from power revenues is increased by
\$9,100) ;

Riverton project, Wyoming, \$7,000;

Shoshone project, Wyoming, \$2,300;

Operation and maintenance administration,
\$11,500;

“Colorado River Dam fund, Boulder Canyon project”: (the amount that may be used from power revenues is increased by \$43,100) ;

“Geological Survey (national defense), 1944”,
\$68,000;

“Geological Survey, 1944”, \$275,000;

“Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Mines, 1944”.
\$7,500;

“Operating rescue cars and stations and investigation of accidents, Bureau of Mines, 1944”, \$55,000;

“Coal-mine inspections and investigations, Bureau of Mines, 1944”, \$95,000;

“Salaries and expenses, enforcement of Federal Explosives Act, Bureau of Mines, 1944”, \$35,000;

“Testing fuel, Bureau of Mines, 1944”, \$25,000;

“Oil and gas investigations, Bureau of Mines, 1944”,
\$35,000;

“Care, and so forth, buildings and grounds, Bureau of Mines, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 1944”, \$16,300;

1 “Economics of mineral industries, Bureau of Mines,
2 1944”, \$80,000;

3 “National Park Service, 1944”, \$462,000;

4 “Recreational demonstration areas, National Park
5 Service, 1944”, \$15,000;

6 “Salaries and expenses, National Capital Parks,
7 1944”, \$33,250;

8 “Salaries and expenses, Fish and Wildlife Service,
9 1944”, \$537,100;

10 “Salaries and expenses, Agricultural Experiment
11 Station and Vocational School, Virgin Islands, 1944”,
12 \$4,500;

13 “Puerto Rican hurricane relief, administrative ex-
14 penses, Department of the Interior, 1944”: (The
15 amount which may be used from available unobligated
16 funds is increased by \$2,400) ;

17 Total, Department of the Interior, \$3,652,980.

18 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

19 For—

20 “Salaries, Office of Attorney General, 1944”,
21 \$2,400;

22 “Salaries, Office of Solicitor General, Department of
23 Justice, 1944”, \$11,000;

24 “Salaries, Office of Assistant Solicitor General, De-
25 partment of Justice, 1944”, \$10,000;

1 “Salaries, Administrative Division, Department of
2 Justice, 1944”, \$165,000;

3 “Salaries, Tax Division, Department of Justice,
4 1944”, \$70,000;

5 “Salaries, Criminal Division, Department of Justice,
6 1944”, \$94,300;

7 “Salaries, Claims Division, Department of Justice,
8 1944”, \$71,000;

9 “Salaries, Office of Pardon Attorney, Department of
10 Justice, 1944”, \$4,400;

11 “Salaries, Board of Immigration Appeals, Depart-
12 ment of Justice, 1944”, \$16,100;

13 “Protecting interests of the United States in customs
14 matters, 1944”, \$14,000;

15 “Enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws, 1944”,
16 \$160,000;

17 “Salaries and expenses, Lands Division, Department
18 of Justice, 1944”, \$424,900;

19 “Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field, Depart-
20 ment of Justice, 1944”, \$15,000;

21 “Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so
22 forth, Department of Justice, 1944”, \$425,000;

23 “Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth,
24 Department of Justice, 1944”, \$490,000;

1 “Pay and expenses of bailiffs, Department of Jus-
2 tice, 1944”, \$45,000;

3 “Salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investi-
4 gation, 1944”, \$640,000;

5 “Salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investi-
6 gation (national defense), 1944”, \$3,300,000;

7 “Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturaliza-
8 tion Service, 1944”, \$3,650,000;

9 “Salaries, Bureau of Prisons, 1944”, \$17,000;

10 “Penitentiaries and reformatories, maintenance,
11 1944”, \$610,000;

12 “Medical center for Federal prisoners, maintenance
13 1944”, \$52,000;

14 “Federal jails and correctional institutions, mainte-
15 nance, 1944”, \$246,000;

16 “Prison camps, maintenance, 1944”, \$50,000;

17 “Support of United States prisoners, 1944”,
18 \$32,400;

19 Total, Department of Justice, \$10,615,500.

20 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

21 For—

22 “Salaries, Office of Secretary of Labor, 1944”,
23 \$68,500;

24 “Salaries and expenses, Office of Solicitor, Depart-
25 ment of Labor, 1944”, \$119,600;

1 “Salaries and expenses, Division of Labor Stand-
2 ards, Department of Labor, 1944”, \$25,300;

3 “Salaries and expenses, Division of Labor Standards,
4 Department of Labor (national defense), 1944”,
5 \$15,000;

6 “Salaries and expenses, safety and health program,
7 Department of Labor (national defense), 1944”,
8 \$19,200;

9 “Salaries and expenses, Commissioners of Concilia-
10 tion, Department of Labor, 1944”, \$58,700;

11 “Commissioners of Conciliation, Department of
12 Labor (national defense), 1944”, \$170,300;

13 “Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor Statistics,
14 1944”, \$212,300;

15 “Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor Statistics
16 (national defense), 1944”, \$203,400;

17 “Salaries and expenses, Children’s Bureau, 1944”,
18 \$52,600;

19 “Salaries and expenses, child labor provisions, Fair
20 Labor Standards Act, Children’s Bureau, 1944”,
21 \$35,000;

22 “Salaries and expenses, maternal and child welfare,
23 Social Security Act, Children’s Bureau, 1944”, \$57,200;

24 “Salaries and expenses, emergency maternity and

1 infant care, Children's Bureau (national defense),
2 1944", \$2,300;

3 "Salaries and expenses, Women's Bureau, 1944",
4 \$30,000;

5 "Salaries, Wage and Hour Division, Department of
6 Labor, 1944", \$598,900;

7 Total, Department of Labor, \$1,668,300.

8 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

9 For—

10 "Salaries, Department of State, 1944", \$1,058,400;

11 "Passport agencies, Department of State, 1944",
12 \$9,700;

13 "Collecting and editing official papers of Territories
14 of the United States, 1944", \$1,000;

15 "Salaries, Foreign Service officers, 1944", \$450,-
16 000;

17 "Salaries, Foreign Service clerks, 1944", \$619,000;

18 "Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign
19 Service, 1944", \$128,000;

20 "Foreign Service, auxiliary (national defense),
21 1944", \$352,000;

22 "International Boundary Commission, United States
23 and Mexico, 1944", \$55,000;

24 "Salaries and expenses, International Joint Commis-
25 sion, United States and Great Britain, 1944", \$3,000;

1 “Special and technical investigations, International
2 Joint Commission, United States and Great Britain,
3 1944”, \$2,500;

4 Total, Department of State, \$2,678,600.

5 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

6 For—

7 “Salaries, Office of Secretary of Treasury, 1944”,
8 \$30,000;

9 “Salaries and expenses, foreign-owned property con-
10 trol, 1944”, \$375,000;

11 “Salaries, Division of Tax Research, Treasury De-
12 partment, 1944”, \$26,000;

13 “Salaries, Office of Tax Legislative Counsel, Treas-
14 ury Department, 1944”, \$4,000;

15 “Salaries, Division of Research and Statistics, Treas-
16 ury Department, 1944”, \$30,000;

17 “Salaries, Office of General Counsel, Treasury De-
18 partment, 1944”, \$20,000;

19 “Salaries, Division of Personnel, Treasury Depart-
20 ment, 1944”, \$31,000;

21 “Salaries, Office of Chief Clerk, Treasury Depart-
22 ment, 1944”, \$50,000;

23 “Salaries, operating force, Treasury Department
24 buildings, 1944”, \$85,000;

1 “Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Accounts, Treas-
2 ury Department, 1944”, \$116,000;

3 “Salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement,
4 1944”, \$500,000;

5 “Salaries, Office of the Treasurer of the United
6 States, 1944”, \$700,000;

7 “Salaries, Office of the Treasurer of the United
8 States (Federal Reserve notes, reimbursable), 1944”,
9 \$13,000;

10 “Collecting the revenue from customs, 1944”,
11 \$3,420,000;

12 “Salaries, Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
13 1944”, \$45,000;

14 “Collecting the internal revenue, 1944”, \$18,-
15 000,000;

16 “Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Narcotics, 1944”,
17 \$177,000;

18 “Salaries, Secret Service Division, 1944”, \$10,000;

19 “Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes,
20 1944”, \$207,000;

21 “Salaries and expenses, guard force, Treasury De-
22 partment buildings, 1944”, \$88,000;

23 “Salaries and expenses, office of Director of the
24 Mint, 1944”, \$7,000;

1 “Salaries and expenses, Procurement Division,
2 1944”, \$32,000;
3 Total, Treasury Department, \$23,966,000.

WAR DEPARTMENT

4
5 For—

6 “Cemeterial expenses, War Department, 1944”,
7 \$106,400;

8 Corps of Engineers: The limitation contained in
9 the Military Appropriation Act, 1944, under the head
10 “Salaries, War Department,” on expenditures from the
11 various appropriations for rivers and harbors and flood
12 control for the payment of services of technical and
13 clerical personnel in the Office of the Chief of Engineers
14 is hereby increased for the fiscal year 1944 from
15 \$604,219 to \$726,849;

16 “Sanitation, Canal Zone, Panama Canal, 1944”,
17 \$263,000;

18 “Civil government, Panama Canal and Canal Zone,
19 1944”, \$66,100;

20 Total, War Department, \$440,500.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

21
22 For—

23 “Executive office, salaries, District of Columbia.
24 1944”, \$7,600;

1 “Purchasing Division, salaries, District of Columbia,
2 1944”, \$7,100;

3 “Department of Inspections, salaries, District of
4 Columbia, 1944”, \$29,700;

5 “Poundmaster, salaries, District of Columbia,
6 1944”, \$2,700;

7 “District buildings, salaries, District of Columbia,
8 1944”, \$41,300;

9 “Assessor, salaries, District of Columbia, 1944”,
10 \$26,500;

11 “Collector, salaries, District of Columbia, 1944”,
12 \$9,500;

13 “Auditor, salaries, District of Columbia, 1944”,
14 \$15,200;

15 “Corporation Counsel, salaries, District of Columbia,
16 1944”, ~~(38)\$3,100~~ \$9,100;

17 “Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, District of
18 Columbia, 1944”, \$3,000;

19 “Coroner, salaries, District of Columbia, 1944”,
20 \$900;

21 “Weights, measures, and markets, salaries, District
22 of Columbia, 1944”, \$2,900;

23 “Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, salaries, Dis-
24 trict of Columbia, 1944”, \$550;

1 “Municipal architect, salaries, District of Columbia,
2 1944”, \$2,600;

3 “Department of Insurance, salaries, District of
4 Columbia, 1944”, \$600;

5 “Surveyor, salaries, District of Columbia, 1944”,
6 \$5,600;

7 “Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board, sala-
8 ries and expenses, District of Columbia, 1944”, \$2,800;

9 “Zoning Commission, District of Columbia, 1944”,
10 \$650;

11 “Commission on Mental Health, District of Colum-
12 bia, 1944”, \$1,600;

13 “Board of Indeterminate Sentence and Parole, Dis-
14 trict of Columbia, 1944”, \$100;

15 “Office of Administrator of Rent Control, salaries
16 and expenses, District of Columbia, 1944”, \$7,500;

17 “Register of Wills, salaries, District of Columbia,
18 1944”, \$9,000;

19 “Recorder of Deeds, salaries, District of Columbia,
20 1944”, \$21,100;

21 “Motor vehicles, District of Columbia, 1944”, \$900;

22 “Free Public Library, salaries, District of Columbia,
23 1944”, \$63,700;

24 “Collection and disposal of refuse, salaries, District
25 of Columbia, 1944”, \$12,900;

1 “Electrical Department, salaries, District of Colum-
2 bia, 1944”, \$11,200;

3 “Public schools, general administration, salaries and
4 expenses, District of Columbia, 1944”, \$20,800;

5 “Public schools, general supervision and instruction,
6 salaries and expenses, District of Columbia, 1944”,
7 \$723,600;

8 “Public schools, vocational education, George-Deen
9 Program, salaries and expenses, District of Columbia,
10 1944”, \$1,300;

11 “Public schools, operation of buildings and main-
12 tenance of equipment, salaries and expenses, District of
13 Columbia, 1944”, \$171,200;

14 “Recreation Board, salaries and expenses, District
15 of Columbia, 1944”, \$28,300;

16 “Metropolitan Police, salaries, District of Columbia,
17 1944”, \$178,000;

18 “Fire Department, salaries, District of Columbia,
19 1944”, \$86,950;

20 “Health Department, general administration, Dis-
21 trict of Columbia, 1944”, \$7,900;

22 “Health Department, medical services, District of
23 Columbia, 1944”, \$39,700;

24 “Health Department, laboratories, District of Co-
25 lumbia, 1944”, \$6,350;

1 “Health Department, inspections, District of Colum-
2 bia, 1944”, \$6,600;

3 “Tuberculosis sanatoria, salaries, District of Colum-
4 bia, 1944”, \$58,900;

5 “Tuberculosis Hospital, Fourteenth and Upshur
6 Streets Northwest, salaries and expenses, District of
7 Columbia, 1944”, \$17,900;

8 “Gallinger Municipal Hospital, salaries, District of
9 Columbia, 1944”, \$211,800;

10 “Juvenile Court, salaries, District of Columbia,
11 1944”, \$9,100;

12 “Municipal Court, salaries, District of Columbia,
13 1944”, \$20,600;

14 “Municipal Court of Appeals, salaries and expenses,
15 District of Columbia, 1944”, \$1,800;

16 “Board of Public Welfare, salaries, District of Co-
17 lumbia, 1944”, \$9,250;

18 “Division of Child Welfare, detention of children,
19 District of Columbia, 1944”, \$4,000;

20 “Jail, salaries, District of Columbia, 1944”,
21 \$20,500;

22 “Workhouse and Reformatory, salaries, District of
23 Columbia, 1944”, \$44,700;

24 “National Training School for Girls, District of Co-
25 lumbia, 1944”, \$3,400;

1 "Industrial Home School for Colored Children, sal-
2 aries, District of Columbia, 1944", \$8,100;

3 "Industrial Home School, salaries, District of Co-
4 lumbia, 1944", \$6,800;

5 "Home for Aged and Infirm, salaries, District of
6 Columbia, 1944", \$11,000;

7 "Municipal Lodging House, District of Columbia,
8 1944", \$850;

9 "Temporary Home for Former Soldiers and Sailors,
10 District of Columbia, 1944", \$750;

11 "Public parks, salaries, District of Columbia, 1944",
12 \$54,700;

13 "National Capital Park and Planning Commission,
14 salaries and expenses, District of Columbia, 1944",
15 \$4,750;

16 "National Zoological Park, District of Columbia,
17 1944", \$7,000;

18 Total, District of Columbia, exclusive of highway and
19 water funds, (39) ~~\$2,056,900~~ \$2,062,900.

20 HIGHWAY FUND, GASOLINE TAX, AND MOTOR-VEHICLE FEES

21 For—

22 "Department of Vehicles and Traffic, salaries, high-
23 way fund, District of Columbia, 1944", \$19,500;

24 "Highway Department, salaries, highway fund, Dis-
25 trict of Columbia, 1944", \$13,600;

“Trees and parkings, salaries, highway fund, District of Columbia, 1944”, \$1,900;

Total, District of Columbia, highway fund, to be paid wholly out of the special fund created by the Act entitled “An Act to provide a tax on motor-vehicle fuels sold within the District of Columbia, and for other purposes”, approved April 23, 1924 (43 Stat. 106), and the Act entitled “An Act to provide additional revenue for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes”, approved August 17, 1937, \$35,000.

WATER FUND

For—

“Washington Aqueduct, District of Columbia, 1944”, to be paid wholly out of revenues of the Water Department of the District of Columbia, \$25,200;

Total, District of Columbia, including highway and water funds, ~~(40)\$2,117,100~~ \$2,123,100.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The foregoing sums for the District of Columbia, unless otherwise provided, shall be paid out of the revenues of the District of Columbia and the Treasury of the United States in the manner prescribed by the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1944.

Total, section 201, ~~(41)\$135,676,249~~ \$135,682,249.

SEC. 202. The restrictions contained in appropriations

1 or affecting appropriations or other funds, available during
2 the fiscal year 1944, limiting the amounts which may be
3 expended for personal services or for other purposes, are
4 hereby waived to the extent necessary to meet the cost of
5 overtime and additional compensation authorized by the Act
6 of April 1, 1943 (Public Law 22), the Act of May 7, 1943
7 (Public Law 49), and by other legislation enacted during
8 or applicable to the fiscal year 1944 authorizing overtime
9 and additional compensation for civilian employees of the
10 Government: *Provided*, That the head of any department,
11 establishment, or agency is hereby authorized to allocate
12 from the sum herein appropriated under any appropriation
13 title administered by him to any subappropriation under
14 such title such amount as may be necessary for the purposes
15 of the section.

16 (42)SEC. 203. *No part of any appropriation contained in*
17 *this or any other Act shall be used to pay to regular, full-*
18 *time civilian officers and employees, whose basic compen-*
19 *sation is determined on a daily or hourly basis, overtime*
20 *compensation, pursuant to the joint resolution of December*
21 *22, 1942 (56 Stat. 1068), and the Act of May 7, 1943*
22 *(Public, Numbered 49, Seventy-eighth Congress), on any*
23 *basis other than at the rate of one and one-half times the*
24 *basic rate of payment for work actually performed by such*
25 *officers and employees in excess of forty hours per week,*

1 *without proration or the use of any formula which has been*
 2 *adopted to determine the daily compensation of per annum*
 3 *officers and employees; it being declared to be and to have*
 4 *been the true intent and meaning of the aforesaid enactments*
 5 *to provide for the payment of the overtime compensation of*
 6 *such employees only upon the basis herein described: Pro-*
 7 *vided, That any overtime compensation in excess of the com-*
 8 *pensation so authorized under the above joint resolution and*
 9 *Act which has been paid in reliance upon, and in accordance*
 10 *with, any decision or decisions of the Comptroller General*
 11 *is hereby approved and the Comptroller General shall allow*
 12 *credit therefor in the accounts of the officers accountable there-*
 13 *for, and shall make no charges against any certifying officer*
 14 *because of certification of such excess overtime compensation.*

15 TITLE III—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED 16 CLAIMS

17 PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

18 SEC. 301. (a) For the payment of claims for damages
 19 to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and deter-
 20 mined by the following respective departments and independ-
 21 ent offices, under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act
 22 to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising
 23 against the Government of the United States in the sums not
 24 exceeding \$1,000 in any one case", approved December 28,

1 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in House Docu-
2 ment Numbered 471, Seventy-eighth Congress, as follows:

3 Executive Office of the President:

4 Office for Emergency Management:

5 Division of Central Administrative Services,
6 \$26.50;

7 Foreign Economic Administration, \$72.11;

8 National War Labor Board, \$11.50;

9 Federal Security Agency, \$379.94;

10 Federal Works Agency, \$1,124.80;

11 National Housing Agency, \$6.15;

12 Selective Service System, \$3;

13 Department of Agriculture, \$1,937;

14 Department of Commerce, \$1,491.12;

15 Department of the Interior, \$1,573.73;

16 War Relocation Authority, \$12.52;

17 Department of Justice, \$11;

18 Navy Department, \$20,438.10;

19 Treasury Department, \$281.39;

20 In all, \$27,368.86.

21 (43)(b) *For the payment of claims for damages to or losses*
22 *of privately owned property adjusted and determined by*
23 *the following respective departments and independent establish-*
24 *ments, under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to*
25 *provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against*

1 the Government of the United States in the sum not
 2 exceeding \$1,000 in any one case", approved December 28,
 3 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in Senate Docu-
 4 ment Numbered 171, Seventy-eighth Congress, as follows:

5 *Executive Office of the President:*

6 *Office for Emergency Management:*

7 *Division of Central Administrative Services,*

8 *\$303.87;*

9 *Independent establishments:*

10 *National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics,*

11 *\$65';*

12 *Federal Security Agency, \$1,408.15;*

13 *Department of the Interior, \$271.81;*

14 *Navy Department, \$4,707.17;*

15 *In all, \$6,756.*

16 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

17 SEC. 302. (a) For the payment of the final judg-
 18 ments, including costs of suits, which have been rendered
 19 under the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1887, entitled
 20 "An Act to provide for the bringing of suits against the
 21 Government of the United States", as amended by section
 22 297 of the Act of March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), and
 23 which have been certified to the Seventy-eighth Congress in
 24 (44) Senate Document Numbered 168, House Document
 25 Numbered 464, under the following agencies:

1 (45)Federal Works Agency (Work Projects Administra-
 2 tion), \$6,421.86;

3 (46)Federal Works Agency:

4 (47)Public Buildings Administration, \$2,350;

5 (48)Work Projects Administration, \$6,421.86;

6 (49)Navy Department, \$1,275;

7 Treasury Department, \$8,000;

8 War Department, \$2,933.65;

9 In all, (50)\$~~17,355.51~~ \$20,980.51, together with such
 10 additional sum as may be necessary to pay costs and interest
 11 as specified in such judgments or as provided by law.

12 (b) For the payment of the final judgments, including
 13 costs of suits, which have been rendered under the provisions
 14 of the Act of March 3, 1887, entitled "An Act to provide
 15 for the bringing of suits against the Government of the
 16 United States", as amended by section 297 of the Act of
 17 March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), and the Merchant
 18 Marine Act of 1936, as amended (46 U. S. C. 1242), and
 19 which have been certified to the Seventy-eighth Congress in
 20 House Document Numbered 460 under the War Shipping
 21 Administration, \$5,985, together with such additional sum
 22 as may be necessary to pay costs and interest as specified
 23 in such judgments or as provided by law.

24 (c) For the payment of judgments, including cost of
 25 suits, rendered against the Government of the United States

1 by United States district courts under the provisions of an
2 Act entitled "An Act authorizing suits against the United
3 States in admiralty for damages caused by and salvage
4 services rendered to public vessels belonging to the United
5 States, and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1925
6 (46 U. S. C. 781-789), and which was certified to the
7 Seventy-eighth Congress in House Document Numbered 463
8 under the following agencies:

9 Navy Department, \$32,969.12;

10 War Department, \$14,648.12;

11 In all, \$47,617.24, together with such additional sum
12 as may be necessary to pay costs and interest as and where
13 specified in such judgments or as provided by law.

14 (d) For payment of the judgment in favor of the Union
15 Shipping and Trading Company (Limited), including costs,
16 rendered against the United States by the United States
17 District Court for the Southern District of New York under
18 the provisions of the Act approved May 25, 1937 (Private
19 Act 113 of the Seventy-fifth Congress), as certified to the
20 Seventy-eighth Congress in House Document Numbered 469,
21 under the War Department, \$54,282.06.

22 (e) None of the judgments contained under this cap-
23 tion shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired
24 except such as have become final and conclusive against

1 the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or
2 otherwise.

3 (f) Payment of interest wherever provided for judg-
4 ments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue
5 for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this
6 Act.

7 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

8 SEC. 303. (a) For payment of the judgments rendered
9 by the Court of Claims and reported to the Seventy-eighth
10 Congress in (51)*Senate Document Numbered 174, and*
11 *House Document Numbered 458, under the following*
12 *agencies, namely:*

13 Architect of the Capitol, \$900;

14 Federal Works Agency:

15 Public Buildings Administration, \$47,122.77;

16 Public Works Administration, \$2,000;

17 Department of Agriculture, \$75;

18 Department of Commerce, \$125;

19 Department of the Interior, \$21,910.13;

20 Department of Justice, \$25;

21 Department of Labor, \$50;

22 Navy Department, \$331,594.29;

23 Post Office Department, \$1,085.36;

24 Treasury Department, \$7,044.97;

25 War Department, (52)~~\$114,627.54~~ \$124,024.91;

1 In all, ~~(53)\$526,560.06~~ \$535,957.43, together with
 2 such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest or
 3 costs as and where specified in such judgments.

4 (b) For the payment of judgment numbered 45275
 5 rendered by the Court of Claims in favor of Kingan and
 6 Company, Incorporated, covering collection of an amount
 7 withheld on the ground of an alleged overpayment, as
 8 certified to the Seventy-eighth Congress in House Docu-
 9 ment Numbered 461, \$4,439.62, to be paid from the
 10 account 12F5829, Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation,
 11 Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

12 (c) None of the judgments contained under this caption
 13 shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired,
 14 except such as have become final and conclusive against the
 15 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

16 AUDITED CLAIMS

17 SEC. 304 (a) For the payment of the following claims,
 18 certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under
 19 appropriations the balances of which have been car-
 20 ried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section
 21 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under
 22 appropriations heretofore treated as permanent, being for
 23 the service of the fiscal year 1941 and prior years, unless
 24 otherwise stated, and which have been certified to Congress
 25 under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266),

1 as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 470,
2 Seventy-eighth Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

3 **Legislative:** For public printing and binding, Govern-
4 ment Printing Office, \$61,095.87.

5 **The Judiciary:** For fees of jurors and witnesses, United
6 States courts, \$12.

7 For fees of commissioners, United States courts, \$31.

8 For contingent expenses, United States Customs Court,
9 \$1.10.

10 For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts, 92
11 cents.

12 **Independent Agencies:** For Advisory Committee for
13 Aeronautics, \$1.01.

14 For salaries and expenses, Civil Service Commission,
15 \$9.07.

16 For flood-control surveys, Federal Power Commission,
17 \$1.30.

18 For safety of employees, Interstate Commerce Commis-
19 sion, \$1.50.

20 For general administrative expenses, Interstate Com-
21 merce Commission, \$86.90.

22 For miscellaneous expenses, Railroad Retirement Board,
23 \$6.20.

24 For Securities and Exchange Commission, \$129.39.

1 For youth work and student aid, National Youth Admin-
2 istration, \$17,600.

3 For salaries and expenses, National Youth Administra-
4 tion, \$110.37.

5 For expenses, Division of Venereal Diseases, Public
6 Health Service, \$24.11.

7 For maintenance, National Cancer Institute, Public
8 Health Service, \$1,158.75.

9 For emergency health and sanitation activities, Public
10 Health Service, 24 cents.

11 For pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals,
12 Public Health Service, \$678.01.

13 For expenses, Division of Mental Hygiene, Public
14 Health Service, \$5.

15 For freight, transportation, and so forth, Public Health
16 Service, \$60.94.

17 For maintenance, National Institute of Health, Public
18 Health Service, \$25.87.

19 For salaries and expenses, vocational education, Office
20 of Education, \$8.87.

21 For general expenses, Office of Education, \$3.50.

22 For salaries and expenses, Social Security Board,
23 \$108.21.

24 For selecting, testing and placement, defense workers,
25 Social Security Board, \$2.65.

1 For emergency conservation fund, \$28.

2 For printing and binding, Federal Security Agency,
3 \$978.02.

4 For general administrative expenses, Public Buildings
5 Administration, \$16.85.

6 For repair, preservation, and equipment, Public Build-
7 ings Administration, \$18.48.

8 For repair, preservation, and equipment, public build-
9 ings outside the District of Columbia, Public Buildings Ad-
10 ministration, \$470.63.

11 For salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds
12 in the District of Columbia, Public Buildings Administration,
13 \$4,752.32.

14 For salaries and expenses, public buildings outside the
15 District of Columbia, Public Buildings Administration,
16 \$377.86.

17 For furniture and furnishings, customhouse, New York,
18 New York, Public Buildings Administration, \$13.58.

19 For working fund, Federal Works Agency, Public Build-
20 ings Administration, \$196.70.

21 For administrative expenses, Public Works Administra-
22 tion, \$1.79.

23 For National Industrial Recovery, Federal Emergency
24 Administration of Public Works, \$1.

1 For administrative expenses, United States Housing
2 Authority, Federal Public Housing Authority, \$330.

3 For administrative expenses, Federal Housing Adminis-
4 tration, \$251.

5 For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration,
6 \$2,084.04.

7 **Department of Agriculture:** For printing and binding,
8 Department of Agriculture, \$6,788.29.

9 For salaries and expenses, library, Department of Agri-
10 culture, \$19.80.

11 For special research fund, Department of Agriculture,
12 \$25.79.

13 For National Industrial Recovery, Resettlement Admin-
14 istration, submarginal lands (transfer to Agriculture), \$13.

15 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry,
16 \$431.78. .

17 For acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds of
18 navigable streams, \$1,125.

19 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Plant Industry,
20 \$10.50.

21 For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service,
22 \$3,863.82.

23 For salaries and expenses, Forest Service, \$332.44.

24 For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (trans-
25 fer to Farm Credit Administration), \$15.77.

1 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Chem-
2 istry and Engineering, \$12.78.

3 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Entomology and
4 Plant Quarantine, \$5.28.

5 For control of emergency outbreaks of insect pests and
6 plant diseases, \$448.85.

7 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Eco-
8 nomics, \$1,000.

9 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-
10 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture, \$39,420.33.

11 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-
12 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to
13 Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, Act June 28,
14 1937), \$19.34.

15 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-
16 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to
17 Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation), \$1,475.70.

18 For retirement of cotton pool participation trust certifi-
19 cates, Department of Agriculture, \$83.40.

20 For general expenses, Agricultural Adjustment Adminis-
21 tration, \$96.

22 For administration of Sugar Act of 1937, Department
23 of Agriculture, \$20.92.

24 For conservation and use of agricultural land resources,
25 Department of Agriculture, \$20,547.84.

1 For land utilization and retirement of submarginal land,
2 Department of Agriculture, \$87.09.

3 For salaries and expenses, Agricultural Marketing
4 Service, \$21.30.

5 For salaries and expenses, Farm Credit Administration,
6 Department of Agriculture, \$31.93.

7 For salaries and expenses, Rural Electrification, Depart-
8 ment of Agriculture, \$119.28.

9 **Department of Commerce:** For establishment of air-
10 navigation facilities, Office of Administrator of Civil Aero-
11 nautics, \$124.80.

12 For civilian pilot training, Office of Administrator of
13 Civil Aeronautics, \$3,117.16.

14 For maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Office of
15 Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$249.32.

16 For working fund, Commerce, Civil Aeronautics, \$8.84.

17 For salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, Department
18 of Commerce, \$20.74.

19 For Federal, boundary, and State surveys, Coast and
20 Geodetic Survey, \$1.

21 For salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, \$16.62.

22 For technical development, Office of Administrator of
23 Civil Aeronautics, \$5,175.

24 For coastal surveys, Coast and Geodetic Survey, \$10.63.

1 For enforcement of safety regulation, Office of Admin-
2 istrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$26.50.

3 For general administration, Civil Aeronautics Board,
4 \$17.55.

5 For testing, inspection, and information service, National
6 Bureau of Standards, \$6.08.

7 For maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aero-
8 nautics Authority, \$22.26.

9 For salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Authority,
10 \$18.66.

11 **Department of the Interior:** For mineral mining inves-
12 tigations, Bureau of Mines, \$6.63.

13 For National Park Service, \$95.17.

14 For propagation of food fishes, Fish and Wildlife Serv-
15 ice, \$2.50.

16 For migratory bird conservation fund, Fish and Wild-
17 life Service (receipt limitation), \$26,943.42.

18 For salaries and expenses, agricultural experiment sta-
19 tion and vocational school, Virgin Islands, \$6.38.

20 For Geological Survey, 75 cents.

21 For additional lands, Kennesaw Mountain National
22 Memorial Military Park, \$51.

23 For soil and moisture conservation operations, Depart-
24 ment of the Interior, \$3,000.

1 For salaries and expenses, Government of the Virgin
2 Islands, \$6.39.

3 For inquiry respecting food fishes, Fish and Wildlife
4 Service, \$5.30.

5 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Biological Survey,
6 \$48.81.

7 For surveying the public lands, \$324.80.

8 For contingent expenses, Department of the Interior,
9 80 cents.

10 For fishery industries, Fish and Wildlife Service,
11 \$15.92.

12 For Indian school support, \$849.84.

13 For conservation of health among Indians, \$536.79.

14 For support of Indians and administration of Indian
15 property, \$118.15.

16 For purchase and transportation of Indian supplies,
17 \$65.07.

18 For education of natives of Alaska, \$1,247.38.

19 For Indian boarding schools, \$2.96.

20 For expenses of organizing Indian corporations, and so
21 forth, \$6.80.

22 For maintenance, Wapato irrigation and drainage system,
23 and so forth, Yakima Reservation, Washington (receipt
24 limitation), \$75.99.

- 1 For maintaining law and order on Indian reservations,
2 \$3.25.
- 3 For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to Interior,
4 Indians), \$224.07.
- 5 For emergency conservation work (transfer to Interior,
6 Indians, Act June 22, 1936), \$5.15.
- 7 For Indian service supply fund, \$2,007.67.
- 8 **Department of Justice:** For traveling expenses, Depart-
9 ment of Justice, \$12.90.
- 10 For salaries and expenses, Lands Division, Department
11 of Justice, \$142.58.
- 12 For fees of witnesses, Department of Justice, \$8.85.
- 13 For Federal jails and correctional institutions, mainte-
14 nance, \$14.27.
- 15 For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investiga-
16 tion (National Defense), \$47.88.
- 17 For general expenses, Immigration and Naturalization
18 Service, \$44.73.
- 19 For penitentiaries and reformatories, maintenance,
20 \$22.51.
- 21 For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts (trans-
22 fer to Justice), \$12.31.
- 23 For salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth,
24 Department of Justice, \$227.74.

1 For printing and binding, Department of Justice,
2 \$194.36.

3 For support of United States prisoners, \$1,182.43.

4 For enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws, \$2.70.

5 For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investiga-
6 tion, \$3.60.

7 For miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field, Depart-
8 ment of Justice, \$2.

9 **Department of Labor:** For traveling expenses, Depart-
10 ment of Labor, \$221.12.

11 **Navy Department:** For miscellaneous expenses, Navy,
12 \$258.59.

13 For Naval Research Laboratory, \$4,750.

14 For Naval Reserve, \$2,471.07.

15 For Naval Reserve officers' training corps, \$3.67.

16 For contingent and miscellaneous expenses, Naval
17 Observatory, \$200.

18 For engineering, Bureau of Engineering, \$62,866.60.

19 For engineering, Navy, \$36,444.71.

20 For maintenance, Bureau of Ships, \$859,200.30.

21 For ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, \$501,028.23.

22 For ordnance and ordnance stores, Bureau of Ordnance,
23 \$235.

24 For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy, \$29,-
25 714.87.

- 1 For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts,
2 \$7,219.20.
- 3 For contingent expenses, Coast Guard, 67 cents.
- 4 For Foreign Service pay adjustment, appreciation of
5 foreign currencies (Navy), \$57.80.
- 6 For care of the dead, Navy, \$4.18.
- 7 For maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks, \$474.
- 8 For pay and allowances, Coast Guard (Navy), \$296.36.
- 9 For fuel and water, Coast Guard (Navy), \$14.
- 10 For outfits, Coast Guard (Navy), \$31,486.
- 11 For rebuilding and repairing stations, and so forth,
12 Coast Guard (Navy) \$21,424.31.
- 13 For civilian employees, Coast Guard (Navy), \$561.04.
- 14 For general expenses, Coast Guard (Navy), \$6,274.82.
- 15 For salaries, lighthouse vessels, Coast Guard (Navy),
16 \$1,044.81.
- 17 For retired pay, lighthouse service, Coast Guard
18 (Navy), \$178.05.
- 19 For retired pay, former lighthouse service, Coast Guard
20 (Navy), \$427.32.
- 21 For aviation, Navy, \$954,421.50.
- 22 For pay, Marine Corps, \$1,005.49.
- 23 For general expenses, Marine Corps, \$1,190.38.
- 24 **Post Office Department—Postal Service (out of the**
25 **postal revenues):** For indemnities, domestic mail, \$9.

1 For railroad transportation and mail messenger service,
2 \$14.

3 For rent, light, fuel and water, \$505.

4 For special delivery fees, \$28.15.

5 For transportation of equipment and supplies, \$6.24.

6 For vehicle service, \$105.84.

7 **Department of State:** For United States contributions
8 to international commissions, congresses, and bureaus,
9 \$127.50.

10 For transportation, Foreign Service, \$4,262.15.

11 For contingent expenses, Foreign missions, \$7.12.

12 For contingent expenses, Foreign Service, \$427.40.

13 For cost of living allowance, Foreign Service, \$40.

14 For cost of living allowances, Foreign Service, \$120.

15 For salaries, Foreign Service officers, \$130.67.

16 For foreign service pay adjustment, appreciation of for-
17 eign currencies (State), \$102.04.

18 **Treasury Department:** For printing and binding,
19 Treasury Department, \$50.97.

20 For collecting the revenue from customs, \$699.55.

21 For suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes, 44 cents.

22 For collecting the internal revenue, \$86.17.

23 For contingent expenses, Treasury Department, \$3.12.

24 **War Department:** For increase of compensation, Mili-
25 tary Establishment, \$9.76.

- 1 For travel of the Army, \$28.52.
- 2 For pay of the Army, \$13,278.63.
- 3 For regular supplies of the Army, \$4.95.
- 4 For clothing and equipage, Army, \$33.36.
- 5 For replacing clothing and equipage, \$9.84.
- 6 For National Guard, \$98.25.
- 7 For citizens' military training camps, \$10.03.
- 8 For working fund, War, ordnance, \$1,688.98.
- 9 For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War),
10 \$3,144.13.
- 11 For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War,
12 Act of June 19, 1934), \$19.99.
- 13 For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (trans-
14 fer from emergency conservation work to War, Act of June
15 19, 1934), \$1.78.
- 16 For cemeterial expenses, War Department, \$154.89.
- 17 **District of Columbia:** For sewers and basins, construc-
18 tion, District of Columbia, \$9.25.
- 19 Total, audited claims, section 304 (a), \$2,761,776.10,
20 together with such additional sum due to increases in rates
21 of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the for-
22 eign currency and interest as specified in certain of the
23 settlements of the General Accounting Office.
- 24 **(54)(b)** *For the payment of the following claims, certified*
25 *to be due by the General Accounting Office under ap-*

1 *propriations the balances of which have been carried to*
2 *the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act*
3 *of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appro-*
4 *priations heretofore treated as permanent, being for the*
5 *service of the fiscal year 1941 and prior years, unless other-*
6 *wise stated, and which have been certified to Congress under*
7 *section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266),*
8 *as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 173, Seventy-*
9 *eighth Congress, there is appropriated as follows:*

10 *The Judiciary: For miscellaneous expenses, United States*
11 *courts, 65 cents.*

12 *Independent Offices: For youth work and student aid,*
13 *National Youth Administration, \$380.34.*

14 *For maintenance, National Institute of Health, Public*
15 *Health Service, \$41.41.*

16 *For maintenance, National Cancer Institute, Public*
17 *Health Service, \$56.14.*

18 *For general administrative expenses, Public Buildings*
19 *Administration, \$14.50.*

20 *For salaries and expenses, public buildings outside the*
21 *District of Columbia, Public Buildings Administration,*
22 *\$4.95.*

23 *For salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator, Fed-*
24 *eral Works Agency, 80 cents.*

1 *For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration,*
 2 *\$2,908.75.*

3 *Department of Agriculture: For exportation and domestic*
 4 *consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of*
 5 *Agriculture, \$4,645.13.*

6 *For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-*
 7 *tural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to*
 8 *Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation), \$101.19.*

9 *For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-*
 10 *tural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to*
 11 *Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, Act of June 28,*
 12 *1937), \$122.69.*

13 *For conservation and use of agricultural land resources,*
 14 *Department of Agriculture, \$120.72.*

15 *For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service,*
 16 *\$36.96.*

17 *For liquidation and management of resettlement proj-*
 18 *ects, Department of Agriculture, \$60.20.*

19 *Department of Commerce: For civilian pilot training,*
 20 *Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$736.*

21 *Department of the Interior: For Civilian Conservation*
 22 *Corps (transfer to Interior, Indians), \$47.50.*

23 *For Indian Service supply fund, \$260.*

24 *For support of Indians and administration of Indian*
 25 *property, \$2,176.41.*

1 *For purchase and transportation of Indian supplies,*
2 \$67.90.

3 *For conservation of health among Indians, \$77.22.*

4 *Department of Justice: For salaries and expenses of dis-*
5 *trict attorneys, and so forth, Department of Justice, \$1.85.*

6 *For salaries and expenses, Lands Division, Department*
7 *of Justice, \$50.*

8 *For miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field, Depart-*
9 *ment of Justice, \$37.50.*

10 *Department of Labor: For miscellaneous expenses, Wage*
11 *and Hour Division, Department of Labor, \$91.*

12 *Navy Department: For general expenses, Marine Corps,*
13 \$8,366.25.

14 *For maintenance, Bureau of Ships, \$63,319.62.*

15 *For general expenses, Coast Guard (Navy), \$25.32.*

16 *For aviation, Navy, \$42,862.61.*

17 *For foreign-service pay adjustment, appreciation of for-*
18 *ign currencies (Navy), \$25.*

19 *For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts,*
20 \$1,032.24.

21 *For pay and allowances, Coast Guard (Navy),*
22 \$336.83.

23 *For Naval Reserve, \$2,832.14.*

24 *For engineering, Navy, \$5,711.54.*

1 *For maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks,*
 2 *\$6,831.75.*

3 *For ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, \$215,985.58.*

4 *For ordnance and ordnance stores, Bureau of Ordnance,*
 5 *\$399.93.*

6 *For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy,*
 7 *\$2,203.33.*

8 *Post Office Department—Postal Service (out of the postal*
 9 *revenues): For clerks, first- and second-class post offices,*
 10 *\$67.86.*

11 *For operating supplies for public buildings, Post Office*
 12 *Department, \$123.75.*

13 *For transportation of equipment and supplies, 98 cents.*

14 *Department of State: For emergencies arising in the Dip-*
 15 *lomatic and Consular Service, \$42.*

16 *War Department: For Air Corps, Army, \$8.90.*

17 *For Army transportation, \$4.09.*

18 *For working fund, War, ordnance, \$127.36.*

19 *For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War),*
 20 *\$40.27.*

21 *Total, audited claims, section 304 (b), \$362,387.16,*
 22 *together with such additional sum due to increases in rates*
 23 *of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign*
 24 *currency and interest as specified in certain of the settle-*
 25 *ments of the General Accounting Office.*

1 SEC. 305. For payment of a claim allowed by the Gen-
 2 eral Accounting Office covering a judgment rendered in the
 3 United States Court for the District of Oregon against a
 4 collector of internal revenue, where a certificate of probable
 5 cause has been issued as provided for under section 989 of the
 6 Revised Statutes (28 U. S. C. 842), and certified to the
 7 Seventy-eighth Congress in House Document Numbered 459,
 8 under the Treasury Department, \$840.

9 SEC. 306. For the payment of claims allowed by the
 10 General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled "An
 11 Act for the relief of officers and soldiers of the volunteer
 12 service of the United States mustered into service for the
 13 War with Spain, and who were held in service in the Philip-
 14 pine Islands after the ratification of the treaty of peace, April
 15 11, 1899", approved May 2, 1940 (Public Act Numbered
 16 505, Seventy-sixth Congress), and which have been certified
 17 to the Seventy-eighth Congress under section 2 of the Act
 18 of July 7, 1884 (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 266), under the War
 19 Department in House Document Numbered 468, \$373.92.

20 TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

21 ~~(55)~~ SEC. 401. *No part of any appropriation contained in*
 22 *this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any*
 23 *person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization*
 24 *that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United*
 25 *States by force or violence: Provided, That for the purposes*

1 *hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence*
 2 *that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is*
 3 *not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-*
 4 *throw of the Government of the United States by force or*
 5 *violence: Provided further, That any person who advocates,*
 6 *or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the*
 7 *overthrow of the Government of the United States by force*
 8 *or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for*
 9 *which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act*
 10 *shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be*
 11 *fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than*
 12 *one year, or both: Provided further, That the above penal*
 13 *clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any*
 14 *other provisions of existing law.*

15 SEC. (56)~~401~~ 402. This Act may be cited as the "First
 16 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944".

Passed the House of Representatives March 10, 1944.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments March 28 (legis-
 lative day, February 7), 1944.

Attest:

EDWIN A. HALSEY,

Secretary.

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 28, 1944

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

Office of Budget and Finance
Legislative Reports and Service Section

78th-2nd, No. 58

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued March 30, 1944, for actions of Wednesday, March 29, 1944)

(For staff of the Department only)

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NOTE: Senate Hearings on Agricultural Appropriation Bill, 1945. Informal advice has been received from the Clerk of the Senate Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations to the effect that hearings before that Subcommittee on the 1945 Agricultural Appropriation Bill (H. R. 4443) will probably commence "about" April 13. Bureaus and agencies will be informed when a definite commencement date has been set.

HOUSE

1. PARITY; FEED PRICES; SUBSIDIES. Rep. Stewart Okla., urged inclusion of farm-labor costs in the computation of parity, criticized consumer subsidies, and discussed increased feed costs (p. 3310).
2. SCHOOL-LUNCH PROGRAM. Rep. Voorhis, Calif., criticized rejection of the school-lunch program by the House (pp. 3297, A1729-30).
3. SUGAR. Rep. Stefan, Nebr., criticized "rumors" of a sugar shortage and urged "effort...to secure...sugar for our domestic use...when the canning season comes along" (p. 3295).
4. TESTIMONY. Rep. Kefauver, Tenn., urged support for his H.Res. 327, to provide time of the House floor for executive-agency heads to answer committee-approved questions of Congressmen, and replied to Rep. Cannon's (Mo.) criticism of this proposal (pp. 3314-6).
5. FLOOD CONTROL Committee reported without amendment H.R. 4485, the omnibus flood control bill (H.Rept. 1309) (p. 3330).

6. UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES (Dies) Committee submitted a report pursuant to H.Res. 282, authorizing an un-American activities investigation (H.Rept. 1311) (p.33).
7. EDUCATION. Rep. Priest, Tenn., commended the appointment (by Secretary Hull) of Rep. Fulbright, Ark., as chairman of the Special Committee on Post-War Education (p. 3329).
8. VETERANS; FARM LOANS. Reps. Lane, Mass., and Murdock, Ariz., spoke favoring the so-called "G.I. Bill of Rights" (S. 1767) (pp. 3327-9).
9. TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY. Rep. Sparkman, Ala., commended the TVA program and criticized the Senate amendment relating to TVA financial operations (pp. 3321 7).

SENATE

10. FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, H.R. 4346, and acted on amendments in disagreement (pp. 3289, 3307-9). The House insisted on disagreement to, and the Senate later receded on, amendments providing funds for restoration of CCC's capital impairment and for education and training of farm laborers and other defense workers (Office of Education). The conferees struck out the BPISAE item for development and improvement of sugarcane production machinery, retained the provision that community ceiling-price orders not be printed in the Federal Register, and changed the CCC administrative-expense figure to \$250,000 (House figure, \$100,000; Senate, \$312,000). The House agreed to the Senate amendment providing \$70,000,000 for public works. The House agreed, with clarifying amendments, to the Senate amendment "prohibiting certain retroactive payments and the adoption of a new method of computing the pay of certain employees subject to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and now compensated on a time-and-a-half basis for work over 40 hours a week." The House agreed, with amendment, to the Senate amendments relating to war-housing and community facilities. This bill also provides for overtime pay, Forest Service, and Office of Labor. The bill will now be sent to the President.
11. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President a supplemental appropriation estimate of \$1,902,000 for administrative expenses of CCC to reimburse AAA for expenses in making payments to dairy producers to offset increased feed costs (S. Doc. 179). To Appropriations Committee. (p. 3281.)
12. SCHOOL-LUNCH PROGRAM. Received a R.I. Legislature resolution favoring continuation of the community-lunch program.(p. 3281).
13. PRICE CONTROL; SUBSIDIES; REGULATORY FUNCTIONS. Received resolutions of the Joint Livestock Committee favoring "government by law--not regulation," "food controls under one department," legislation on a definition of "agricultural commodities," the McKellar amendment providing that the Price Control Act "shall contain no language which would be discriminatory...against...industry," and extension of OPA, and opposing subsidies (p. 3282)..
14. TRANSPORTATION. Post Offices and Post Roads Committee reported with amendment H.R. 3912, to increase the appropriation authorization in Sec. 6 of the Defense Highway Act from \$260,000,000 to \$285,000,000 (p. 3288).
15. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Majority Leader Barkley stated that the Senate may not recess for Easter until Sat., Apr. 1, in order to be in session when the President acts on S. 1285, the soldier-vote bill (pp. 3289-90).

will meet tomorrow, and it seems to me that any measure on the calendar could be taken up at that time. I withdraw my suggestion of the absence of a quorum.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, my only interest in suggesting that the calendar be called today was, in the first place, that we have had to wait for the conference report, which has now come from the House, and in the next place I thought it would accommodate Senators who are interested in bills on the calendar.

I ask unanimous consent that the order for the call of the calendar today be vacated, with notice that we will attempt to have it called tomorrow, and I hope Senators who are interested in measures on the calendar will be present at that time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Kentucky? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS— CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. McKELLAR submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4346) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 22.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 16, 18, 19, 21, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, and 56; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert: "\$115,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "during the continuance of the unlimited national emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941, and shall not be available for obligation for new projects after June 30, 1945"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "during the continuance of the unlimited national emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941, and shall not be available for obligation for new projects after June 30, 1945"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert: "\$250,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 11, 12, 13, 17, 36, and 42.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
CARL HAYDEN,
M. E. TYDINGS,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
RUFUS C. HOLMAN,
C. WAYLAND BROOKS,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

CLARENCE CANNON,
C. A. WOODRUM,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
J. BUELL SNYDER,
EMMET O'NEAL,
JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
D. LANE POWERS,

Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the conference report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. McKELLAR. I move that the report be agreed to.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives as to the action of the House on certain amendments of the Senate, which was read, as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

March 29, 1944.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 11, 12, and 17 to the bill (H. R. 4346) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, and concur therein;

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 42 to said bill and concur therein with the following amendments: In line 3 of the matter inserted by said amendment, after "employees", insert "subject to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended"; and

At the end of the matter inserted by such amendment, before the period insert a colon and "Provided further, That no claim shall be considered by the General Accounting Office on account of any payment prohibited by this section."

That the House insist upon its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 13 and 36 to said bill.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I move that the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 13 and 36.

Mr. WHITE. Will the Senator from Tennessee give us a brief explanation of what is involved?

Mr. McKELLAR. I shall be glad to. Amendment numbered 13 refers to vocational training for food production under the Office of Education. The amendment was offered by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], and it was supported by a large amount of evidence. The House seemed to feel that we should not insert such a provision at this time, and therefore I have made the motion that the Senate recede from the amendment, and I hope the motion will be agreed to.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I wish to observe that I regret very much to see the Senate recede on this amendment.

The committee went into this question very thoroughly in the hearings, and we took the testimony of a number of witnesses. I do not think there is any more important work being done at the present time to assist in the production of the enormous quantities of food we need in the war, together with the preservation and processing of the foods, than the work which has been done under this appropriation.

The House conferees were adamant in their opposition to the item, but I sincerely feel that the country will suffer a real loss when the Senate recedes from its amendment. I realize that time is very important, and I shall not oppose the adoption of the motion, but under normal conditions I should oppose as vigorously as I could the motion which has been made by the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the Senator from Georgia made out a very strong case in favor of his amendment, and it is to be regretted that it was not agreed to, but it has not been accepted, and therefore I have moved that the Senate recede.

Mr. RUSSELL. I wish to say, further, that I was utterly unable to understand the position of the House conferees in refusing to accept the amendment of the Senate relating to the capital stock of the Commodity Credit Corporation. This is a case in which the Congress has instructed an instrumentality of government to pursue a certain course, knowing full well that losses would be incurred, and then the Congress refuses to make good those losses. To me it is incomprehensible that any legislative body would take such a position.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Tennessee that the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 13 and 36.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I can only repeat what the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] has said, that the capital stock was decreased because of laws passed by the Congress and signed by the President. It seems to me that the Senate proposal should have been agreed to, but it was not, and we are compelled to recede.

Mr. President, I now move that the Senate agree to the amendments of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 42, so as to complete action on the measure.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Tennessee.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. I believe that completes action on the bill, does it not, I will ask the Chair?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes; it completes action on the bill.

PROGRAM FOR REMAINDER OF WEEK

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, there is a matter which I think I should explain to the Senate. A few days ago I announced that a recess would probably be taken from tomorrow until the 12th

day of April. It happens, however, that the President has until midnight on Friday of this week to act upon the soldiers' vote bill. I have no advance information as to what action the President will take. It is necessary that Congress be technically in session when the President takes whatever action he may propose to take. After consultation with leaders of the House it has been decided that, in order to comply with that technicality, we will have to be in session technically on Saturday. It is therefore my purpose to move a recess until tomorrow, and from tomorrow until Saturday, so that the time will have elapsed in which the President can act one way or another on the bill. There will be no business transacted on Saturday, I will say. I do not imagine there will be much business transacted tomorrow. But what I have stated raises a technicality with which we will have to comply.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. What is the pleasure of the Senate?

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. BARKLEY. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MAYBANK in the chair) laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. BAILEY, from the Committee on Commerce:

Leroy P. Raynor to be hydrographic and geodetic engineer with rank of commander in the Coast and Geodetic Survey from the 1st day of February 1944; and

John H. Brittain to be hydrographic and geodetic engineer with rank of lieutenant commander in the Coast and Geodetic Survey from the 1st day of February 1944.

By Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Military Affairs:

Col. Albert W. Foreman, United States Army, retired, for appointment as State director of selective service for Delaware, under the provisions of law.

By Mr. WALSH, of Massachusetts; from the Committee on Naval Affairs:

Rear Admiral Robert C. Giffen, United States Navy, to be a vice admiral in the Navy, for temporary service, while serving as commander, Caribbean Sea frontier;

Capt. Felix B. Stump, United States Navy, to be a rear admiral in the Navy, for temporary service, to rank from the 16th day of May 1943; and

Capt. Alfred M. Pride, United States Navy, to be a rear admiral in the Navy, for temporary service, to rank from the 5th day of July 1943.

By Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

Several postmasters.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the calendar.

THE JUDICIARY

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Walter J. LaBuy to be United States district judge for the northern district of Illinois.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Claude P. Stephens to be United States attorney for the eastern district of Kentucky.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Edwin D. Bolger to be United States marshal for the western district of Michigan.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

POSTMASTERS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

Mr. McKELLAR. I ask unanimous consent that the nominations of postmasters be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations are confirmed en bloc.

Mr. McKELLAR. I ask that the President be immediately notified of all nominations this day confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

That completes the calendar.

RECESS

Mr. BARKLEY. As in legislative session, I move that the Senate take a recess until tomorrow at 12 o'clock noon.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 3 o'clock and 25 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Thursday, March 30, 1944, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate March 29 (legislative day of February 7), 1944:

PROMOTION, FOR TEMPORARY SERVICE, IN THE NAVY

Capt. Milton E. Miles, United States Navy, to be a commodore in the Navy, for temporary service, to rank from the 22d day of March 1944.

POSTMASTERS

The following-named persons to be postmasters:

ALABAMA

Helen E. Sellers, Banks, Ala. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Attie D. Hancock, Gardendale, Ala. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Paul B. Curtis, Glenwood, Ala. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Duncan G. Kimbrough, Harpersville, Ala. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

ARKANSAS

Louella Boswell, Almyra, Ark. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Mary L. Cherry, Bay, Ark. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Claude Gregory, Cash, Ark. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Harriet M. Shrigley, Coal Hill, Ark. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Erma M. Odom, Fulton, Ark. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

CALIFORNIA

William H. Frost, Etiwanda, Calif. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

IDAHO

Cleo Snyder, Cataldo, Idaho. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Sibyl O. Rudisill, Star, Idaho. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

INDIANA

Ruth I. Perin, Glenwood, Ind. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Maurice G. Fougerousse, Jasonville, Ind., in place of Ivan Conder, removed.

Crystal B. Shaw, Markleville, Ind. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Claude M. Bowman, Norman, Ind., in place of A. E. Fish, retired.

IOWA

Myrtle B. Stark, Boxholm, Iowa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Marie Dougherty, Dougherty, Iowa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

Cyrus V. Nordblom, Harcourt, Iowa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Ida Kelly, Harpers Ferry, Iowa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Albert N. Wendel, Meservey, Iowa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Richard E. Russell, Mingo, Iowa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

William Bowers, Runnells, Iowa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

KENTUCKY

Thomas E. Hite, Philpot, Ky. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

LOUISIANA

Lucie L. Dugas, Bellerose, La. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Beatrice J. Jacobs, Edgard, La. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Willie Pennington Foster, Georgetown, La. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Raoul Meche, Krotz Springs, La. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Cyprien D. Trahan, Maurice, La. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Elsie L. Goings, Mount Hermon, La. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

DeLuxe Thibodeaux, Morse, La. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Ermina M. Serpas, St. Bernard, La. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

MAINE

Hilda E. Sawtelle, East Wilton, Maine. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

MARYLAND

Amos H. Wyatt, Maryland, Md. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

MINNESOTA

Arnold R. Krogh, Spring Grove, Minn., in place of A. R. Krogh. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

MISSISSIPPI

Irma E. Blanks, Collinsville, Miss. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Sallie C. Walker, Lauderdale, Miss. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Charles S. Elliott, Mayersville, Miss. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Bessie Abernethy, Woodland, Miss. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

MISSOURI

Hugh W. Parks, Canalou, Mo. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Ida F. Davison, Elkland, Mo. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Joseph C. Mosley, Mokane, Mo. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Earl A. Banning, Oregon, Mo., in place of H. T. Meagher, removed.

MONTANA

August Cor, Black Eagle, Mont. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mary A. Willey, Fremont, N. H. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein two editorials.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made today, and also to extend my remarks and include therein a short editorial and a newspaper article.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a short editorial.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. LARCADE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may extend my own remarks in the RECORD following the remarks of the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. DOMENGEAUX].

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL,
1944

Mr. CANNON of Missouri submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 4346) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4346) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 22.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 16, 18, 19, 21, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37,

38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, and 56; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert: "\$115,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "during the continuance of the unlimited national emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941, and shall not be available for obligation for new projects after June 30, 1945"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "during the continuance of the unlimited national emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941, and shall not be available for obligation for new projects after June 30, 1945"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert: "\$250,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 11, 12, 13, 17, 36, and 42.

CLARENCE CANNON,
C. A. WOODRUM,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
J. BUELL SNYDER,
EMMET O'NEAL,
JOHN TAHER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
D. LANE POWERS,

Managers on the part of the House.

KENNETH MCKELLAR,
CARL HAYDEN,
M. E. TYDINGS,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
RUFUS C. HOLMAN,
C. WAYLAND BROOKS,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4346) entitled "A bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes," submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, relating to the Senate: Appropriates for expenses of the Senate in the manner and amounts proposed by the Senate amendments.

Nos. 5, 6, and 7, relating to the House of Representatives: Appropriates \$581.50 for contested-election expenses of a member of the House.

Nos. 8, 9, and 10, relating to the Government Printing Office: Modifies the House provision prohibiting the printing in the Federal Register of Community Ceiling Price Schedules of the Office of Price Administration to include in the prohibition the printing of community ceiling price orders of such Administration.

Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, relating to community facility funds under the Federal Works Agency: Appropriates \$115,000,000 instead of \$127,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$112,500,000 as proposed by the Senate; continues the funds available during the period of the unlimited emergency as proposed by the House instead of until June 30, 1945, as proposed by the Senate, but provides that the amount shall not be available after June 30, 1945, for obligation for new projects; and limits the amount that may be used for outplant facilities to \$5,000,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$7,500,000 as proposed by the House.

Nos. 18 and 19: Appropriates \$4,093.62 as proposed by the Senate for payment of claims by the Public Roads Administration settled as provided by law.

No. 20: The House bill provides that the \$7,500,000 appropriated for war housing shall be available during the unlimited emergency declared by the President; the Senate amendment places the date at June 30, 1945; and the conference agreement restores the House limitation but provides that the sum shall not be used after June 30, 1945 for obligation for new projects.

No. 21: Appropriates \$31,650,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$30,000,000 as proposed by the House for hospital and domiciliary facilities under the Veterans' Administration.

No. 22: Strikes out the appropriation of \$74,000, inserted by the Senate, for agricultural engineering investigations.

No. 23: Makes available from the corporate funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation the sum of \$250,000, instead of \$312,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$100,000 as proposed by the House.

No. 24: Inserts the word "temporary" in connection with the appropriation for a weir in the Colorado River.

Nos. 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34, relating to the Navy Department: Appropriates for damage claims arising in connection with collisions by naval and Coast Guard vessels and determined pursuant to law; transfers as proposed by the Senate, sufficient amounts to provide \$1,700,000 each for the naval training stations at Lake Pend Oreille, Oreg., and Lake Sampson, N. Y., and \$1,050,000 for the station at Port Deposit, Md., instead of \$1,530,000 each for the Lake Pend Oreille and Lake Sampson stations and \$915,000 for the Port Deposit station, as proposed by the House; and provides one passenger automobile at \$3,500 as provided by the Senate.

Nos. 35, relating to the Post Office Department: Appropriates \$4,500 as proposed by the Senate for departmental contingent expenses.

No. 37: Appropriates \$75,286.98 for payment of damage claims settled pursuant to law by the War Department.

Nos. 38, 39, 40, and 41, relating to the District of Columbia: Appropriates \$6,000 additional as proposed by the Senate for war overtime pay for the Corporation Counsel's office.

Nos. 43 to 54, inclusive: Appropriates, as proposed by the Senate, for the payment of judgments, authorized property damage claims, and audited claims certified by the General Accounting Office, all certified to the Senate after the bill had passed the House.

Nos. 55 and 56: Inserts the usual section, carried in general appropriation bills, relative to payment of salary or wages to any person who is a member of a subversive organization.

AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

The committee of conference report in disagreement the following amendments:

No. 11: Providing for the remainder of the present fiscal year, for the salary of the Director of Defense Transportation. The

House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 12: Approving the transfer of funds from the appropriation for "nurses training" to St. Elizabeths and Freedmen's Hospital in connection with the nurses' training program. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 13: Appropriating \$4,000,000 for the remainder of the fiscal year 1944 for education and training of defense workers under the Office of Education. The House managers will move to insist on disagreement to the Senate amendment.

No. 17: Increasing from \$40,000,000 to \$70,000,000 the amount which may be allocated for contributions to public and private agencies for maintenance and operation of community facilities. The House managers will move to recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

No. 36: Appropriating \$39,436,884.93 for restoration of the impairment of the capital stock of the Commodity Credit Corporation. The House managers will move to insist on disagreement to the Senate amendment.

No. 42: Prohibiting certain retroactive payments and the adoption of a new method of computing the pay of certain employees subject to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and now compensated on a time-and-a-half basis for work over 40 hours a week. The House managers will move to recede and concur in the Senate amendment with clarifying amendments.

CLARENCE CANNON,
C. A. WOODRUM,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
J. BUELL SNYDER,
EMMETT O'NEAL,
JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
D. LANE POWERS,

Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the conference report on the bill H. R. 4346.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, this conference report represents the unanimous agreement of the House Members of the committee of conference. It is a particularly satisfactory adjustment of the differences between the two Houses especially in its reduction of proposed expenditures. The total amount carried in the bill, as perfected by the conference report, is less than the budget estimates; is less than that carried in the Senate bill; and is less than was carried in the bill as it passed the House.

It is hardly necessary to discuss in further detail the agreements reached in the conference report. They are set out in the statement by the Managers on the part of the House which has just been read and have been so thoroughly debated on the floor during the consideration of the bill that I shall not take them up again unless further explanation is requested.

Following the adoption of the conference report, the House will take up six amendments which require separate consideration under the rules.

I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, this bill is \$40,000,000 below what it was as it passed the Senate, and it is approximately \$11,000,000 to \$12,000,000 below what it was when it passed the House. I think that kind of conference report ought to be satisfactory to the House.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RAMSPECK). The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 11: On page 6, line 19, insert "Office of Defense Transportation: The funds appropriated to the Office of Defense Transportation for the fiscal year 1944 shall be available for the employment of a Director at \$12,000 per annum."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 12: Page 7, line 19, insert: "The appropriation 'Training for nurses, Public Health Service (national defense)', in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby made available, for the entire fiscal year, for transfer to and consolidation with appropriations of St. Elizabeths and Freedmen's Hospitals in such amounts as may be deemed necessary by the Federal Security Administrator to cover the cost of items furnished to student nurses in training under plans approved for such hospitals in accordance with the act of June 15, 1943 (Public Law 74), as amended."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 13: Page 8, line 4, insert:

"OFFICE OF EDUCATION

"Education and training, defense workers (national defense): For an additional amount for payments to States, and so forth, fiscal year 1944, for the cost of vocational courses in food production and conservation, mechanics, farm-machinery repair, and farm-labor training of less than college grade, as provided in paragraph 3 under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1944, \$4,000,000."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its disagreement to the Senate amendment. The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 17: Page 9, line 10, after the word "facilities" insert "Provided further, That the limitation of \$40,000,000 contained in Public Law 150, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved July 15, 1943, on the total amount that may be allocated for contributions to public and private agencies for the maintenance and operation of public works after July 1, 1943, is hereby increased to \$70,000,000."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment No. 17, and concur in the same.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 36: On page 32, line 2, insert:

"OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

"Restoration of capital impairment, Commodity Credit Corporation: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury, on behalf of the United States, to restore the amount of the capital impairment of the Commodity Credit Corporation as of March 31, 1943, by a contribution to the Corporation as provided by the act approved March 8, 1938, as amended (15 U. S. C. 713a-1), \$39,436,884.93."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its disagreement to the Senate amendment No. 36.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 42: Page 70, line 16, insert: "Sec. 203. No part of any appropriation contained in this or any other act shall be used to pay to regular, full-time civilian officers and employees, whose basic compensation is determined on a daily or hourly basis, overtime compensation, pursuant to the joint resolution of December 22, 1942 (56 Stat. 1068), and the act of May 7, 1943 (Public, No. 49, 78th Cong.), on any basis other than at the rate of one and one-half times the basic rate of payment for work actually performed by such officers and employees in excess of 40 hours per week, without proration or the use of any formula which has been adopted to determine the daily compensation of per annum officers and employees; it being declared to be and to have been the true intent and meaning of the aforesaid enactments to provide for the payment of the overtime compensation of such employees only upon the basis herein described: *Provided*, That any overtime compensation in excess of the compensation so authorized under the above joint resolution and act which has been paid in reliance upon, and in accordance with, any decision or decisions of the Comptroller General is hereby approved and the Comptroller General shall allow credit therefor, in the accounts of the officers accountable therefor, and shall make no charges against any certifying officer because of certification of such excess overtime compensation."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment No. 42, and concur therein with an amendment which I send to the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion of the gentleman from Missouri.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CANNON of Missouri moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 42, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In line 3 of the matter inserted by such amendment, after the word "employees," insert "subject to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended", and at the end of the matter inserted by such amendment, before the period, insert ": Provided further, That no claim shall be considered by the General Accounting Office on account of any payment prohibited by this section."

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move to reconsider the votes by which the several motions were agreed to, and I ask unanimous consent that the same be laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have leave to extend their own remarks on the conference report.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. PETERSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow, after any other special orders, I may address the House for 30 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

CONDITIONS TODAY AS COMPARED WITH 2 YEARS AGO

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. STEWART] is recognized for 30 minutes.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. STEWART was granted permission to revise and extend his own remarks.)

Mr. STEWART. Mr. Speaker, I wish to review conditions of today as compared with conditions 2 years ago. Then, as now, it was the people's desire to win the war and stop strikes and labor racketeering and stabilize agriculture. We have shown the world our capacity to raise and equip an Army and Navy, and an Air Force. This Congress has taken two steps forward in unleashing labor racketeers' stranglehold on the war effort and the economic life of America in the passage of the Smith-Connally Act and the amendment to the Revenue Act of 1943.

Section 117 of the Revenue Act of 1943 provides that labor organizations "shall file an annual return, which shall contain or be verified by a written declaration that it is made under the penalties of perjury, stating specifically the items of gross income, receipts, and disbursements."

The Smith-Connally law says, "It is unlawful for any corporation or any labor organization to make a contribution in

connection with any election in which Federal officers are chosen."

Yet in the face of the Smith-Connally law it is alleged that the C. I. O. political action committee has raised the staggering sum of \$700,000 for use in this year's election. On January 25, 1944, the Times-Herald, of Washington, published a news item, in which Sidney Hillman, chairman of the C. I. O. political action committee, said he would make public "a list of Senators and Representatives to be 'purged' by the committee in the 1944 election. The committee is aiming at a goal of at least \$5,000,000 with which to carry out its political program."

The labor unions have been given the right by law to tax. Almost every citizen who has rendered his service in a war plant has had to pay labor-union dues before he or she could work for his own Government. The Government goes so far as to collect their dues in many respects by what is called the check-off. There is no limit to the dues they can and do collect. Congress has given the labor organizations so much power that this Government itself is in jeopardy.

When there was a great labor shortage in the construction of defense plants and cantonments in and near my district, the patriotic farmers and workers with their small kit of tools loyally answered the call of their country and were met by a labor agitator who said "you do not work until you pay us a tax of \$25 to \$100 or more." Yet if reports are true, the C. I. O. will take this same money, collected in accordance with the power exercised by them and use it in trying to elect Members of Congress who will accept their dictation and be all-out for their cause, which is opposed to the interests of the farmers and unorganized workers.

Organized labor leaders did not stop at taxing farmers and workers. Last September, according to a news report in the New York Times:

An American Federation of Labor union collected dues from soldiers who volunteered for jobs in two southern New Jersey canning factories during the recent labor emergency in the tomato-processing industry.

They stop at nothing in levying tribute from the American people and their own membership, and even prisoners of war. The United Press wrote a news release as follows:

CAMDEN, N. J., February 11.—An A. F. of L. butchers' union today sought to collect 25 cents a week dues from 165 German war prisoners working under military guard at the Seabrooks Farms, Bridgeport, N. J.

Just how far some so-called leaders of labor are willing to go to enforce their rackets was clearly brought out when the House had under consideration H. R. 653, the Hobbs bill to outlaw certain lawless acts of labor organizations. It was clearly proved that certain labor groups were meeting, at State and city limits, trucks carrying foodstuffs to be sold therein and demanding \$9.42 for each large truck and \$3.41 for each small truck for permission to proceed. If these extravagant demands were refused, the trucks were

turned over, their contents destroyed, and in many cases the drivers were brutally assaulted and beaten.

Remember these practices were engaged in when every effort was being made to conserve food and increase its production so as to assure an ample supply for our increasing Army and for civilian consumption. Remember, too, it was at a time when increased food prices were beginning to be reflected in an increased cost of living which placed additional financial strain not only upon those of limited, fixed income, but upon the rank and file of labor itself. It was at a time when labor agitators were demanding wage increases for themselves based upon the increased cost of food. Yet the conduct of the racketeers added approximately \$8.93 to the cost of every truckload of food entering many points of consumption in this country. Despite the denouncement of such tactics by an outraged public as well as by many honest men of labor, these goon squads insisted upon their right to exact tribute from truckers and continued to do so until the passage of the Hobbs bill by the House of Representatives on April 9, 1943.

Of course, Mr. Speaker, I voted for and supported the Hobbs bill to end this reign of terror carried on by lawless and irresponsible labor racketeers. And for that reason, among others of like kind, organized labor has pledged itself and a share of the \$5,000,000 it is raising for the purpose, to create opposition to me in my district and bring about my defeat as a Member of Congress. They seek to find as my successor a pliant tool who will accept their dictation and condone and support their lawless and un-American program. Whether anyone can be found who will accept this role of infamy, remains to be seen. Of one thing, however, I am sure and that is: I shall not veer from my course by so much as the breadth of a hair to curry the favor of such lawless elements or to avoid the fundamental issue they have raised. The people of the Third District of Oklahoma may be depended upon to comprehend the true situation and to properly dispose of it.

I cannot believe the rank and file of the memberships of the unions want their money extorted from them and used by racketeers and agitators to control elections. I cannot believe that the rank and file of labor condone the extortion of \$8.92½ from every farmer bringing his produce to market—this extortion is passed on to the housewife in the buying of food for the family.

Mr. Speaker, I accept the challenge here and in Oklahoma. With all their ill-gotten funds and their goal of \$5,000,000, they cannot defeat me or any other Member of Congress with a like attitude. The people know all about the many strikes and the wrong collection of money by labor leaders for a right to render honest toil in the furtherance of winning the war. The people challenge organized labor in its arrogance and stupidity in this hour of war.

On the 8th of June 1942, Charles Hathaway, president of the Oklahoma

State Federation of Labor, issued a letter to members of organized labor with the following statement:

There is important business at hand—the business of defeating PAUL STEWART, who is running for Congress in the Third District.

Continuing his charge against me, he said:

It is my desire to consolidate labor's strength against STEWART.

Then he named one of my opponents as labor's choice saying:

Seldom is a Congressman 100 percent for labor, but _____'s record is outstandingly good.

My position now is as it was 2 years ago when I went to the people of my district and pledged my solemn support in stopping strikes and labor racketeering and on all occasions I have voiced and voted this sentiment.

Mr. Speaker, I wish now to discuss the question of parity. Practically every support and ceiling price for farm commodities in force today is figured on the basis of parity prices. It is, therefore, of the greatest importance to the farmers that parity prices be fair and include all costs of production.

That is the reason I have actively supported the Pace bill, H. R. 1408, which passed the House March 23, 1943, and is now awaiting action by the Senate. This bill provides that the Department of Agriculture, in fixing parity prices, shall take into account and include all farm-labor costs, including the hired worker and the family worker.

Government figures show that farm wages have doubled since the base period, 1909 to 1914, and yet at this time not one penny of this increase is taken into account by the department in determining parity prices. As farm labor represents 32 percent of the cost of producing a crop, you can readily see how unfair and unjust it is not to include this item in setting up parity prices. And you can also understand how very important it is to the farmer and how much it means to his welfare to secure the early passage of this bill.

If this bill were the law today, and farm labor costs was included in parity, then the parity price of cotton would be 25 cents per pound, wheat would be \$1.80 per bushel, and other prices would be increased proportionately.

I hope the Senate will take early and favorable action on this bill and assure the farmers of my State a fair price for the crops which their Government has urged them to produce.

I wish to express my sincere appreciation of the work done by the able gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE], who to my way of thinking, has the clearest picture in this matter of parity prices of anyone I have ever had the privilege of hearing.

Now, Mr. Speaker, at this point I wish to make a few observations regarding subsidies—a hidden wage increase, if you please, for organized labor.

Subsidies are a subject about which many misleading statements have been made. We have heard high officials and others say that, without consumer subsidies the fight to prevent inflation would

be hopeless and the cost of living would rise to unheard of levels.

Let us look at this subject realistically.

First, the entire subsidy program can mean no more than \$6.32 annually to any individual because a break-down of the subsidy payments cannot mean more than that to any one person. That is certainly not an amount that can be magnified into the prominence it has been given as a sole dam against inflation and it is not a startling amount in the total annual cost of living figure.

Since the real reason for subsidies cannot be the one that is assigned by its advocates, then what is this real reason? Even a casual observation will disclose the reason as being a bait held out to organized labor to secure its support. It is a subtle way to add that insignificant amount to the wages of labor in order to secure the political support of that large element of voters. It is really an insult to labor for it pre-supposes that their support can be secured in this way and for this niggardly amount.

Such subsidies are dangerous and unwholesome. They constitute a political raid on the public Treasury for purposes other than the public good. There is no legal justification for such payments and certainly the majority of the Congress and the majority of the people oppose them, but by rule of the minority they have paid and are being paid.

And such subsidies, in addition to adding to the public debt, are themselves an inflationary influence. Inflation is caused by two things: a shortage in supplies and an abundance of purchasing power. Subsidies do not increase supply and do add to purchasing power, thus being doubly inflationary in their nature.

But, above all, subsidies are abhorrent because they are a system of passing on to the next generation of taxpayers a part of our present grocery bills. I mean my grocery bill, your grocery bill, and the grocery bill of every person in this country be he rich or poor. And who is this next generation of taxpayers to whom we are passing on the obligation to pay a part of our grocery bills? That generation is the noble band of men we have fighting for us on every continent, on and under every sea and in all the skies above this earth. Do you think that they believe they are fighting for the privilege of paying our grocery bills? You know they are not and that they do not realize this tax burden is being passed on to and built up for them. If they did realize this embarrassing fact, we would hear from them in no uncertain terms.

So eliminating all the camouflage surrounding this question, I say to you that such subsidies are un-American, unwholesome, and acutely dangerous and should be, must be, stopped.

I wish to acknowledge the valuable information imparted by Judge Joe G. Montague, general counsel, Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, upon the subject of how subsidies affect agriculture—every farmer and cattleman helps pay the hidden wage increase of organized labor. Judge Montague is a real authority who knows the cattle

and agricultural ills as few men do and during my term in Congress he has made many appearance to better the interests of the cattlemen and the farmers.

Most of the leaders of farm organizations have a kindred view as to the injustice of subsidies, especially if such farm organization is not controlled by leaders more in sympathy with organized labor than the well-being of the farmer.

Remember, every worker who is not a member of a union is dubbed a "scab" in the words of all labor racketeers and agitators and remember further that there are far more of us so-called "scabs" than there are members in all the unions and in order to preserve our American way of life it is very necessary that we exercise our right of suffrage and cast our votes for men and women who feel that all men are born equal and entitled to equal opportunities.

Labor dictators will not aspire office in their own name. They will choose to support and sponsor a candidate who will refuse to mention organized labor's interests much less say anything about being the recipient of a large campaign contribution, but believe you me whoever their candidate may be, he will do their bidding. The Book of Books, St. Matthew, chapter 7, verse 15, will be quite applicable to the coming campaign:

Beware of false prophets, which come to you in sheep's clothing, but inwardly they are ravening wolves.

Just today I received my April issue of the Oklahoma Farmer-Stockman showing the steady increase in the price of feed that the farmer has had to pay over a period of the past 3 years. It is a matter of common knowledge that the price the farmer has received for his livestock and chickens and eggs has steadily decreased to the point where many small herds and laying broods have gone to market and unless immediate adjustments are made, many others will have to follow a like course. The table of prices appearing in the Farmer-Stockman is as follows:

United States average prices paid by farmers as of February 15 for 1942, 1943, and 1944 are as follows—per 100 pounds:

Feed	1942	1943	1944
Bran.....	\$1.98	\$2.20	\$2.42
Middlings.....	2.08	2.28	2.46
Corn meal.....	2.08	2.40	2.96
Cottonseed meal.....	2.49	2.44	3.05
Linseed meal.....	2.47	2.57	2.99
Peanut meal.....	2.50	2.50	3.12
Mixed dairy feed, 16% prot.....	2.18	2.44	2.94
Mixed dairy feed, 20% prot.....	2.39	2.63	3.18
Mixed dairy feed, 24% prot.....	2.49	2.72	3.30
Laying mash.....	2.86	3.07	3.60
Scratch feed.....	2.30	2.47	3.13
Tankage.....	4.22	4.19	4.31
Alfalfa hay, baled per ton.....	20.77	24.70	32.60

These figures are reported by Kansas City branch market news, W. F. A.

Mr. Speaker, I wish further to call to the attention of the Congress my position on old-age assistance. I feel that there should be but two qualifications—first, age; second, citizenship. I feel that each eligible person should draw an equalized pension in lieu of the present expensively administered old-age assistance under the present social-security law. I have given more than a year's

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

MARCH 29, 1944.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. CANNON, from the committee of conference submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 4346]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4346) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 22.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 16, 18, 19, 21, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, and 56; and agree to the same.

Amendment Numbered 14:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$115,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment Numbered 15:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: *during the continuance of the unlimited national emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941, and shall not be available for obligation for new projects after June 30, 1945*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: *during the continuance of the unlimited national emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941, and shall not be available for obligation for new projects after June 30, 1945*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$250,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 11, 12, 13, 17, 36, and 42.

CLARENCE CANNON,
C. A. WOODRUM,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
J. BUELL SNYDER,
EMMETT O'NEAL,
JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
D. LANE POWERS,

Managers on the part of the House.

KENNETH McKELLAR,
CARL HAYDEN,
M. E. TYDINGS,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
RUFUS C. HOLMAN,
C. WAYLAND BROOKS,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4346) entitled "A bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes," submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, relating to the Senate: Appropriates for expenses of the Senate in the manner and amounts proposed by the Senate amendments.

Nos. 5, 6, and 7, relating to the House of Representatives: Appropriates \$581.50 for contested-election expenses of a member of the House.

Nos. 8, 9, and 10, relating to the Government Printing Office: Modifies the House provision prohibiting the printing in the Federal Register of Community Ceiling Price Schedules of the Office of Price Administration to include in the prohibition the printing of community ceiling price orders of such Administration.

Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, relating to community facility funds under the Federal Works Agency: Appropriates \$115,000,000 instead of \$127,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$112,500,000 as proposed by the Senate; continues the funds available during the period of the unlimited emergency as proposed by the House instead of until June 30, 1945, as proposed by the Senate, but provides that the amount shall not be available after June 30, 1945, for obligation for new projects; and limits the amount that may be used for outplant facilities to \$5,000,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$7,500,000 as proposed by the House.

Nos. 18 and 19: Appropriates \$4,093.62 as proposed by the Senate for payment of claims by the Public Roads Administration settled as provided by law.

No. 20: The House bill provides that the \$7,500,000 appropriated for war housing shall be available during the unlimited emergency declared by the President; the Senate amendment places the date at June 30, 1945; and the conference agreement restores the House limitation and provides that the sum shall not be used after June 30, 1945, for obligation for new projects.

No. 21: Appropriates \$31,650,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$30,000,000 as proposed by the House for hospital and domiciliary facilities under the Veterans' Administration.

No. 22: Strikes out the appropriation of \$74,000, inserted by the Senate, for agricultural engineering investigations.

No. 23: Makes available from the corporate funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation the sum of \$250,000, instead of \$312,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$100,000 as proposed by the House.

No. 24: Inserts the word "temporary" in connection with the appropriation for a weir in the Colorado River.

Nos. 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34, relating to the Navy Department: Appropriates for damage claims arising in connection with collisions by naval and Coast Guard vessels and determined pursuant to law, transfers as proposed by the Senate, sufficient amounts to provide \$1,700,000 each for the naval training stations at Lake Pend Oreille, Oreg., and Lake Sampson, N. Y. and \$1,050,000 for the station at Port Deposit, Md., instead of \$1,530,000 each for the Lake Pend Oreille and Lake Sampson stations and \$915,000 for the Port Deposit station, as proposed by the House; and provides one passenger automobile at \$3,500 as provided by the Senate.

No. 35, relating to the Post Office Department: Appropriates \$4,500 as proposed by the Senate for departmental contingent expenses.

No. 37: Appropriates \$75,286.98 for payment of damage claims settled pursuant to law by the War Department.

Nos. 38, 39, 40, and 41, relating to the District of Columbia: Appropriates \$6,000 additional as proposed by the Senate for war overtime pay for the Corporation Counsel's office.

Nos. 43 to 54, inclusive: Appropriates, as proposed by the Senate, for the payment of judgments, authorized property damage claims, and audited claims certified by the General Accounting Office, all certified to the Senate after the bill had passed the House.

Nos. 55 and 56: Inserts the usual section, carried in general appropriation bills, relative to payment of salary or wages to any person who is a member of a subversive organization.

AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

The committee of conference report in disagreement the following amendments:

No. 11: Providing for the remainder of the present fiscal year for the salary of the Director of Defense Transportation. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 12: Approving the transfer of funds from the appropriation for "nurses training" to St. Elizabeths and Freedmen's Hospital in connection with the nurses' training program. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 13: Appropriating \$4,000,000 for the remainder of the fiscal year 1944 for education and training of defense workers under the Office of Education. The House managers will move to insist on disagreement to the Senate amendment.

No. 17: Increasing from \$40,000,000 to \$70,000,000 the amount which may be allocated for contributions to public and private agencies for maintenance and operation of community facilities. The House managers will move to recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

No. 36: Appropriating \$39,436,884.93 for restoration of the impairment of the capital stock of the Commodity Credit Corporation. The House managers will move to insist on disagreement to the Senate amendment.

No. 42: Prohibiting certain retroactive payments and the adoption of a new method of computing the pay of certain employees subject to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and now compensated on a

time and a half basis for work over 40 hours a week. The House managers will move to recede and concur in the Senate amendment with clarifying amendments.

CLARENCE CANNON,
C. A. WOODRUM,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
J. BUELL SNYDER,
EMMET O'NEAL,
JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
D. LANE POWERS,

Managers on the part of the House.

○



[PUBLIC LAW 279—78TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 152—2D SESSION]

[H. R. 4346]

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes:

TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

LEGISLATIVE

SENATE

For the payment to Elysabeth C. Barbour and Sharon Barbour, daughters, and Warren Barbour, son, of W. Warren Barbour, late a Senator from the State of New Jersey, \$10,000, as follows: One-third thereof to Elysabeth C. Barbour, and two-thirds to Frederick K. Barbour and Charles S. McVeigh, legal guardians of Sharon Barbour and Warren Barbour, minors.

For payment to Cornelia Morton McNary, widow of Charles L. McNary, late a Senator from the State of Oregon, \$10,000.

For payment to Marie K. Van Nuys, widow of Frederick Van Nuys, late a Senator from the State of Indiana, \$10,000.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

To pay the widow of Thomas H. Cullen, late a Representative from the State of New York, \$10,000.

To pay the widow of J. William Ditter, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania, \$10,000.

To pay the widow of Leonard W. Schuetz, late a Representative from the State of Illinois, \$10,000.

To pay the daughters of Henry B. Steagall, late a Representative from the State of Alabama, in equal parts to each. \$10,000.

To pay the widow of William H. Wheat, late a Representative from the State of Illinois, \$10,000.

The foregoing sums to be disbursed by the Sergeant at arms of the House of Representatives.

Special and select committees: For an additional amount for expenses of special and select committees authorized by the House, fiscal year 1944, \$175,000.

Contested-election expenses: For payment to the following contestants and contestees for expenses incurred in the contested-election cases of Thill versus McMurray and Clark versus Nichols, as audited and recommended by the Committee on Elections Numbered 3, and McEvoy versus Peterson as audited and recommended by the Committee on Elections Numbered 2, namely:

Lewis D. Thill, contestant, \$2,000;

Howard J. McMurray, contestee, \$2,000;

E. O. Clark, contestant, \$2,000;

Jack Nichols, contestee, \$2,000;

Hugh Peterson, \$581.50;

In all, \$8,581.50; to be disbursed by the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Folding documents: The maximum rate of \$4 per day, specified in the appropriation "Contingent expenses, House of Representatives, folding documents, 1944", is hereby increased to \$5.20 per day.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

Capitol Power Plant: For an additional amount for lighting, heating, and power for the Capitol, Senate and House Office Buildings, Supreme Court Building, Congressional Library Buildings, and so forth, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1944, \$72,900, of which \$40,500 shall remain available until June 30, 1945.

Depositories for valued documents of Congress: The appropriation of \$25,000, contained under the caption "Architect of the Capitol" in title III, Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942 (Public Law 353), approved December 17, 1941, as amended by the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1943, approved June 8, 1942, for preparation of depositories in the Capitol Building and Annex Building, Library of Congress, for the valued documents of the two Houses of Congress, shall be available until June 30, 1944, and not to exceed \$1,000 may be used by the Architect of the Capitol for labor and any incidental items necessary to transfer documents from their present locations in the main and Annex buildings of the Library of Congress and the Old House Office Building to the depository in the Annex Building, Library of Congress.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

In the appropriation entitled "Working capital and Congressional printing and binding", Government Printing Office, Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1944, following the words, "the printing, binding, and distribution of the Federal Register in accordance with the Act approved July 26, 1935 (44 U. S. C. 301-317) (not exceeding \$400,000);" insert the following: "notwithstanding the provisions of the Federal Register Act (44 U. S. C. 305), during the fiscal year 1944 and thereafter, 'community ceiling price orders and schedules' of the Office of Price Administration shall not be required to be printed in the Federal Register, except that after filing such orders and schedules with the Federal Register, there shall be printed in such Register a notice of issuance and filing of such price orders and schedules, which notice shall indicate where copies thereof may be obtained."

THE JUDICIARY

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Preparation of Rules for Criminal Proceedings: For an additional amount for Preparation of Rules for Criminal Proceedings, Supreme Court, fiscal year 1944, \$21,000, which amount together with the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1944 shall be available until June 30, 1945.

Preparation of Rules for Civil Procedure: For an additional amount for preparation of Rules for Civil Procedure, Supreme Court, fiscal year 1944, \$4,414, which amount together with the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1944 shall be available until June 30, 1945.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Foreign Economic Administration: The appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Board of Economic Warfare", contained in the National War Agencies' Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby made available for the entire fiscal year 1944 for the expenses of the transportation of dependents and household effects from foreign countries to their homes in the United States of employees of the Foreign Economic Administration and the State Department for whom such expenses to a foreign country were authorized and paid from funds allocated to the Board of Economic Warfare.

Office of Defense Transportation: The funds appropriated to the Office of Defense Transportation for the fiscal year 1944 shall be available for the employment of a Director at \$12,000 per annum.

PETROLEUM ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR

The limitations in the appropriation for salaries and expenses, Petroleum Administration for War, contained in the National War Agencies Appropriation Act, 1944, upon the amounts that may be expended for travel expenses and for printing and binding are hereby increased from \$320,000 to \$360,000 and from \$15,000 to \$25,000, respectively.

INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals: For an additional amount for "Pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals", fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1944, \$500,000.

Training for nurses (national defense): For an additional amount for "Training for nurses (national defense)", fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1944, and including \$70,000 additional for administrative expenses, \$2,700,000.

The appropriation "Training for nurses, Public Health Service (national defense)", in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby made available, for the entire fiscal year, for transfer to and consolidation with appropriations of Saint Elizabeths and Freedmen's Hospitals in such amounts as may be deemed necessary by the Federal Security Administrator to cover the cost of items furnished to student nurses in training under plans approved for such hospitals in accordance with the Act of June 15, 1943 (Public Law 74), as amended.

SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

Grants to States for old-age assistance: For an additional amount for grants to States for old-age assistance, subject to the conditions specified under this heading in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1944, \$11,350,000.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

War public works (community facilities): For an additional amount to enable the Federal Works Administrator to carry out the functions vested in him by titles II and III of the Act of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1531-1534 and 1541), \$115,000,000, to remain available during the continuance of the unlimited national emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941, and shall not be available for obligation for new projects after June 30, 1945, of which amount not to exceed \$5,100,000 shall be available for administrative expenses, including the objects specified under the head "Defense public works (community facilities)" in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, and the joint resolution approved December 23, 1941 (Public Law 371): *Provided*, That not more than \$5,000,000 of the funds for war public works shall be used for construction of outplant facilities: *Provided further*, That the limitation of \$40,000,000 contained in Public Law 150, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved July 15, 1943, on the total amount that may be allocated for contributions to public and private agencies for the maintenance and operation of public works after July 1, 1943, is hereby increased to \$70,000,000.

Public Roads Administration: For the payment of claims for damage to roads and highways under section 10 of the Defense Highway Act of 1941 (23 U. S. C. 3), as amended by the Act of July 13, 1943 (Public Law Numbered 146), as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 172, and House Document Numbered 466, Seventy-eighth Congress, \$7,682.92.

NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

For an additional amount for the maintenance and operation of properties under title I of the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Authority Act, fiscal year 1944, \$14,000, to remain available until June 30, 1945.

NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

War housing: For an additional amount to carry out the purposes of title I of the Act of October 14, 1940, as amended (42 U. S. C. ch. 9), and subject to the applicable provisions of the joint resolution

approved October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1115), \$7,500,000, to remain available during the continuance of the unlimited national emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941, and shall not be available for obligation for new projects after June 30, 1945.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

There may be transferred to the appropriation, "Salaries and expenses, Selective Service System", from appropriations available to the War and Navy Departments such amounts as may be necessary for expenses incurred by the Selective Service System during the fiscal year 1944, incident to the physical examination or induction of registrants.

The appropriation, "Salaries and expenses, Selective Service System", fiscal year 1944, is hereby made available under such rules or regulations as may be prescribed by the Director of Selective Service, for expenses of emergency medical care, including hospitalization, of registrants who suffer illness or injury, and the transportation, and burial, of the remains of registrants who suffer death, while acting under orders issued under the selective service law: *Provided*, That such burial expenses shall not exceed \$150 in any one case.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Widener gift tax, National Gallery of Art: For the payment, by the National Gallery of Art to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, of taxes which have been levied by that Commonwealth as a result of the gift effected September 9, 1942, to the National Gallery of Art of a collection of works of art, which gift was made by the late Joseph E. Widener, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as authorized by the will of his father, the late Peter A. B. Widener, and accepted by the Board of Trustees of the National Gallery of Art in reliance upon the authorization contained in Public Law 707, approved September 3, 1942, \$307,630.50, to remain available until expended.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Hospital and domiciliary facilities: For an additional amount for hospital and domiciliary facilities, Veterans' Administration, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1944, to remain available until expended, \$31,650,000, 3 per centum of which shall be available for the employment in the District of Columbia and in the field of necessary technical and clerical assistants to aid in the preparation of plans and specifications for the projects as approved hereunder and in the supervision of the execution thereof, and for traveling expenses, field office equipment, and supplies in connection therewith.

The limitation upon the amount which may be expended to repair, alter, improve, or provide facilities in the several hospitals and homes under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration, appearing in the appropriation for administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services, Veterans' Administration, for the fiscal year 1944, is hereby increased from \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

GENERAL EXPENSES

Public-convenience stations: For an additional amount for maintenance of public-convenience stations, including compensation of necessary employees, fiscal year 1944, \$3,078.

Care of the District buildings, salaries: For an additional amount for personal services, fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1943, \$2,418.

Expenses: For an additional amount for fuel, light and power, repairs, laundry, and miscellaneous supplies, fiscal year 1944, \$4,400.

CONTINGENT AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

Contingent expenses: For an additional amount for general necessary expenses of District offices, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1944, \$10,000.

Postage: For an additional amount for postage for strictly official mail matter, including the rental of postage-meter equipment, fiscal year 1944, \$1,500.

Judicial expenses: For an additional amount for judicial expenses, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1944, \$1,500.

Advertising delinquent taxes: For an additional amount for advertising notice of taxes in arrears, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1944, \$1,527.86.

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for printing and binding, fiscal year 1944, \$7,055.

Streetcar and bus fares: The limitation of \$20,150, under the heading "Contingent and miscellaneous expenses" in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1944, upon the amount which the Commissioners are authorized to expend for the purchase of streetcar and bus fares, is hereby increased to \$23,150.

SEWERS

Cleaning and repairing sewers: For an additional amount for cleaning and repairing sewers and basins, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1944, \$33,900.

POLICEMEN AND FIREMEN'S RELIEF

For an additional amount to pay the policemen and firemen's relief and other allowances as authorized by law, fiscal year 1944, \$90,000.

THE MUNICIPAL COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for personal services and all necessary expenses, other than printing and binding, and so forth, fiscal year 1943, \$37.93.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

General expenses, public parks: For an additional amount for general expenses, public parks, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1944, \$60,000.

JUDGMENTS

For the payment of final judgments, including costs, rendered against the District of Columbia, as set forth in House Document Numbered 412 of the present Congress, together with such further sum as may be necessary to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum on such judgments, as provided by law, from the date the same became due until the date of payment, \$5,315.07.

AUDITED CLAIMS

For the payment of claims, certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia, under the appropriations listed below, the balances of which have been exhausted or carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), being for the service of the fiscal year 1941 and prior fiscal years, as follows:

Free Public Library, binding, District of Columbia, 1941, \$114.04;
General advertising, District of Columbia, 1941, \$131.70;
District offices, expenses, District of Columbia, 1941, 26 cents;
Sewage treatment plant, maintenance, District of Columbia, 1941, \$760.89;

Public schools, expenses, District of Columbia, 1941, \$177.62;
Public schools, repairs and improvements, buildings and grounds, District of Columbia, 1941, \$86.44;

Health Department, medical services, District of Columbia, 1941, \$2.20;

Department of Vehicles and Traffic, expenses, highway fund, District of Columbia, 1941, \$40.61;

Public schools, expenses, District of Columbia, 1940, \$90.74;

Gallinger Municipal Hospital, expenses, District of Columbia, 92 cents;

Division of Child Welfare, board and care of children, District of Columbia, 1940, \$1.38;

Department of Vehicles and Traffic, expenses, highway fund, District of Columbia, 1940, \$57.15;

In all, \$1,463.95.

WATER SERVICE

Washington Aqueduct: For an additional amount for operation, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1944, payable wholly from the revenues of the Water Department, \$125,000.

Water Department: For an additional amount for the maintenance of the Water Department distribution system, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1944, payable wholly from the revenues of the Water Department, \$52,700.

Refunding water rents: For an additional amount for the refunding of water rents and other water charges erroneously paid in the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1943, including the objects specified in the appropriation for this purpose in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1943, payable wholly from the revenues of the Water Department, \$10.69.

Water fund securities: The appropriation "For investment by the Secretary of the Treasury in United States securities for the account of the water fund of the District of Columbia, \$300,000", under the head "Water Department" in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby rescinded, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to sell, at such time as shall be determined by the District Commissioners, any United States securities held for the account of the water fund of the District of Columbia, the total proceeds of such sales not to exceed \$190,000 and to be deposited to the credit of the water fund of the District of Columbia.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The foregoing sums for the District of Columbia, unless otherwise therein specifically provided, shall be paid out of the revenues of the District of Columbia and the Treasury of the United States in the manner prescribed by the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts for the respective fiscal years for which such sums are provided.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

National forest protection and management: For an additional amount for national forest protection and management, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944, \$145,000.

Fighting forest fires: For an additional amount for fighting forest fires, fiscal year 1944, \$1,535,000.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Salaries and administration expenses: For an additional amount for salaries and administrative expenses of the Commodity Credit Corporation, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944, \$250,000, payable from the funds of said Corporation.

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

Notwithstanding the percentage limitation in section 3 (c) of the Farm Labor Supply Appropriation Act, 1944, a total amount not exceeding \$972,000 shall be available for administrative expenses pursuant to such section under the combined sum of the direct appropriation in section 1 of such Act and the appropriation in Public Law 45 of the Seventy-eighth Congress.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Payment of interest on Indian trust funds: For an additional amount for payment of interest on moneys held in trust for the several Indian tribes, as authorized by various Acts of Congress, fiscal year 1943, \$65,720.

Compensation and expenses of an attorney, Ute Tribe, Utah (tribal funds): For compensation and expenses of an attorney employed by the Ute Tribe of Indians of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation, Utah, under a contract approved by the Secretary of the Interior on November 18, 1943, \$4,500, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of the tribe.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Colorado River front work and levee system: For an additional amount for the Colorado River front work and levee system, \$250,000, to be available for the construction, operation, and maintenance of a temporary weir in the Colorado River below the heading of the diversion canal for the Palo Verde Irrigation District, California: *Provided*, That the construction, operation, or maintenance of said weir shall not be deemed a recognition of any obligation or liability whatsoever on the part of the United States; and no part of said sum or other funds of the United States shall be expended for the construction, operation, or maintenance of said weir after six months from the date of the termination of the present war, as determined by proclamation of the President or concurrent resolution of the Congress.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Cooperative advance: To enable the Geological Survey to meet obligations incurred by it arising from cooperative work pending reimbursement from cooperating agencies in accordance with the provisions of the Acts of February 27, 1925 (43 U. S. C. 39, 40); May 10, 1926, as amended (43 U. S. C. 48); June 17, 1935 (43 U. S. C. 49); March 4, 1915, as amended (31 U. S. C. 686); and July 12, 1943 (Public Law 133), fiscal year 1944, \$400,000, which amount shall be placed to the credit of the 1944 appropriation account of the Geological Survey: *Provided*, That there shall be returned to the Treasury not later than six months after the close of the fiscal year 1944 out of reimbursements received from cooperating agencies an amount equal to the sum herein appropriated.

BUREAU OF MINES

Buildings and grounds, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: For an additional amount for care and maintenance of buildings and grounds at Pittsburgh and Bruceton, Pennsylvania, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1944, \$12,500.

Protection of experimental coal-mine property from mine fire: For the construction of a fireproof barrier and for such other measures as may be necessary to protect the property of the United States known as the experimental coal mine and explosives testing station

of the Bureau of Mines, at Bruceton, Pennsylvania, from the encroachment of fire in the coal measures underlying the property, \$45,000, which may be expended without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, to remain available until June 30, 1945.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

Medical and hospital services: For an additional amount for medical and hospital service, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1944, \$49,700.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1944, \$985,000, which amount, together with the appropriation to which added, shall be available for the advance of cash to aliens for meals and lodging while en route from place of detention to place of bona fide residence or to such other place as may be authorized by the Attorney General.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the Attorney General of the United States under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain claims arising out of the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation", approved March 20, 1936 (5 U. S. C. 600b), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 465, Seventy-eighth Congress, \$716.78.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Claims for damages by collision with naval vessels: To pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Act authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to settle claims for damages to private property arising from collisions with naval vessels", approved December 28, 1922, as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 169, and House Document Numbered 462, Seventy-eighth Congress, \$15,928.73.

COAST GUARD

Claims for damages, operation of vessels, Coast Guard: To pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain claims for damages resulting from the operation of vessels of the Coast Guard and the Public Health Service, in sums not exceeding \$3,000 in any one case", approved June 15, 1936, as fully set forth in Senate Document Num-

bered 170, and House Document Numbered 467, Seventy-eighth Congress, \$4,610.85.

TRANSFERS OF APPROPRIATIONS

The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to transfer the sum of \$262,759,000 from the appropriation "Ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, 1944", to other appropriations of the Navy Department for the fiscal year 1944, as follows:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Miscellaneous expenses, \$6,250,000.

Naval Research Laboratory, \$600,000.

BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL

Training, education, and welfare, Navy: Naval War College, \$29,000.

Naval training stations:

Norfolk, Virginia, \$147,000.

Lake Pend Oreille, Idaho, \$1,700,000.

Lake Seneca, New York, \$1,700,000.

Port Deposit, Maryland, \$1,050,000.

Libraries, \$353,000.

Welfare and recreation, \$1,991,000.

In all, training, education, and welfare, Navy, \$6,970,000.

BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

Maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, including packing, unpacking, and local handling, as authorized by law, of household goods and effects of civilian and naval personnel of the Naval Establishment, \$158,000,000.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS

Maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks, including the purchase of not to exceed one thousand additional motor-propelled, passenger-carrying vehicles, including one at \$3,500, \$38,000,000.

MARINE CORPS

General expenses, Marine Corps, \$51,639,000.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES

Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, Hydrographic Office, \$1,300,000.

REPAIR FACILITIES, NAVY

In addition to contract authorizations heretofore granted, the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to enter into contracts for equipment and facilities of all kinds at either private or naval establishments for the repair and conversion of ships, under the appropriation "Repair facilities, Navy", in the amount of not to exceed \$120,000,000, subject to authorization by other law: *Provided*, That the unobligated contract authorization and the unexpended balance, as of the last day of the month in which this Act is approved,

of the appropriation "Construction of floating drydocks, Navy", and all outstanding obligations against that appropriation, for any purpose for which it was available, are hereby transferred to and combined with the contract authorizations and the appropriations, respectively, under this head, and such combined balances shall remain available until used.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(OUT OF THE POSTAL REVENUES)

DEPARTMENTAL

For additional amounts for appropriations of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under the respective heads in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1944, as follows:

Salaries, Office of the Postmaster General, \$42,114.

Salaries, Office of Budget and Administrative Planning, \$3,100.

Salaries, Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General, \$113,223.

Salaries, Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General, \$87,000.

Salaries, Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, \$160,923.

Salaries, Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, \$60,000.

Salaries, Office of the Solicitor for the Post Office Department, \$12,385.

Salaries, Office of the Chief Inspector, \$51,250.

Salaries, Office of the Purchasing Agent, \$6,651.

Salaries, Bureau of Accounts, \$14,745.

Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, \$4,500.

Printing and binding, \$400,000.

FIELD SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR

Post-office inspectors, salaries, \$228,056.

Post-office inspectors, clerks, division headquarters, \$159,183.

OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Compensation to postmasters, \$9,475,408.

Compensation to assistant postmasters, \$1,121,674.

Clerks, first- and second-class post offices, \$65,889,297.

Separating mails, \$63,000.

Unusual conditions at post offices, \$362,968.

Clerks, third-class post offices, \$1,727,560.

Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices, \$637,171.

City-delivery carriers, \$19,435,049.

Special-delivery fees, \$1,833,847.

Rural Delivery Service, \$12,626,417.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Star-Route Service, \$1,890,000.

Railroad Transportation and Mail Messenger Service, \$19,695,000.

Railway Mail Service, salaries, \$18,957,525.

Railway postal clerks, travel allowance, \$546,000.

Domestic air-mail service, \$8,437,262: *Provided*, That the limitation on the amount available for supervisory officials and clerks at air-mail transfer points, under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby increased from \$55,200 to \$58,800.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Manufacture and distribution of stamps and stamped paper, \$800,000: *Provided*, That the limitation on the amount available for pay of agent and assistants to examine and distribute stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers, under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby increased from \$22,950 to \$25,000.

Indemnities, domestic mail, \$700,000.

Unpaid money orders more than one year old, \$140,000.

OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Post office stationery, equipment, and supplies, \$280,300: *Provided*, That the limitation on the amount available for pay of employees in the District of Columbia, in connection with the shipment of supplies, under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby increased from \$63,800 to \$73,100.

Rent, light, fuel, and water, \$205,000.

Pneumatic-tube service, New York, \$35,621.

Vehicle service, \$2,776,971.

Operating force for public buildings, \$2,282,980.

Operating supplies for public buildings, \$638,000.

Equipment shops: The limitation on the amount available for personal services in the District of Columbia under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby increased from \$626,000 to \$763,450.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the field service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal years 1943 and 1944 are hereby made available for actual and necessary expenses of officials and employees of said Department when traveling on official business.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries: For an additional amount for salaries, Department of State, fiscal year 1944, including the objects under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1944, \$350,000.

Contingent expenses: For an additional amount for contingent expenses, Department of State, fiscal year 1944, including the objects under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1944, and including the purchase of uniforms, \$100,000.

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for printing and binding, Department of State, fiscal year 1944, including the objects

under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1944, \$30,000.

Passport agencies: For an additional amount for passport agencies, Department of State, fiscal year 1944, including the objects under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1944, \$1,500.

FOREIGN INTERCOURSE

Transportation, Foreign Service: For an additional amount for transportation, Foreign Service, fiscal year 1944, including the objects under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1944, \$285,000.

Foreign Service Auxiliary (emergency): For an additional amount for Foreign Service, auxiliary (emergency), fiscal year 1944, including the objects under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1944, \$150,000.

Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For an additional amount for contingent expenses, Foreign Service, fiscal year 1944, including the objects under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1944, and including repairs to property which is not Government owned or leased but which is necessary to assure water supply to the American Legation at Tehran, \$325,000, of which \$10,000 shall remain available until June 30, 1945.

Emergencies arising in the diplomatic and consular service: For an additional amount for emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, fiscal year 1944, including the objects under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1944, \$1,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1945.

INTERNATIONAL PACIFIC SALMON FISHERIES COMMISSION

Restoration of salmon runs Fraser River system: For the share of the United States of expenses incident to the work of improving facilities for sockeye salmon migration in the Fraser River by the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, under the convention between the United States and Canada, concluded May 26, 1930, including personal services; traveling expenses; rent; purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of not to exceed four motor-propelled, passenger-carrying vehicles; purchase of furniture, instruments, and equipment; construction of fishways; removal of obstructions and stream improvement; construction of warehouse for storage of equipment; and such other expenses as the Secretary of State may deem proper, to be expended under his direction, \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

Division of Disbursement, salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement, fiscal year 1944, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1944, \$600,000.

PROCUREMENT DIVISION

General supply fund: To increase the general supply fund established by the Act approved February 27, 1929, as amended (41 U. S. C. 7c), \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That the loan of \$2,000,000 made by the War Department to the Procurement Division for financing the typewriter procurement program need not be repaid by such Division and shall be retained as a permanent increase in the general supply fund.

WAR DEPARTMENT—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

Cemeterial expenses: For an additional amount for cemeterial expenses, including the same objects specified under this head in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1944, \$34,000.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Rivers and harbors: The appropriations for rivers and harbors shall be available for the maintenance, in the interest of national defense, subject to the approval of the Chief of Engineers, of the extension of the Cuyahoga River Channel, Cleveland Harbor, Ohio.

UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME

For an additional amount for maintenance and operation of the United States Soldiers' Home, fiscal year 1944, to be paid from the Soldiers' Home permanent fund, \$105,038.

GENERAL PROVISION

Damage claims: For the payment of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death adjusted and determined by the Secretary of War under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death caused by military personnel or civilian employees, or otherwise incident to activities, of the War Department or of the Army", approved July 3, 1943 (Public Law 112), as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 167, Seventy-eighth Congress, \$75,286.98.

TITLE II—WAR OVERTIME PAY AND OTHER
COMPENSATION INCREASES

SEC. 201. For additional amounts for appropriations for the fiscal year 1944, for the payment of overtime and additional compensation authorized by the Act of April 1, 1943 (Public Law 22, Seventy-eighth Congress), and May 7, 1943 (Public Law 49, Seventy-eighth Congress), as follows:

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

For—

"Salaries, officers and employees, Senate, 1944", \$200,000;

"Salaries and expenses of detailed police, Capitol Police Board, Senate, 1944", \$2,000;

"Contingent expenses, Senate, cleaning furniture, 1944", \$300;

"Salaries and expenses, Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, Senate, 1944", \$2,500;

"Salaries, officers and employees, House of Representatives, 1944", \$180,000;

"Clerk hire, Members and Delegates, House of Representatives, 1944", \$400,000;

"Salaries and expenses of detailed police, Capitol Police Board, House of Representatives, 1944", \$2,000;

"Salaries and expenses, Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, House of Representatives, 1944", \$2,500;

"Contingent expenses, House of Representatives, folding documents, 1944", \$3,500;

"Contingent expenses, House of Representatives, revision of laws, 1944", \$525.

"Contingent expenses, House of Representatives, preparation of new edition of the United States Code, 1944", \$1,400;

"Salaries, Office of Architect of the Capitol, 1944", \$7,178;

"Capitol Building and repairs, 1944", \$43,911;

"Improving the Capitol Grounds, 1944", \$17,338;

"Maintenance, legislative garage, 1944", \$1,969;

"Maintenance, Senate Office Building, 1944", \$25,899;

"Maintenance, House Office Buildings, 1944", \$61,947;

"Capitol power plant, 1944", \$39,321;

"Library buildings and grounds, 1944", \$16,974;

"Salaries, Botanic Garden, 1944", \$15,274;

"Salaries, Library proper, Library of Congress, 1944", \$261,356;

"Salaries, Copyright Office, Library of Congress, 1944", \$31,659;

"Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress, 1944", \$28,071;

"Distribution of card indexes, Library of Congress, 1944", \$39,853;

"Index to State legislation, Library of Congress, 1944", \$5,620;

"Union catalogs, Library of Congress, 1944", \$6,073;

"Salaries, Library buildings, Library of Congress, 1944", \$47,333;

"Salaries, Office of Superintendent of Documents, 1944", \$119,968;

Total, Legislative Branch, \$1,564,469.

THE JUDICIARY

For—

"Salaries, Supreme Court, 1944", \$29,600;

"Care of Supreme Court Building and grounds, 1944", \$8,600;

"Salaries, United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, 1944", \$6,000;

"Salaries of clerks, United States courts, 1944", \$373,500;

"Probation system, United States courts, 1944", \$143,000;

"Fees of commissioners, United States courts, 1944", \$19,400;

"Miscellaneous salaries, United States courts, 1944", \$97,000;

"Salaries, Administrative Office, United States courts, 1944", \$27,500;

Total, the Judiciary, \$734,600.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

For—

“Salaries and expenses, Bureau of the Budget, 1944”, \$214,000;

“National defense activities, Bureau of the Budget, 1944”, \$99,000;

Office for Emergency Management:

“Salaries and expenses, Division of Central Administrative Services, Office for Emergency Management, 1944”, \$1,300,000;

“Administrative expenses, Export-Import Bank of Washington, Foreign Economic Administration, 1944”: (The amount that may be used for administrative expenses is hereby increased by \$7,000) ;

“Salaries and expenses, National War Labor Board, 1944”, \$346,000;

“Salaries and expenses, Office of Defense Transportation, 1944”, \$2,000,000;

“General administration, War Manpower Commission, 1944”, \$600,000;

“Training Within Industry Service, War Manpower Commission (national defense), 1944”, \$60,000;

“Employment office facilities and services, War Manpower Commission, 1944”, \$1,900,000;

“Salaries and expenses, Apprentice-Training Service, War Manpower Commission, 1944”, \$62,000;

“Salaries and expenses, Apprentice-Training Service, War Manpower Commission (national defense), 1944”, \$86,000;

“Salaries and expenses, Office of Censorship, 1944”, \$1,800,000;

“Salaries and expenses, Office of Price Administration, 1944”, \$14,500,000;

“Salaries and expenses, Petroleum Administration for War, 1944”, \$597,000;

Total, Executive Office of the President, \$26,564,000.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

For—

“Salaries and expenses, Civil Service Commission, 1944”, \$670,000;

“Prevention of pernicious political activities, Civil Service Commission, 1944”, \$6,000;

“Salaries and expenses, Civil Service Commission (national defense), 1944”, \$1,474,000;

“Salaries and expenses, United States Employees’ Compensation Commission, 1944”, \$98,600;

“Salaries and expenses, military bases, United States Employees’ Compensation Commission (national defense), 1944”, \$18,900;

“Salaries and expenses, Federal Communications Commission, 1944”, \$100,000;

“Salaries and expenses, Federal Communications Commission (national defense), 1944”, \$175,000;

“Federal Power Commission, 1944”, \$153,000;

“Flood control surveys, Federal Power Commission, 1944”, \$13,000;

"National defense activities, Federal Power Commission, 1944", \$20,000;
 "Federal Trade Commission, 1944", \$15,000;
 "Salaries, General Accounting Office, 1944", \$1,820,000;
 "General administrative expenses, Interstate Commerce Commission, 1944", \$60,000;
 "Safety of employees, Interstate Commerce Commission, 1944", \$45,000;
 "Signal safety systems, Interstate Commerce Commission, 1944", \$10,900;
 "Locomotive inspection, Interstate Commerce Commission, 1944", \$45,000;
 "Valuation of property carriers, Interstate Commerce Commission, 1944", \$50,000;
 "Motor transport regulation, Interstate Commerce Commission, 1944", \$50,000;
 "Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, 1944", \$1,650,000;
 "Salaries and expenses, National Archives, 1944", \$49,400;
 "Maintenance and operation of title I properties, National Capital Housing Authority, 1944", \$1,300;
 "Salaries, National Labor Relations Board, 1944", \$285,450;
 "Salaries and expenses, National Labor Relations Board (national defense), 1944", \$81,550;
 "Salaries and expenses, National Mediation Board, 1944", \$13,300;
 "Salaries and expenses, National Railroad Adjustment Board, National Mediation Board, 1944", \$23,700;
 "Securities and Exchange Commission, 1944", \$554,500;
 "Salaries and expenses, Selective Service System, 1944", \$7,087,000;
 "Salaries and expenses, Smithsonian Institution, 1944", \$50,000;
 "Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art, 1944", \$82,000;
 "United States Tariff Commission, 1944", \$97,000;
 "Salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration, 1944", \$16,800,000;
 Total, independent agencies, \$31,599,600.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

For—

"Columbia Institution for the Deaf, Federal Security Agency, 1944", \$26,300;
 "Salaries and expenses, Food and Drug Administration, Federal Security Agency, 1944", \$409,700;
 "Salaries, Freedmen's Hospital, Federal Security Agency, 1944", \$89,000;
 "Salaries, Howard University, Federal Security Agency, 1944", \$140,000;
 "Library service and research, Office of Education, 1944", \$3,200;
 "Salaries, Office of Education, 1944", \$38,000;
 "Loans to students, Office of Education (national defense), 1944", \$900;

"Salaries and expenses, vocational education, Office of Education, 1944", \$45,100;

"Salaries and expenses, Office of Education (national defense), 1944", \$100,000;

"Emergency health and sanitation activities, Public Health Service (national defense), 1944", \$400,000;

"Pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals, Public Health Service, 1944", \$1,525,000;

"Expenses, Division of Mental Hygiene, Public Health Service, 1944", \$93,000;

"Foreign Quarantine Service, Public Health Service, 1944", \$94,000;

"Salaries and expenses, National Institute of Health, Public Health Service, 1944", \$122,000;

"Expenses, States Relations Division, Public Health Service, 1944", \$15,300;

"Salaries, Office of Surgeon General, Public Health Service, 1944", \$85,000.

"Saint Elizabeths Hospital, Federal Security Agency, 1944", \$180,000;

"Salaries, Bureau of Public Assistance, Social Security Board, 1944", \$13,000;

"Salaries, Bureau of Employment Security, Social Security Board, 1944", \$12,000;

"Salaries, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance, Social Security Board, 1944", \$385,900;

"Salaries, Offices of Social Security Board, 1944", \$140,000;

"Salaries, Chief Clerk's Division, Federal Security Agency, 1944", \$16,700;

"Salaries, Office of General Counsel, Federal Security Agency, 1944", \$40,000;

"Administrative expenses, vocational rehabilitation of disabled civilians, Federal Security Agency, 1944", \$18,900;

"Salaries and expenses, Office of Community War Services, Federal Security Agency, 1944", \$80,000;

Total, Federal Security Agency, \$4,073,000.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

For—

"Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator, Federal Works Agency, 1944", \$31,000;

"Administrative expenses, Public Works Administration, 1944": (The amount of prior year unobligated funds which may be used is increased by \$3,600);

"General administrative expenses, Public Buildings Administration, 1944", \$75,000;

"Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia and adjacent area, Public Buildings Administration, 1944", \$3,375,000;

"Salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds outside the District of Columbia, Public Buildings Administration, 1944", \$640,000;

Total, Federal Works Agency, \$4,121,000.

NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

For—

“Salaries and expenses, Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, National Housing Agency, 1944”: (The amount which may be used for administrative expenses is increased by \$104,000).

“Salaries and expenses, Federal Housing Administration, National Housing Agency, 1944”: (The amount which may be used for administrative expenses is increased by \$960,000).

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

For—

“Salaries and expenses, Office of Secretary of Agriculture, 1944”, \$150,000;

“Salaries and expenses, Office of Solicitor, Department of Agriculture, 1944”, \$200,000;

“Salaries and expenses, Office of Information, Department of Agriculture, 1944”, \$50,000;

“Salaries and expenses, library, Department of Agriculture, 1944”, \$74,000;

“Salaries and expenses, Extension Service, 1944”, \$60,000;

“Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, 1944”, \$400,000;

“Salaries and expenses, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, 1944”, \$53,000;

“Salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator, Agricultural Research Administration, 1944”, \$6,000;

“Special research fund, Department of Agriculture, 1944”, \$65,000;

“Salaries and expenses, experiment stations, Agricultural Research Administration, 1944”, \$22,000;

“Salaries and expenses, Animal Industry, Agricultural Research Administration, 1944”, \$1,378,000;

“Marketing agreements, hog cholera virus, and serum, Agricultural Research Administration, 1944”: (The sum made available from the appropriation made by sec. 12 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved May 12, 1933, is increased from \$30,689 to \$36,989) ;

“Salaries and expenses, Dairy Industry, Agricultural Research Administration, 1944”, \$50,000;

“Salaries and expenses, Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, Agricultural Research Administration, 1944”, \$400,000;

“Salaries and expenses, Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Agricultural Research Administration, 1944”, \$650,000;

“Salaries and expenses, regional research laboratories, Agricultural Research Administration, 1944”, \$65,000;

“Salaries and expenses, Human Nutrition and Home Economics, Agricultural Research Administration, 1944”, \$65,000;

“Beltsville Research Center, Agricultural Research Administration, 1944”, \$14,500;

“White pine blister rust control, Department of Agriculture, 1944”, \$200,000;

“Salaries and expenses, Forest Service, 1944”, \$2,785,000;

"Forest fire cooperation, 1944", \$30,000;

"Farm and other private forestry cooperation, 1944", \$25,000;

"Forest roads and trails, 1944", \$500,000;

"Salaries and expenses, War Food Administration, Department of Agriculture, 1944", \$1,200,000;

"Administrative expenses, Commodity Credit Corporation, Department of Agriculture, 1944": (The amount which may be used for administrative expenses is increased by \$655,000);

"Salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service, 1944", \$3,170,000;

"Land utilization and retirement of submarginal land, Department of Agriculture, 1944", \$150,000;

"Salaries and expenses, marketing service, Food Distribution Administration, 1944", \$818,000;

"Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation, Department of Agriculture, 1944", \$1,000,000;

"Salaries and expenses, farm tenancy, Department of Agriculture, 1944", \$188,000;

"Development of water facilities, arid and semiarid areas, Department of Agriculture, 1944", \$25,000;

"Salaries and expenses, Rural Electrification, Department of Agriculture, 1944", \$300,000;

"Salaries and expenses, Farm Credit Administration, Department of Agriculture, 1944": (The funds made available pursuant to the Act of January 29, 1937, are increased from \$3,938,561 to \$4,123,561);

Total, Department of Agriculture, \$17,093,500.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

For—

"Salaries, Office of Secretary of Commerce, 1944", \$61,800;

"Administrative expenses, Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the RFC Mortgage Company, 1944": (The amount that may be used for administrative expenses is increased by \$975,000);

"Customs statistics, Department of Commerce, 1944", \$78,000;

"Salaries and expenses, Bureau of the Census, 1944", \$247,000;

"General administration, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, 1944", \$145,000;

"Maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, 1944", \$1,812,700;

"Enforcement of safety regulations, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, 1944", \$379,200;

"Maintenance and operation, Washington National Airport, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, 1944", \$53,000;

"Salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Board, 1944", \$87,000;

"Coastal surveys, Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1944", \$38,000;

"Magnetic and seismological work, Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1944", \$12,000;

"Geodetic control surveys, Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1944", \$46,000;

"Salaries, Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1944", \$155,000;

"Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, 1944", \$100,000;

"Field office service, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, 1944", \$41,800;

"Salaries, Patent Office, 1944", \$550,000;

"Operation and administration, National Bureau of Standards, 1944", \$63,000;

"Testing, inspection, and information service, National Bureau of Standards, 1944", \$160,000;

"Research and development, National Bureau of Standards, 1944", \$120,900;

"Standards for commerce, National Bureau of Standards, 1944", \$31,700;

"Salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, Department of Commerce, 1944", \$605,000;

Total, Department of Commerce, \$4,787,100.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

For—

"Salaries, Office of the Secretary of the Interior, 1944", \$160,000;

"Salaries, Office of Solicitor, Department of the Interior, 1944", \$29,000;

"Salaries, Division of Territories and Island Possessions, Department of the Interior, 1944", \$18,800;

"Salaries and expenses, Grazing Service, Department of the Interior, 1944", \$112,000;

"Range improvements within grazing districts (receipt limitation), 1944", \$8,000;

"Soil and moisture conservation operations, Department of the Interior, 1944", \$135,000;

"Expenses, Commission of Fine Arts, 1944", \$930;

"United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands, Department of the Interior, 1944", \$10,850;

"Salaries, General Land Office, 1944", \$65,000;

"Surveying the public lands, 1944", \$74,000;

"Salaries and commissions of registers of land offices, 1944", \$12,500;

"Salaries and expenses of land offices, 1944", \$4,000;

"Prevention of fires on public domain in Alaska, 1944", \$2,500;

"Salaries, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1944", \$70,000;

"Maintaining law and order on Indian reservations, 1944", \$26,000;

"Administration of Indian forests, 1944", \$52,600;

"Expenses, sale of timber (reimbursable), 1944", \$27,600;

"Agriculture and stock raising among Indians, 1944", \$100,000;

"Development of Indian arts and crafts, 1944", \$3,700;

"Water supply for Indians in Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah, 1944", \$5,000;

"Irrigation, Indian reservations (reimbursable), 1944", \$15,000;

"Maintenance, San Carlos Irrigation project, Gila River Reservation, Arizona (receipt limitation), 1944", \$29,700;

"Improvement and maintenance, irrigation system, Colorado River Reservation, Arizona (reimbursable), 1944", \$1,500;

"Improvement and maintenance, irrigation system, Colorado River Reservation, Arizona (receipt limitation), 1944", \$3,000;

"Improvement and maintenance, Fort Hall irrigation systems, Idaho, 1944", \$3,950;

"Improvement and maintenance, Fort Hall irrigation systems, Idaho (receipt limitation), 1944", \$4,050;

"Maintenance, irrigation systems, Fort Belknap Reservation, Montana (reimbursable), 1944", \$2,000;

"Maintenance, irrigation systems, Fort Belknap Reservation, Montana (receipt limitation), 1944", \$400;

"Maintenance, irrigation systems, Fort Peck Reservation, Montana (reimbursable), 1944", \$1,400;

"Maintenance, irrigation systems, Fort Peck Reservation, Montana (receipt limitation), 1944", \$470;

"Maintenance, irrigation systems, Flathead Reservation, Montana (receipt limitation), 1944", \$26,890;

"Improvement and maintenance, irrigation systems, Crow Reservation, Montana (reimbursable), 1944", \$3,190;

"Improvement and maintenance, irrigation systems, Crow Reservation, Montana (receipt limitation), 1944", \$3,520;

"Improvement and maintenance, irrigation systems, Klamath Reservation, Oregon (reimbursable), 1944", \$110;

"Improvement and maintenance, irrigation systems, Klamath Reservation, Oregon (receipt limitation), 1944", \$320;

"Maintenance, irrigation system, Uintah Reservation, Utah (reimbursable), 1944", \$5,000;

"Maintenance, irrigation system, Uintah Reservation, Utah (receipt limitation), 1944", \$4,250;

"Maintenance, irrigation system, Wind River Reservation and ceded lands, Wyoming (reimbursable), 1944", \$3,250;

"Maintenance, irrigation system, Wind River Reservation and ceded lands, Wyoming (receipt limitation), 1944", \$3,750;

"Indian school support, 1944", \$260,000;

"Education of natives of Alaska, 1944 and 1945", \$125,000;

"Medical relief of natives of Alaska, 1944 and 1945", \$58,200;

"Administration of Indian property, 1944", \$355,000;

"Reindeer Service, Alaska, 1944 and 1945", \$10,200;

"Miscellaneous Indian tribal funds, 1944", to be derived from the funds held by the United States in trust for the respective tribes, in not to exceed the following sums:

Arizona: Pima (Camp McDowell), \$90; San Carlos, \$750; and Truxton Canon, \$1,800; in all, \$2,640;

Oregon: Klamath, \$18,310;

Washington: Colville, \$885;

Support of Osage Agency and pay of tribal officers, Oklahoma, \$19,240;

"Reclamation fund, special fund," to be derived from the special fund in the Treasury designated "the reclamation fund":

Parker Dam project, Arizona-California: (the amount that may be used from power and other revenues is increased by \$4,100);

Yuma project, Arizona-California, \$12,700;

Boise project, Idaho, \$8,400;

Minidoka project, Idaho: (the amount that may be used from power revenues is increased by \$15,500);

Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas: (the amount that may be used from power revenues is increased by \$10,600);

Owyhee project, Oregon, \$6,000;

Yakima project, Washington, \$23,800;

Kendrick project, Wyoming: (the amount that may be used from power revenues is increased by \$9,100);

Riverton project, Wyoming, \$7,000;

Shoshone project, Wyoming, \$2,300;

Operation and maintenance administration, \$11,500;

"Colorado River Dam fund, Boulder Canyon project": (the amount that may be used from power revenues is increased by \$13,100);

"Geological Survey (national defense), 1944", \$68,000;

"Geological Survey, 1944", \$275,000;

"Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Mines, 1944", \$7,500;

"Operating rescue cars and stations and investigation of accidents, Bureau of Mines, 1944", \$55,000;

"Coal-mine inspections and investigations, Bureau of Mines, 1944", \$95,000;

"Salaries and expenses, enforcement of Federal Explosives Act, Bureau of Mines, 1944", \$35,000;

"Testing fuel, Bureau of Mines, 1944", \$25,000;

"Oil and gas investigations, Bureau of Mines, 1944", \$35,000;

"Care, and so forth, buildings and grounds, Bureau of Mines, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 1944", \$16,300;

"Economics of mineral industries, Bureau of Mines, 1944", \$80,000;

"National Park Service, 1944", \$462,000;

"Recreational demonstration areas, National Park Service, 1944", \$15,000;

"Salaries and expenses, National Capital Parks, 1944", \$33,250;

"Salaries and expenses, Fish and Wildlife Service, 1944", \$537,100;

"Salaries and expenses, Agricultural Experiment Station and Vocational School, Virgin Islands, 1944", \$4,500;

"Puerto Rican hurricane relief, administrative expenses, Department of the Interior, 1944": (The amount which may be used from available unobligated funds is increased by \$2,400);

Total, Department of the Interior, \$3,652,980.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

For—

"Salaries, Office of Attorney General, 1944", \$2,400;

"Salaries, Office of Solicitor General, Department of Justice, 1944", \$11,000;

"Salaries, Office of Assistant Solicitor General, Department of Justice, 1944", \$10,000;

"Salaries, Administrative Division, Department of Justice, 1944", \$165,000;

"Salaries, Tax Division, Department of Justice, 1944", \$70,000;

"Salaries, Criminal Division, Department of Justice, 1944", \$94,300;

"Salaries, Claims Division, Department of Justice, 1944", \$71,000;

"Salaries, Office of Pardon Attorney, Department of Justice, 1944", \$4,400;

"Salaries, Board of Immigration Appeals, Department of Justice, 1944", \$16,100;

"Protecting interests of the United States in customs matters, 1944", \$14,000;

"Enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws, 1944", \$160,000;

"Salaries and expenses, Lands Division, Department of Justice, 1944", \$424,900;

"Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field, Department of Justice, 1944", \$15,000;

"Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so forth, Department of Justice, 1944", \$425,000;

"Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth, Department of Justice, 1944", \$490,000;

"Pay and expenses of bailiffs, Department of Justice, 1944", \$45,000;

"Salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1944", \$640,000;

"Salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation (national defense), 1944", \$3,300,000;

"Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1944", \$3,650,000;

"Salaries, Bureau of Prisons, 1944", \$17,000;

"Penitentiaries and reformatories, maintenance, 1944", \$610,000;

"Medical center for Federal prisoners, maintenance, 1944", \$52,000;

"Federal jails and correctional institutions, maintenance, 1944", \$246,000;

"Prison camps, maintenance, 1944", \$50,000;

"Support of United States prisoners, 1944", \$32,400;

Total, Department of Justice, \$10,615,500.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

For—

"Salaries, Office of Secretary of Labor, 1944", \$68,500;

"Salaries and expenses, Office of Solicitor, Department of Labor, 1944", \$119,600;

"Salaries and expenses, Division of Labor Standards, Department of Labor, 1944", \$25,300;

"Salaries and expenses, Division of Labor Standards, Department of Labor (national defense), 1944", \$15,000;

"Salaries and expenses, safety and health program, Department of Labor (national defense), 1944", \$19,200;

"Salaries and expenses, Commissioners of Conciliation, Department of Labor, 1944", \$58,700;

"Commissioners of Conciliation, Department of Labor (national defense), 1944", \$170,300;

"Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1944", \$212,300;

"Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor Statistics (national defense), 1944", \$203,400;

"Salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau, 1944", \$52,600;
 "Salaries and expenses, child labor provisions, Fair Labor Standards Act, Children's Bureau, 1944", \$35,000;
 "Salaries and expenses, maternal and child welfare, Social Security Act, Children's Bureau, 1944", \$57,200;
 "Salaries and expenses, emergency maternity and infant care, Children's Bureau (national defense), 1944", \$2,300;
 "Salaries and expenses, Women's Bureau, 1944", \$30,000;
 "Salaries, Wage and Hour Division, Department of Labor, 1944", \$598,900;
 Total, Department of Labor, \$1,668,300.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

For—

"Salaries, Department of State, 1944", \$1,058,400;
 "Passport agencies, Department of State, 1944", \$9,700;
 "Collecting and editing official papers of Territories of the United States, 1944", \$1,000;
 "Salaries, Foreign Service officers, 1944", \$450,000;
 "Salaries, Foreign Service clerks, 1944", \$619,000;
 "Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service, 1944", \$128,000;
 "Foreign Service, auxiliary (national defense), 1944", \$352,000;
 "International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico, 1944", \$55,000;
 "Salaries and expenses, International Joint Commission, United States and Great Britain, 1944", \$3,000;
 "Special and technical investigations, International Joint Commission, United States and Great Britain, 1944", \$2,500;
 Total, Department of State, \$2,678,600.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

For—

"Salaries, Office of Secretary of Treasury, 1944", \$30,000;
 "Salaries and expenses, foreign-owned property control, 1944", \$375,000;
 "Salaries, Division of Tax Research, Treasury Department, 1944", \$26,000;
 "Salaries, Office of Tax Legislative Counsel, Treasury Department, 1944", \$4,000;
 "Salaries, Division of Research and Statistics, Treasury Department, 1944", \$30,000;
 "Salaries, Office of General Counsel, Treasury Department, 1944", \$20,000;
 "Salaries, Division of Personnel, Treasury Department, 1944", \$31,000;
 "Salaries, Office of Chief Clerk, Treasury Department, 1944", \$50,000;
 "Salaries, operating force, Treasury Department buildings, 1944", \$85,000;
 "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Accounts, Treasury Department, 1944", \$116,000;
 "Salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement, 1944", \$500,000;

"Salaries, Office of the Treasurer of the United States, 1944",
 \$700,000;
 "Salaries, Office of the Treasurer of the United States (Federal
 Reserve notes, reimbursable), 1944", \$13,000;
 "Collecting the revenue from customs, 1944", \$3,420,000;
 "Salaries, Office of Comptroller of the Currency, 1944", \$45,000;
 "Collecting the internal revenue, 1944", \$18,000,000;
 "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Narcotics, 1944", \$177,000;
 "Salaries, Secret Service Division, 1944", \$10,000;
 "Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes, 1944", \$207,000;
 "Salaries and expenses, guard force, Treasury Department
 buildings, 1944", \$88,000;
 "Salaries and expenses, Office of Director of the Mint, 1944",
 \$7,000;
 "Salaries and expenses, Procurement Division, 1944", \$32,000;
 Total, Treasury Department, \$23,966,000.

WAR DEPARTMENT

For—

"Cemeterial expenses, War Department, 1944", \$106,400;
 Corps of Engineers: The limitation contained in the Military
 Appropriation Act, 1944, under the head "Salaries, War Depart-
 ment," on expenditures from the various appropriations for
 rivers and harbors and flood control for the payment of services
 of technical and clerical personnel in the Office of the Chief of
 Engineers is hereby increased for the fiscal year 1944 from
 \$604,219 to \$726,849;
 "Sanitation, Canal Zone, Panama Canal, 1944", \$268,000;
 "Civil government, Panama Canal and Canal Zone, 1944",
 \$66,100;
 Total, War Department, \$440,500.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

For—

"Executive office, salaries, District of Columbia, 1944", \$7,600;
 "Purchasing Division, salaries, District of Columbia, 1944",
 \$7,100;
 "Department of Inspections, salaries, District of Columbia,
 1944", \$29,700;
 "Poundmaster, salaries, District of Columbia, 1944", \$2,700;
 "District buildings, salaries, District of Columbia, 1944",
 \$41,300;
 "Assessor, salaries, District of Columbia, 1944", \$26,500;
 "Collector, salaries, District of Columbia, 1944", \$9,500;
 "Auditor, salaries, District of Columbia, 1944", \$15,200;
 "Corporation Counsel, salaries, District of Columbia, 1944",
 \$9,100;
 "Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, District of Columbia,
 1944", \$3,000;
 "Coroner, salaries, District of Columbia, 1944", \$900;
 "Weights, measures, and markets, salaries, District of Colum-
 bia, 1944", \$2,900;
 "Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, salaries, District of
 Columbia, 1944", \$550;

"Municipal architect, salaries, District of Columbia, 1944", \$2,600;

"Department of Insurance, salaries, District of Columbia, 1944", \$600;

"Surveyor, salaries, District of Columbia, 1944", \$5,600;

"Minimum Wage and Industrial Safety Board, salaries and expenses, District of Columbia, 1944", \$2,800;

"Zoning Commission, District of Columbia, 1944", \$650;

"Commission on Mental Health, District of Columbia, 1944", \$1,600;

"Board of Indeterminate Sentence and Parole, District of Columbia, 1944", \$100;

"Office of Administrator of Rent Control, salaries and expenses, District of Columbia, 1944", \$7,500;

"Register of Wills, salaries, District of Columbia, 1944", \$9,000;

"Recorder of Deeds, salaries, District of Columbia, 1944", \$21,100;

"Motor vehicles, District of Columbia, 1944", \$900;

"Free Public Library, salaries, District of Columbia, 1944", \$63,700;

"Collection and disposal of refuse, salaries, District of Columbia, 1944", \$12,900;

"Electrical Department, salaries, District of Columbia, 1944", \$11,200;

"Public schools, general administration, salaries and expenses, District of Columbia, 1944", \$20,800;

"Public schools, general supervision and instruction, salaries and expenses, District of Columbia, 1944", \$723,600;

"Public schools, vocational education, George-Deen Program, salaries and expenses, District of Columbia, 1944", \$1,300;

"Public schools, operation of buildings and maintenance of equipment, salaries and expenses, District of Columbia, 1944", \$171,200;

"Recreation Board, salaries and expenses, District of Columbia, 1944", \$28,300;

"Metropolitan Police, salaries, District of Columbia, 1944", \$178,000;

"Fire Department, salaries, District of Columbia, 1944", \$86,950;

"Health Department, general administration, District of Columbia, 1944", \$7,900;

"Health Department, medical services, District of Columbia, 1944", \$39,700;

"Health Department, laboratories, District of Columbia, 1944", \$6,350;

"Health Department, inspections, District of Columbia, 1944", \$6,600;

"Tuberculosis sanatoria, salaries, District of Columbia, 1944", \$58,900;

"Tuberculosis Hospital, Fourteenth and Upshur Streets Northwest, salaries and expenses, District of Columbia, 1944", \$17,900;

"Gallinger Municipal Hospital, salaries, District of Columbia, 1944", \$211,800;

"Juvenile Court, salaries, District of Columbia, 1944", \$9,100;

"Municipal Court, salaries, District of Columbia, 1944", \$20,600;

"Municipal Court of Appeals, salaries and expenses, District of Columbia, 1944", \$1,800;

"Board of Public Welfare, salaries, District of Columbia, 1944", \$9,250;

"Division of Child Welfare, detention of children, District of Columbia, 1944", \$4,000;

"Jail, salaries, District of Columbia, 1944", \$20,500;

"Workhouse and Reformatory, salaries, District of Columbia, 1944", \$44,700;

"National Training School for Girls, District of Columbia, 1944", \$3,400;

"Industrial Home School for Colored Children, salaries, District of Columbia, 1944", \$8,100;

"Industrial Home School, salaries, District of Columbia, 1944", \$6,800;

"Home for Aged and Infirm, salaries, District of Columbia, 1944", \$11,000;

"Municipal Lodging House, District of Columbia, 1944", \$850;

"Temporary Home for Former Soldiers and Sailors, District of Columbia, 1944", \$750;

"Public parks, salaries, District of Columbia, 1944", \$54,700;

"National Capital Park and Planning Commission, salaries and expenses, District of Columbia, 1944", \$4,750;

"National Zoological Park, District of Columbia, 1944", \$7,000;

Total, District of Columbia, exclusive of highway and water funds, \$2,062,900.

HIGHWAY FUND, GASOLINE TAX, AND MOTOR-VEHICLE FEES

For—

"Department of Vehicles and Traffic, salaries, highway fund, District of Columbia, 1944", \$19,500;

"Highway Department, salaries, highway fund, District of Columbia, 1944", \$13,600;

"Trees and parkings, salaries, highway fund, District of Columbia, 1944", \$1,900;

Total, District of Columbia, highway fund, to be paid wholly out of the special fund created by the Act entitled "An Act to provide a tax on motor-vehicle fuels sold within the District of Columbia, and for other purposes", approved April 23, 1924 (43 Stat. 106), and the Act entitled "An Act to provide additional revenue for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes", approved August 17, 1937, \$35,000.

WATER FUND

For—

"Washington Aqueduct, District of Columbia, 1944", to be paid wholly out of revenues of the Water Department of the District of Columbia, \$25,200;

Total, District of Columbia, including highway and water funds, \$2,123,100.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The foregoing sums for the District of Columbia, unless otherwise provided, shall be paid out of the revenues of the District of Columbia and the Treasury of the United States in the manner prescribed by the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1944.

Total, section 201, \$135,682,249.

SEC. 202. The restrictions contained in appropriations or affecting appropriations or other funds, available during the fiscal year 1944, limiting the amounts which may be expended for personal services or for other purposes, are hereby waived to the extent necessary to meet the cost of overtime and additional compensation authorized by the Act of April 1, 1943 (Public Law 22), the Act of May 7, 1943 (Public Law 49), and by other legislation enacted during or applicable to the fiscal year 1944 authorizing overtime and additional compensation for civilian employees of the Government: *Provided*, That the head of any department, establishment, or agency is hereby authorized to allocate from the sum herein appropriated under any appropriation title administered by him to any subappropriation under such title such amount as may be necessary for the purposes of the section.

SEC. 203. No part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be used to pay to regular, full-time civilian officers and employees, subject to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, whose basic compensation is determined on a daily or hourly basis, overtime compensation, pursuant to the joint resolution of December 22, 1942 (56 Stat. 1068), and the Act of May 7, 1943 (Public, Numbered 49, Seventy-eighth Congress), on any basis other than at the rate of one and one-half times the basic rate of payment for work actually performed by such officers and employees in excess of forty hours per week, without proration or the use of any formula which has been adopted to determine the daily compensation of per annum officers and employees; it being declared to be and to have been the true intent and meaning of the aforesaid enactments to provide for the payment of the overtime compensation of such employees only upon the basis herein described: *Provided*, That any overtime compensation in excess of the compensation so authorized under the above joint resolution and Act which has been paid in reliance upon, and in accordance with, any decision or decisions of the Comptroller General is hereby approved and the Comptroller General shall allow credit therefor in the accounts of the officers accountable therefor, and shall make no charges against any certifying officer because of certification of such excess overtime compensation: *Provided further*, That no claim shall be considered by the General Accounting Office on account of any payment prohibited by this section.

TITLE III—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED CLAIMS

PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

SEC. 301. (a) For the payment of claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the following respective departments and independent offices, under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States

in the sums not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case", approved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 471, Seventy-eighth Congress, as follows:

Executive Office of the President:

Office for Emergency Management:

Division of Central Administrative Services, \$26.50;

Foreign Economic Administration, \$72.11;

National War Labor Board, \$11.50;

Federal Security Agency, \$379.94;

Federal Works Agency, \$1,124.80;

National Housing Agency, \$6.15;

Selective Service System, \$3;

Department of Agriculture, \$1,937;

Department of Commerce, \$1,491.12;

Department of the Interior, \$1,573.73;

War Relocation Authority, \$12.52;

Department of Justice, \$11;

Navy Department, \$20,438.10;

Treasury Department, \$281.39;

In all, \$27,368.86.

(b) For the payment of claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the following respective departments and independent establishments, under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in the sum not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case", approved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 171, Seventy-eighth Congress, as follows:

Executive Office of the President:

Office for Emergency Management:

Division of Central Administrative Services, \$303.87;

Independent establishments:

National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, \$65;

Federal Security Agency, \$1,408.15;

Department of the Interior, \$271.81;

Navy Department, \$4,707.17;

In all, \$6,756.

JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

SEC. 302. (a) For the payment of the final judgments, including costs of suits, which have been rendered under the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1887, entitled "An Act to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of the United States", as amended by section 297 of the Act of March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), and which have been certified to the Seventy-eighth Congress in Senate Document Numbered 168, House Document Numbered 464, under the following agencies:

Federal Works Agency:

Public Buildings Administration, \$2,350;

Work Projects Administration, \$6,421.86;

Navy Department, \$1,275;

Treasury Department, \$8,000;

War Department, \$2,933.65;

In all, \$20,980 51, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay costs and interest as specified in such judgments or as provided by law.

(b) For the payment of the final judgments, including costs of suits, which have been rendered under the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1887, entitled "An Act to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of the United States", as amended by section 297 of the Act of March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), and the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended (46 U. S. C. 1242), and which have been certified to the Seventy-eighth Congress in House Document Numbered 460 under the War Shipping Administration, \$5,985, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay costs and interest as specified in such judgments or as provided by law.

(c) For the payment of judgments, including cost of suits, rendered against the Government of the United States by United States district courts under the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act authorizing suits against the United States in admiralty for damages caused by and salvage services rendered to public vessels belonging to the United States, and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1925 (46 U. S. C. 781-789), and which was certified to the Seventy-eighth Congress in House Document Numbered 463 under the following agencies:

Navy Department, \$32,969.12;

War Department, \$14,648.12;

In all, \$47,617.24, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay costs and interest as and where specified in such judgments or as provided by law.

(d) For payment of the judgment in favor of the Union Shipping and Trading Company (Limited), including costs, rendered against the United States by the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York under the provisions of the Act approved May 25, 1937 (Private Act 113 of the Seventy-fifth Congress), as certified to the Seventy-eighth Congress in House Document Numbered 469, under the War Department, \$54,282.06.

(e) None of the judgments contained under this caption shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired except such as have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

(f) Payment of interest wherever provided for judgments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

SEC. 303. (a) For payment of the judgments rendered by the Court of Claims and reported to the Seventy-eighth Congress in Senate Document Numbered 174, and House Document Numbered 458, under the following agencies, namely:

Architect of the Capitol, \$900;

Federal Works Agency:

Public Buildings Administration, \$47,122.77;

Public Works Administration, \$2,000;

Department of Agriculture, \$75;

Department of Commerce, \$125;

Department of the Interior, \$21,910.13;

Department of Justice, \$25;
 Department of Labor, \$50;
 Navy Department, \$331,594.29;
 Post Office Department, \$1,085.36;
 Treasury Department, \$7,044.97;
 War Department, \$124,024.91;

In all, \$535,957.43, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest or costs as and where specified in such judgments.

(b) For the payment of judgment numbered 45275 rendered by the Court of Claims in favor of Kingan and Company, Incorporated, covering collection of an amount withheld on the ground of an alleged overpayment, as certified to the Seventy-eighth Congress in House Document Numbered 461, \$4,439.62, to be paid from the account 12F5829, Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

(c) None of the judgments contained under this caption shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired, except such as have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

AUDITED CLAIMS

SEC. 304. (a) For the payment of the following claims, certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations the balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal year 1941 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 470, Seventy-eighth Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

Legislative: For public printing and binding, Government Printing Office, \$61,095.87.

The Judiciary: For fees of jurors and witnesses, United States courts, \$12.

For fees of commissioners, United States courts, \$31.

For contingent expenses, United States Customs Court, \$1.10.

For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts, 92 cents.

Independent Agencies: For Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, \$1.01.

For salaries and expenses, Civil Service Commission, \$9.07.

For flood-control surveys, Federal Power Commission, \$1.30.

For safety of employees, Interstate Commerce Commission, \$1.50.

For general administrative expenses, Interstate Commerce Commission, \$86.90.

For miscellaneous expenses, Railroad Retirement Board, \$6.20.

For Securities and Exchange Commission, \$129.39.

For youth work and student aid, National Youth Administration, \$17,600.

For salaries and expenses, National Youth Administration, \$110.37.

For expenses, Division of Venereal Diseases, Public Health Service, \$24.11.

For maintenance, National Cancer Institute, Public Health Service, \$1,158.75.

For emergency health and sanitation activities, Public Health Service, 24 cents.

For pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals, Public Health Service, \$678.01.

For expenses, Division of Mental Hygiene, Public Health Service, \$5.

For freight, transportation, and so forth, Public Health Service, \$60.94.

For maintenance, National Institute of Health, Public Health Service, \$25.87.

For salaries and expenses, vocational education, Office of Education, \$8.87.

For general expenses, Office of Education, \$3.50.

For salaries and expenses, Social Security Board, \$108.21.

For selecting, testing and placement, defense workers, Social Security Board, \$2.65.

For emergency conservation fund, \$28.

For printing and binding, Federal Security Agency, \$978.02.

For general administrative expenses, Public Buildings Administration, \$16.85.

For repair, preservation, and equipment, Public Buildings Administration, \$18.48.

For repair, preservation, and equipment, public buildings outside the District of Columbia, Public Buildings Administration, \$470.63.

For salaries and expenses, public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia, Public Buildings Administration, \$4,752.32.

For salaries and expenses, public buildings outside the District of Columbia, Public Buildings Administration, \$377.86.

For furniture and furnishings, customhouse, New York, New York, Public Buildings Administration, \$13.58.

For working fund, Federal Works Agency, Public Buildings Administration, \$196.70.

For administrative expenses, Public Works Administration, \$1.79.

For National Industrial Recovery, Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, \$1.

For administrative expenses, United States Housing Authority, Federal Public Housing Authority, \$330.

For administrative expenses, Federal Housing Administration, \$251.

For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration, \$2,084.04.

Department of Agriculture: For printing and binding, Department of Agriculture, \$6,788.29.

For salaries and expenses, library, Department of Agriculture, \$19.80.

For special research fund, Department of Agriculture, \$25.79.

For National Industrial Recovery, Resettlement Administration, submarginal lands (transfer to Agriculture), \$13.

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry, \$431.78.

For acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds of navigable streams, \$1,125.

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Plant Industry, \$10.50.

For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service, \$3,863.82.

For salaries and expenses, Forest Service, \$332.44.

For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (transfer to Farm Credit Administration), \$15.77.

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, \$12.78.

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, \$5.28.

For control of emergency outbreaks of insect pests and plant diseases, \$448.85.

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, \$1,000.

For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture, \$39,420.33.

For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, Act June 28, 1937), \$19.34.

For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation), \$1,475.70.

For retirement of cotton pool participation trust certificates, Department of Agriculture, \$83.40.

For general expenses, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, \$96.

For administration of Sugar Act of 1937, Department of Agriculture, \$20.92.

For conservation and use of agricultural land resources, Department of Agriculture, \$20,547.84.

For land utilization and retirement of submarginal land, Department of Agriculture, \$87.09.

For salaries and expenses, Agricultural Marketing Service, \$21.30.

For salaries and expenses, Farm Credit Administration, Department of Agriculture, \$31.93.

For salaries and expenses, Rural Electrification, Department of Agriculture, \$119.28.

Department of Commerce: For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$124.80.

For civilian pilot training, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$3,117.16.

For maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$249.32.

For working fund, Commerce, Civil Aeronautics, \$8.84.

For salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, Department of Commerce, \$20.74.

For Federal, boundary, and State surveys, Coast and Geodetic Survey, \$1.

For salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, \$16.62.

For technical development, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$5,175.

For coastal surveys, Coast and Geodetic Survey, \$10.63.

For enforcement of safety regulation, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$26.50.

For general administration, Civil Aeronautics Board, \$17.55.

For testing, inspection, and information service, National Bureau of Standards, \$6.08.

For maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$22.26.

For salaries and expenses, Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$18.66.

Department of the Interior: For mineral mining investigations, Bureau of Mines, \$6.63.

For National Park Service, \$95.17.

For propagation of food fishes, Fish and Wildlife Service, \$2.50.

For migratory bird conservation fund, Fish and Wildlife Service (receipt limitation), \$26,943.42.

For salaries and expenses, agricultural experiment station and vocational school, Virgin Islands, \$6.38.

For Geological Survey, 75 cents.

For additional lands, Kennesaw Mountain National Memorial Military Park, \$51.

For soil and moisture conservation operations, Department of the Interior, \$3,000.

For salaries and expenses, Government of the Virgin Islands, \$6.39.

For inquiry respecting food fishes, Fish and Wildlife Service, \$5.30.

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Biological Survey, \$48.81.

For surveying the public lands, \$324.80.

For contingent expenses, Department of the Interior, 80 cents.

For fishery industries, Fish and Wildlife Service, \$15.92.

For Indian school support, \$849.84.

For conservation of health among Indians, \$536.79.

For support of Indians and administration of Indian property, \$118.15.

For purchase and transportation of Indian supplies, \$65.07.

For education of natives of Alaska, \$1,247.38.

For Indian boarding schools, \$2.96.

For expenses of organizing Indian corporations, and so forth, \$6.80.

For maintenance, Wapato irrigation and drainage system, and so forth, Yakima Reservation, Washington (receipt limitation), \$75.99.

For maintaining law and order on Indian reservations, \$3.25.

For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to Interior, Indians), \$224.07.

For emergency conservation work (transfer to Interior, Indians, Act June 22, 1936), \$5.15.

For Indian service supply fund, \$2,007.67.

Department of Justice: For traveling expenses, Department of Justice, \$12.90.

For salaries and expenses, Lands Division, Department of Justice, \$142.58.

For fees of witnesses, Department of Justice, \$8.85.

For Federal jails and correctional institutions, maintenance, \$14.27.

For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation (National Defense), \$47.88.

For general expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service, \$44.73.

For penitentiaries and reformatories, maintenance, \$22.51.

For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts (transfer to Justice), \$12.31.

For salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth, Department of Justice, \$227.74.

For printing and binding, Department of Justice, \$194.36.

For support of United States prisoners, \$1,182.43.

For enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws, \$2.70.

For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation, \$3.60.

For miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field, Department of Justice, \$2.

Department of Labor: For traveling expenses, Department of Labor, \$221.12.

Navy Department: For miscellaneous expenses, Navy, \$258.59.

For Naval Research Laboratory, \$4,750.

For Naval Reserve, \$2,471.07.

For Naval Reserve officers' training corps, \$3.67.

For contingent and miscellaneous expenses, Naval Observatory, \$200.

For engineering, Bureau of Engineering, \$62,866.60.

For engineering, Navy, \$36,444.71.

For maintenance, Bureau of Ships, \$859,200.30.

For ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, \$501,028.23.

For ordnance and ordnance stores, Bureau of Ordnance, \$235.

For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy, \$29,714.87.

For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, \$7,219.20.

For contingent expenses, Coast Guard, 67 cents.

For Foreign Service pay adjustment, appreciation of foreign currencies (Navy), \$57.80.

For care of the dead, Navy, \$4.18.

For maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks, \$474.

For pay and allowances, Coast Guard (Navy), \$296.36.

For fuel and water, Coast Guard (Navy), \$14.

For outfits, Coast Guard (Navy), \$31,486.

For rebuilding and repairing stations, and so forth, Coast Guard (Navy), \$21,424.31.

For civilian employees, Coast Guard (Navy), \$561.04.

For general expenses, Coast Guard (Navy), \$6,274.82.

For salaries, lighthouse vessels, Coast Guard (Navy), \$1,044.81.

For retired pay, lighthouse service, Coast Guard (Navy), \$178.05.

For retired pay, former lighthouse service, Coast Guard (Navy), \$427.32.

For aviation, Navy, \$954,421.50.

For pay, Marine Corps, \$1,005.49.

For general expenses, Marine Corps, \$1,190.38.

Post Office Department—Postal Service (out of the postal revenues): For indemnities, domestic mail, \$9.

For railroad transportation and mail messenger service, \$14.

For rent, light, fuel and water, \$505.

For special delivery fees, \$28.15.

For transportation of equipment and supplies, \$6.24.

For vehicle service, \$105.84.

Department of State: For United States contributions to international commissions, congresses, and bureaus, \$127.50.

For transportation, Foreign Service, \$4,262.15.

For contingent expenses, Foreign missions, \$7.12.

For contingent expenses, Foreign Service, \$427.40.

For cost of living allowance, Foreign Service, \$40.

For cost of living allowances, Foreign Service, \$120.

For salaries, Foreign Service officers, \$130.67.

For foreign service pay adjustment, appreciation of foreign currencies (State), \$102.04.

Treasury Department: For printing and binding, Treasury Department, \$50.97.

For collecting the revenue from customs, \$699.55.

For suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes, 44 cents.

For collecting the internal revenue, \$86.17.

For contingent expenses, Treasury Department, \$3.12.

War Department: For increase of compensation, Military Establishment, \$9.76.

For travel of the Army, \$28.52.

For pay of the Army, \$13,278.63.

For regular supplies of the Army, \$4.95.

For clothing and equipage, Army, \$33.36.

For replacing clothing and equipage, \$9.84.

For National Guard, \$98.25.

For citizens' military training camps, \$10.03.

For working fund, War, ordnance, \$1,688.98.

For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War), \$3,144.13.

For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act of June 19, 1934), \$19.99.

For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (transfer from emergency conservation work to War, Act of June 19, 1934), \$1.78.

For cemeterial expenses, War Department, \$154.89.

District of Columbia: For sewers and basins, construction, District of Columbia, \$9.25.

Total, audited claims, section 304 (a), \$2,761,776.10, together with such additional sum due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office.

(b) For the payment of the following claims, certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations the balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal year 1941 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 173, Seventy-eighth Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

The Judiciary: For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts, 65 cents.

Independent Offices: For youth work and student aid, National Youth Administration, \$380.34.

For maintenance, National Institute of Health, Public Health Service, \$41.41.

For maintenance, National Cancer Institute, Public Health Service, \$56.14.

For general administrative expenses, Public Buildings Administration, \$14.50.

For salaries and expenses, public buildings outside the District of Columbia, Public Buildings Administration, \$4.95.

For salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator, Federal Works Agency, 80 cents.

For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration, \$2,908.75.

Department of Agriculture: For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture, \$4,645.13.

For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation), \$101.19.

For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, Act of June 28, 1937), \$122.69.

For conservation and use of agricultural land resources, Department of Agriculture, \$120.72.

For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service, \$36.96.

For liquidation and management of resettlement projects, Department of Agriculture, \$60.20.

Department of Commerce: For civilian pilot training, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, \$736.

Department of the Interior: For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to Interior, Indians), \$47.50.

For Indian Service supply fund, \$260.

For support of Indians and administration of Indian property, \$2,176.41.

For purchase and transportation of Indian supplies, \$67.90.

For conservation of health among Indians, \$77.22.

Department of Justice: For salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so forth, Department of Justice, \$1.85.

For salaries and expenses, Lands Division, Department of Justice, \$50.

For miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field, Department of Justice, \$37.50.

Department of Labor: For miscellaneous expenses, Wage and Hour Division, Department of Labor, \$91.

Navy Department: For general expenses, Marine Corps, \$8,366.25.

For maintenance, Bureau of Ships, \$63,319.62.

For general expenses, Coast Guard (Navy), \$25.32.

For aviation, Navy, \$42,862.61.

For foreign-service pay adjustment, appreciation of foreign currencies (Navy), \$25.

For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, \$1,032.24.

For pay and allowances, Coast Guard (Navy), \$336.83.

For Naval Reserve, \$2,832.14.

For engineering, Navy, \$5,711.54.

For maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks, \$6,831.75.

For ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy, \$215,985.58.

For ordnance and ordnance stores, Bureau of Ordnance, \$399.93.

For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy, \$2,203.33.

Post Office Department—Postal Service (out of the postal revenues): For clerks, first- and second-class post offices, \$67.86.

For operating supplies for public buildings, Post Office Department, \$123.75.

For transportation of equipment and supplies, 98 cents.

Department of State: For emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, \$42.

War Department: For Air Corps, Army, \$8.90.

For Army transportation, \$4.09.

For working fund, War, ordnance, \$127.36.

For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War), \$40.27.

Total, audited claims, section 304 (b), \$362,387.16, together with such additional sum due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office.

SEC. 305. For payment of a claim allowed by the General Accounting Office covering a judgment rendered in the United States Court for the District of Oregon against a collector of internal revenue, where a certificate of probable cause has been issued as provided for under section 989 of the Revised Statutes (28 U. S. C. 842), and certified to the Seventy-eighth Congress in House Document Numbered 459, under the Treasury Department, \$840.

SEC. 306. For the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled "An Act for the relief of officers and soldiers of the volunteer service of the United States mustered into service for the War with Spain, and who were held in service in the Philippine Islands after the ratification of the treaty of peace, April 11, 1899", approved May 2, 1940 (Public Act Numbered 505, Seventy-sixth Congress), and which have been certified to the Seventy-eighth Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 266), under the War Department in House Document Numbered 468, \$373.92.

TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

SEC. 402. This Act may be cited as the "First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944".

Approved April 1, 1944.